ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,694 LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, December 12, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and two years' authentic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

DE VILLIERS.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 3A, Bickenhall-mansions, W.1, to LEONIE, wife of DR. D. P. DE VILLIERS—a daughter.

DOUTHWAITE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 49, Harley-street, to GLADYS, wife of DR. A. H. DOUTHWAITE—a daughter (stillborn).

DOVASTON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Lindisfarne, Uvedale-road, Enfield, to LUCIE (*née* Row), wife of C. J. DOVASTON—a daughter (JEAN MARY).

FAIRBAIRN.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Avonmore, Esdell, Herts, to CHRISTINE (*née* Croft), wife of W. A. FAIRBAIRN—a son (JAMES BROOKE).

GUNN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 17, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, to PAULINE, wife of H. JAMES GUNN—a daughter.

HOUGHTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, to PEARL, wife of L. WYNN HOUGHTON, F.R.C.S., of Elvyne, Berkhamsted—a son.

JAMES.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1930, at Gwydrays, East Hendred, Berkshire, to GWLADYS (*née* Gough) and ANDREW CORY JAMES—a daughter (CLARE).

MCDUFFIE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 81, Oakley-street, Chelsea, to MARJORIE (*née* Grinling), wife of THOMAS D. MCDUFFIE—a son.

MAWSON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at "Mannamead," Tiverton, Devon, to VIOLET (*née* Sellick), wife of R. F. MAWSON—a son.

MERCER.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 15, Cambridge-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20, to MABEL MARY (*née* ESSEX), wife of THOMAS HAROLD MERCER—a son.

MILLIGAN.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 4, N.E. Circus-place, Edinburgh, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. MILLIGAN—a daughter.

MOIR.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Lynfield, Victoria Park, Manchester, to ALINE, wife of REV. A. L. MOIR, Vicar of Alsager—a daughter.

NOEL.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Shillong, Assam, India, to DORIS, wife of CAPTAIN E. F. HAMLYN NOEL, 2nd Batt. Punjab Regt.—a son.

PILCHER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Hove, to MARY (*née* Ammonier), wife of HERMAN PILCHER, of 21, Chelston-avenue, Hove—a daughter.

SHAW.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Tancred's Ford, Farnham, to BETTY (*née* Tanner), wife of PHILIP SHAW—a daughter.

SMEETON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Edgecombe, Newbury, to JOAN, wife of J. C. SMEETON—a son.

STEEN.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 9, Brunswick-walk, Cambridge, to MARJORIE, wife of R. P. STEEN—a daughter. (Belfast and China papers, please copy.)

TAYLOR.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Thatchers, Limpsfield, to VIVIEN, wife of SYDNEY E. TAYLOR—a daughter.

VAUGHAN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 22, Cadogan-place, to JUDY (*née* Leveson-Gower), wife of MALCOLM S. VAUGHAN—a daughter.

WILL.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Catterick Camp, to ALICE (*née* Rawlings), wife of CAPT. W. B. WILL, E. Lan. R.—a son.

MARRIAGES

BELFRAGE : HENLEY.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. Albans, assisted by Bishop Wakefield, late Bishop of Stepney, and Bishop HERMAN BRADDON, Oliver Belfrage, of 90, Gloucester-place, W., to Jean, only daughter of MAJOR and MRS. HENLEY, Dunkeld House, Johannesburg, South Africa.

CONGEDO : ROBERTS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, in France, Italy, CAPTAIN GIUSEPPE CONGEDO, Carabinieri, Real Italy, to DOROTHY EVA APEDAILE, eldest daughter of the late ROBERT JAMES ROBERTS and MRS. ROBERTS, of Wrexham, Ashford, Surrey.

COOKE : STEPHENS.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at the English Church, Lahore, India, HUMPHREY COOKE, Political Service, I.A., youngest son of S. J. Cooke, retired I.C.S., of Keynsham, Somerset, to PAULINE FR. CLAIR STEPHENS, eldest daughter of the late Pembroke Stephens, K.C., and Mrs. Boucher.

CORSAR : ANDERSON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at St. Ninian's Church, CHARLES L. CORSAR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Corsar, Cardean, Arbroath, to BETTINE L. ANDERSON, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Anderson, Seaforth, Arbroath.

LIVINGSTONE : WORDSWORTH.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, KENNETH GILBERT LIVINGSTONE, R.A.M., to CLARA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WORDSWORTH, of Lansdowne-crescent, W.

MAILER : ANDREW.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at St. Bartholomew-the-Less, W. ALISTER R. MAILER, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. William Mailer, to "MOLLY," second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. REGINALD ANDREW.

WHATLEY : ATKINSON.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, ARTHUR PERCIVAL WHATLEY, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Whatley, of 41, Kildrook Park-road, Blackheath, to KATRINA, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. ATKINSON, of Heathfield House, Blackheath.

WHITEFOORD : WILLIAMSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, CAPTAIN PHILIP GEOFFREY WHITEFOORD, M.B.E., M.C., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. Philip and Mrs. Whitefoord, of 5, Battersham-road, Worcester, to HELEN MARGARET WILLIAMSON, only daughter of WILLIAM Lord and of the late Mrs. Lord, of The Mount, Hallow, Worcester.

DEATHS

ALLAM.—On Monday, Dec. 8, 1930, JOHN RUSSELL ALLAM, for over 40 years Parish Clerk of St. Sepulchre, London and Middlesex. Funeral service at St. Sepulchre's Church to-day (Friday), at 1.15.

BAXTER.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at "Inveraray," Penshurst-gardens, Edgware, the residence of his nephew, CHARLES JOHN BAXTER, late of Alton, Hants, son of the late Charles Baxter, artist, in his 81st year. (Australian papers, please copy.)

BOWER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Fontmell Parva, Dorset, HENRY SYNDERCOMBE BOWER, aged 91. Funeral Child Okeford Church to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m.

BOWMAN.—On Dec. 10, 1929, HERBERT BOWMAN, M.A., Hon. C.F., Vicar of St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Leeds, aged 45.

BOYD.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at a London nursing home, ANNA CAMILLA, daughter of the late ANN BOYD, of Limerick. (Australian papers, please copy.)

BRADGATE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at "Myhall," Stoke Bishop, Bristol, WILLIAM KEMP BRADGATE, late Secretary, Chinese Government Railways, Peking-Mukden line.

BRISCOE.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Seaton, BARBARA BRISCOE, daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Briscoe, Vicar of Ilminster. R.I.P. No flowers.

BUNBURY.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Northwick, Eversley, Hampshire, ROBERT CLEMENT BUNBURY, formerly of Shenley, Headcorn, Kent, aged 83. Funeral at Eversley to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.15 p.m.

CLIFT.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Firside, Tadworth, CHARLES CLIFT, aged 82. Funeral at Kingswood, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 o'clock.

CLOUGH.—On Dec. 10, 1930, CHARLOTTE GERTRUDE, wife of PERCY CLOUGH, The Knowle, Keighley, Yorks.

DALY.—On Nov. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Wachapreague, Virginia, MARCUS DALY, of New York, beloved husband of Lele Voulharrenreich Daly, in the 48th year of his life.

DE CHAUMONT.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Khyla, Crowthorne, Berks, ELEANOR TEMPEST, widow of DR. F. DE CHAUMONT, M.D., F.R.S., Army Medical Service, Professor of Military Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley; in her 89th year.

DOWNER.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Hove, ARTHUR ERNEST DOWNER, F.S.A.A., lately of Ashfield, Kedleston-road, Derby, the beloved husband of Edith Bertha Downer, aged 62. Funeral at St. Margaret's, Burnham Norton, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m. The train leaving Liverpool-street, London, 8.30 a.m. will be met at Burnham Market. Flowers to Station Master, Burnham Market, Norfolk. Communications, Saudringham Hotel, Hunstanton.

EARLE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Jersey, LEONARD MORELAND EARLE, son of the late Edward Moreland and Jessie Earle, of Lyncroft, Lichfield, aged 32. Funeral arrangements later.

FIGGIS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at The Orchard, Miltonavenue, Gerrards Cross, GRACE EDITH, dearly loved wife of THOMAS G. FIGGIS, and third daughter of the late W. E. Patterson, of Belfast. Service and Interment at St. James's, Gerrards Cross Common, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m.

GILBERTSON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Shrewsbury, BARNEY MARY, the beloved wife of the REV. FREDERICK GILBERTSON. R.I.P.

GILLESPIE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Weybridge, PATRICK, youngest son of the late ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, aged 78. Funeral at Weybridge Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.15 p.m. (Scottish papers, please copy.)

GLASS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Antwerp, Belgium, CHARLES HUGH STUART GLASS, M.C., of Madras, the very beloved husband of Amy (*née* Petrie), in his 46th year. Service at the Anglican Church, St. Boniface, Antwerp, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m. Temporary address, 10, Avenue Bosmans, Antwerp. (Indian papers, please copy.)

HEDGE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Talyrhyn, Hatch End, Middlesex, MARY ANN HEDGE. No mourners and no flowers, by request.

HEMING.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Westdene, Leckhampton-road, Cheltenham, RICHARD HEMING, Esq.

HERBERT.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Hurlditch Court, Lamerton, near Tavistock, TERESA MARY, the beloved wife of COMMANDER PHILIP HERBERT, R.N.V.R. R.I.P.

HUNTON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at his residence, St. Cuthbert's, Bath, CHARLES HUNTON, of Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 99.

KENDALL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at "Brightside," Hoylake, Cheshire, JOHN FINLAY DALE, dearly loved second son of Benjamin and HELEN KENDALL, aged 3 years and 3 months. Service at St. Hildeburgh's Church, Hoylake, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m.

DEATHS (continued)

LE MARCHANT.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 2, West Eaton-place, S.W., FRANCIS CHARLES LE MARCHANT, younger son of Sir Denis Le Marchant, 1st Baronet, aged 86. Funeral service 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday), at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, S.W. Interment (private) St. Saviour's Church, Valley End, Chobham, Surrey.

PARSONS.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at Chalfey, Chalfont St. Giles, MARY ANNE, beloved wife of FRANCIS PARSONS, in her 80th year.

PITT.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 4, Rayner's-road, Putney, BRAHAM PITT, for 46 years dearly loved husband of Edith Pitt, aged 81.

POWELL.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Chicago, U.S.A., after a long illness, LEIGH WHITTEMORE, wife of THOMAS POWELL, President, Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway. Funeral service Spring Grove Chapel, Cincinnatti, to-day (Friday).

POWER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, in London, ROBERT B. POWER, for many years the loyal and faithful friend of Frank Mason and Co., Ltd.

REDDROP.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 84, Osmaston-road, Preston, Cheshire, MARGERY, dearly loved daughter of the late FREDERICK REDDROP and Mrs. REDROP, aged 27 years. Funeral 12 noon, to-morrow (Saturday), at Woodchurch, Cheshire.

REID.—On Dec. 9, 1930, suddenly, at Shanghai (on leave from Quetta), MABEL, very dearly loved wife of COLONEL W. R. REID, R.F.A.

ROBSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, in Buenos Aires, following an operation, HUGH SCOTT ROBSON, aged 72.

T.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for house protection. Wire, Fox Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

THE ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL ACKNOWLEDGES with deep gratitude a generous DONATION from H.M. THE KING towards the funds of the Hospital, St. George's-circus, S.E.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches partners. Moved to 120, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Regent 4626.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Term begins this week. Booklet free.

INCOME-TAX.—Every taxpayer should in his own interests join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars, 336, High Holborn-chambers, Kingsway-street, W.C.1, or phone Victoria 6090.

JOHN FERNELEY.—Charming OIL PAINTING by this master for SALE.—Write Box T.122, The Times, E.C.4.

"A THOUSAND and ONE LIGHTS" PAGEANT.—Come to DRESS REHEARSAL Wednesday, 17th, PARK LANE HOTEL, 3 o'clock. Admission 5s.

FLAT, best position MAYFAIR; two bed, sitting, bath, valet's or maid's room; lease to be sold; £450 yearly, including service; premium, including carpets, curtains, and furniture, by arrangement. No agents.—Write Box £.479, The Times, E.C.4.

WHAT has BECOME of all the WATCH CHAINS displaced by the universal wrist watch? Some rejoice in a sentimental value; there must be many that are mortified by long imprisonment in stud boxes and jewel cases. Once released a warm welcome and a useful life await them at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida-vale, London, W.9. Gifts should be to-day and add not a link but a chain to support a good work.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

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CARRY OUT FUNERALS EFFICIENTLY AND INEXPENSIVELY in Town and Country. CREMATIONS. Inclusive TERMS. VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR FAMILY DIVISION. Telegrams, MAPLE LONDON. Phone, Museum 7000.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Correspondence invited—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 1741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACT, 1926.
SHOREDITCH ELECTRIC LIGHTING ORDER, 1927.
LONDON ELECTRIC SUPPLY ACT, 1908.

Whereas the Metropolitan Borough Council of Shoreditch (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") under the powers conferred by Section 8 of the London Electric Supply Act, 1908, are supplying electrical energy at a point within the Council's area of supply to the London and North Eastern Railway Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Railway Company") for the purposes of haulage or traction:

And whereas the Council are desirous of supplying to the Railway Company electricity to be used for any purpose of the Railway Undertaking whether within or without the area of supply of the Council:

Notice is hereby given that the COUNCIL have APPLIED for the CONSENT of the MINISTER of TRANSPORT—under Section 47 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, to such supply being given to the said the Railway Company.

Any company, body or person affected and wishing to state objections to the application may do so by registered letter addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, within 14 days of the date of this notice, and a copy of the objection must be addressed to me.

(Signed) CYRIL RAY, Town Clerk.
Shoreditch Town Hall, Old-street, E.C.1.
12th December, 1930.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, 26th DECEMBER, 1930, will be observed as a HOLIDAY in the Docks, Warehouses, and Offices of the Port of London Authority, in accordance with the provisions of the "Holidays Extension Act, 1875."

By Order,
J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary.
London, E.C.3. 11th December, 1930.

ROAD TRANSPORT

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PASSENGER SERVICE

MINERVA HIRE, Ltd., LONDON'S SUPERIOR HIRE SERVICE. open day and night.—Minerva House, Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road. 'Phone, Museum 0040 and 9677.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Chapman-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

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FREIGHTS WANTED

PICKFORDS REMOVAL and STORAGE SERVICE available for one piece of furniture or contents of a mansion.—Your inquiries invited at 206, High Holborn, 'Phone, Holborn 8021.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

QUIET PONIES for children. Expert instruction in all equestrian sports.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

LADIES' HABITS (Side or Astride), Saddlery, Boots, &c., made to measure, prices low.—MESS BROS. and CO., Ltd., of COVENT GARDEN (corner of King-street and Bedford-street), W.C.2. Temple Bar 3341.

GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, SHOOTING LESSONS. STEPHEN GRANT & JOSEPH LANG, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Est. 1821. 'Phone, Reg. 0454.

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4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL. World's leading TURNCOAT Specialist.—S.R. Overcoats from 30s.; D.B. or Reglan, 35s.; LOUNGE, D.B., or Plus-Four Suit, 40s. COSTUME, 30s. Also Dinner, Dress, and Morning Suits. Hunting Coats, Uniforms, and Liveries. A FROCK MAY completely be tottened into a B.B. Morning Coat, 30s. Invisible Weaving. All garments button correct side. MAYFAIR work, CITY prices. Call or post garments. Don't worry, leave the rest to me. Have turned, &c., garments for readers over 20 years.—6, Broadway, Ludgate-hill (facing Apothecaries' Hall). Central 1816.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process, 30s.; suits or costumes, 25s.; alterations, cleaning and repairs. Call or post garments. All orders completed before the holidays.—Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

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ENGLISH OYSTERS, purity guaranteed, direct from one of the most perfect oyster beds in Cornwall. The special result oysters so popular with ladies and invalids forwarded C.O.D. to any address in the United Kingdom, 25 per 25; 5s. 6d. per 50; 10s. per 100.—MACFISHERIES, Oyster Farm, Port Navas, Cornwall.

HOSPITAL NURSES

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NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (two lines). Telegrams: Park 5606. Telephone, Sloane. London.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1031.

PERSONAL

B. ANNE.—Not risking confusion this time: 16th it shall be. All my thoughts and love, dear.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN, on the night of the 10th/11th inst., from premises in Bore-gate-hill, E.C., a LARGE QUANTITY of SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, Silver and Gold Pocket and Wristlet Watches, Milanese Bracelets, Links, Medals, Bangles, &c., all watches being scratched with a two-figure numeral and the letter "X" followed by a number; all silver stamped "A.E.P. and Co., Ltd." The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the stolen property, or in proportion to the value so recovered.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN, on the night of Monday, 10th inst., from premises in Bore-gate-hill, E.C., a LARGE QUANTITY of SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, Silver and Gold Pocket and Wristlet Watches, Milanese Bracelets, Links, Medals, Bangles, &c., all watches being scratched with a two-figure numeral and the letter "X" followed by a number; all silver stamped "A.E.P. and Co., Ltd." The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the stolen property, or in proportion to the value so recovered.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL, MONDAY NEXT, QUEEN'S HALL, W., 6 p.m. Annual Festival of the NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME and ORPHANAGE. Tickets, 2s. 6d. and 1s. from Highbury Park, N.5, or at doors. Gifts to Chairman's List gladly received by Lord Wakefield of Hythe, C.B.E., LL.D., Wakefield House, Cheapside, E.C.2.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for house protection. Wire, Fox Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

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DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches partners. Moved to 120, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Regent 4626.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Term begins this week. Booklet free.

INCOME-TAX.—Every taxpayer should in his own interests join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars, 336, High Holborn-chambers, Kingsway-street, W.C.1, or phone Victoria 6090.

JOHN FERNELEY.—Charming OIL PAINTING by this master for SALE.—Write Box T.122, The Times, E.C.4.

"A THOUSAND and ONE LIGHTS" PAGEANT.—Come to DRESS REHEARSAL Wednesday, 17th, PARK LANE HOTEL, 3 o'clock. Admission 5s.

FLAT, best position MAYFAIR; two bed, sitting, bath, valet's or maid's room; lease to be sold; £450 yearly, including service; premium, including carpets, curtains, and furniture, by arrangement. No agents.—Write Box £.479, The Times, E.C.4.

WHAT has BECOME of all the WATCH CHAINS displaced by the universal wrist watch? Some rejoice in a sentimental value; there must be many that are mortified by long imprisonment in stud boxes and jewel cases. Once released a warm welcome and a useful life await them at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida-vale, London, W.9. Gifts should be to-day and add not a link but a chain to support a good work.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

N.I.B. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, WITH AN ENTERTAINMENT.—A Box from the blind basket work of all kinds, mats, trays, knitted and woven goods, brushes, &c.—Wide selection at National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street. 59 or 536 bus from Victoria-street End.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day. Call or post.—MISS LEWIS, 6, Bruton-street, W.1. Mayfair 3076.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

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IF you don't fear Pyorrhoea, then you know nothing of its prevalence or its menace to health. Your doctor or we (without fee or obligation) will tell you the truth. Write Secretary, Pyorrhoea, Ltd., 767, Waterloo-road, S.E.1, for full free information and advice.

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CEYLON.—Ten weeks' sunshine. Jolly party leaves 23rd Jan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost."—Rom. xv. 13.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—The MARRIAGE has been ARRANGED between GOTTFRIED FRIEDRICH HACKEMANN (Farming Diploma), living at 10, Macaulay-road, London, and ALEXANDRA MARGARETE MATHILDE WEIZEL, (of independent means), living at Kesselgrundstrasse 22, Werder (Havel). The Registrar, Werder (Havel). December 1, 1930.

WANTED, INFORMATION as to the whereabouts of MAGGIE GUING, widow of Bartholomew Guing, or her children. Mrs. Guing was the daughter of Thomas Nunan and was born in County Cork, Ireland.—Please address Miss Katherine Nunan, P.O. Box 113, Winchester, Kentucky, U.S.A.

1880-1930.—FREDK. HOLLYER, 9, Pembroke-square, Kensington, W.8., would be glad to hear from CLIENTS whose portraits he has taken during this period. He is now closing his studio and will return any negatives required, otherwise they will be destroyed.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARSHAK MELIK HAKOBIAN RAFFI, of 71, Holland-road, Kensington, London, W.14, is APPLYING to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, S.W.1.

NOTICE is hereby given that FELIX MOISE HAIM, of 29, Hillersdon-avenue, Barnes, S.W.13, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

LIVE in TOWN—but away from its bustle. BERKELEY COURT has been planned to combine the acme of modern luxury with country seclusion in the heart of London. A visit would interest you. —Information from Berkeley Court, Baker-street, W.1.

3,000 BAGS of COAL to warm fireless rooms in Docklands at Christmas. Will you help by sending a special gift? We cannot leave these poor folk without a fire.—J. R. Reeves, Supt. Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Rampura ..	17,000	Farlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

PORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡§Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Chitral ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

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Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangkok (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Sovara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

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Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

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(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shov.	LONDON	Antwerp.
**WARFIELD ..	6,060	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DOMALA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKARA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. † Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MERKARA ..	8,284	—	—	—
MARGHA	8,378	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,060	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

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and thereafter every 28 days.
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AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

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Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Telegs., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

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ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	

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R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORMONDAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

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LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Peona ..	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	5,596	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta ..	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lisbon	1,964	Dec. 15	Smyrna and Istanbul
Egyptian	2,866	Dec. 20	Malta and Alexandria

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	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU ..	10,780	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 20	Dec. 30
Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	16,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V .. c	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. f	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 3	BALTIC .. .. e, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. d	Southampton	Cunard
3	TRANSYLVANIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. d, c	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. d	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM .. c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE .. l	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK .. l	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA .. s, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND .. s	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA .. s	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. .. s	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 3	CARONIA .. .. p	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. .. p, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND .. s	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. p	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. .. s	Liverpool	White Star

s Via Greenock. p Via Belfast and Glasgow. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. p Via Havre. s Via Queenstown.
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"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 30	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 6	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.	Jan. 28	Feb. 3

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R.S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Jan. 26
and then: Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.
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Dec. 16 from TRIESTE		"SATURNIA"
" 19 " LISBON		
" 20 " MARSEILLES		COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, April 14.

Dec. 30 from GENOA		"AUGUSTUS"
Jan. 2 " NAPLES		
" 3 " GIBRALTAR		N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27.

Jan. 6 from GENOA		"CONTE
" 7 " NAPLES		
" 9 " GIBRALTAR		BIANCAMANO"
		LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

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CONSTANTINOPLE ..	.. Weekly on Saturdays
PALESTINE ..	.. Thursdays
INDIA	.. Fortnightly on "
(from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday | Fortnightly
CHINA & the FAR EAST	Every 4th Friday | Service.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK

†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Jan. 3
† Calling Halifax.

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS, FIRST CLASS
FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No. Ger. 5440.)

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2		†TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14		*CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
* First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

SPRING CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN.

S.S. "PATRIA" (16,000 tons) from VILLEFRANCHE March 23rd .. 24 days.
S.S. "PROVIDENCE" (16,000 tons) from NAPLES April 27th (Marseilles April 24th) 25 days.
Visiting:—Messina, Piraeus (for Athens), Constantinople, Beirut, Haifa (for Jerusalem), Port Said (for Cairo), Alexandria, Malta, Syracuse.
1st Class Return fares from London from £50.
Optional Shore Excursions at each port.
Apply:—JAPP, HATCH and Co., Ltd., 106, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. Gerrard 4434. and all Travel Agents.

CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
LONDON TO GOTHENBURG
by the SWEDISH LLOYD NEW TURBINE STEAMERS

"BRITANNIA" & "SUECIA"
leaving TILBURY 15th, 20th DECEMBER.

For full particulars apply:—
BRITISH & NORTHERN SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED
5, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele., Royal 0374 (six lines).

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. .. Jan. 7th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. Feb. 13th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

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The Land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon, Stewardess.
Through Bookings to Belize, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 2004.)

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE
BERMUDA Via France, Spain. PERU
HAVANA PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,067	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,405	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From London	From Liverpool
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }		19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR" }	From	2 JAN.
"ARLANZA" }	and	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR" }	Bonjour	30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,

By the world's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.

Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.

INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'

WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE/CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4
Esperance Bay	14,144 tons from Southampton	Mar. 4

Fares from £39 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

	From Liverpool	
S.S. NESTOR	"	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	" Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	" Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 12
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 19
§DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	Dec. 24	—
*WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 26

* Via Madeira. § Via Las Palmas.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA

at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 19th December, 1930, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS ..	31 Dec.	HECTOR ..	31 Jan.
ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	ANCHISES ..	14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; Straits £105.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

at sea and in

ALGIERS AND GENOA.

S.S. "JOHAN DE WITT," from Southampton 18th Dec.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL.

Return fares:—
Algiers 1st Class, £24. 2nd Class, £16.
Genoa, 1st Class, £25. 2nd Class, £17.

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ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..	.. Dec. 13
S.S. "COSTA RICA" ..	.. Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	.. Jan. 17
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.	
S.S. "VAN RENNSELAER" ..	.. Jan. 7
S.S. "RICKERIE" ..	.. Jan. 17
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" ..	.. Jan. 27

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—Pps. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone, Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

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Short Sea Route with interesting tour through

AMERICA.

Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

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Regent 8021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Matson Line.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.			
POMPEE ..	Dec. 18	and Jan.	
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.			
Av. E. Gamboa Dec. 26		and Jan. 9	
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.			
LAMARTINE ..	Dec. 16	and Dec. 30	
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.			
MARIETTE PACHA ..	Dec. 16	and Dec. 23	

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

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REDUCED FARES AND FREQUENT SAILINGS.
IDEAL ROUND CRUISES.
Full details on request. No booking fees.

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Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE.

(Cie. Touache.)

WEEKLY CRUISES TO THE BALEARIC ISLES.

Full particulars from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland,
7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.

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P.L.M. A WEATHER FORECAST. SUNSHINE WITHIN 20 HOURS

BY THROUGH RAPIDE TO THE FRENCH RIVIERA

Daily from BOULOGNE to VINTIMILLE in connexion with the 2

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

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SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000. The ideal winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere. GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free. Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed. Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request. REDUCED WINTER TERMS. Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d. Billy Mason's "Cafe de Paris" Band.

ST. AUSTELL BAY HOTEL, PAR, CORNWALL.
Telephone } Par
Telegrams } 131. 18-hole Golf Course.
Magnificent Ocean and Coastal views.
Sunshine and Sea Breezes. 100 beds (hot and cold). Unsurpassed Cuisine. Hot Sea Baths. Hard Tennis. Special Christmas Attractions. Dancing. Famous Cornish Band. Inclusive terms from £3 3s. a day. Apply Hotel Manager, or 118, Newgate-street, London.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest baths. Hotels in West. Close sea and brine 1,3ft. Pine Suites. Garage. moderate terms. A.L.A.A.

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FACING FULL SOUTH AND THE SEA.
Tariff from W. PAUL, Manager. Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

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THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS

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Write for Tariff.
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A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Sunny, Worthing."

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THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. On the new
The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

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RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

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In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comforts.

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GRILL ROOM. RESTAURANT BAR.
18, RUE VOLNEY—NEAR THE OPERA.

ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL. 7, Avenue President Wilson
Full board from 50 francs.

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THE SMARTEST, THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan sent on request.

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Same management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

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An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

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All comfort, quiet; rooms with bath from 60frs.

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TANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor. 1 bis, Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms, 50 baths. Latest comfort. Full board from 50frs.

HTL. DE L'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL.
Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

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Central position, opposite sea.

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First class. Moderate. No luxury tax.

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MENTONE.—Hotel Menton & Midi; first-class family Hotel; sea front; fine suites; near Casino and Gardens, tennis. Telez. Menton-Midi.—Managing Prop. G. de Smet.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MEDITERRANEE. First class. 150 rooms. Central, in large garden. Full South. Suites. Modern. All comforts. Terms moderate.

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MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL. Quite central in large and lovely garden, full South; beautiful, spacious; one of our finest hotels.

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FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

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LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ARTHUR GORDON PEARSON Deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ARTHUR GORDON PEARSON late of the Imperial Bank of India, Jodhpur, Rajputana, India (who died on the 16th September 1930 and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 6th December 1930 to John Herbert Pearson of "Tyrchurst," Friern Lane, Whetstone, N.20), are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 24th February 1931, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of December 1930.
SANDERSON LEE & Co 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

ARTHUR HOLMAN BERRY Deceased. Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIM against the ESTATE of ARTHUR HOLMAN BERRY late of Bayard Lodge Parkstone Road Poole Dorset M.R.C.V.S. a Superintending Inspector at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (who died on the 15th day of October 1930 at St. Bartholomew Hospital London E.C. and whose Will was proved in London on the 28th day of November 1930 by Beatrice Mary Berry (his Widow) and Charles Walter Berry the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of February 1931 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the said estate having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated 11th December 1930.
HILDER THOMPSON & DUNN, 36 Jermyn Street London S.W.1. Solicitors to the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2., before the 26th day of December, 1930.
FREEHOLD.
1. Cumbrae Cottage and adjoining land, Long Ditton, Surrey, by Henry Herbert Sydney Wright, 18, Bloomsbury-sq., W.C.1.
2. 23 Westfield-terrace, Baildon, Yorks, by Samuel Warrington and Sarah Jane Warrington, 23 Westfield-terrace, Baildon.
3. 134, St. John's-rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent, by Arthur Gordon Marsh, 134 St. John's-rd., Tunbridge Wells.
4. 25 and 27 Surrey-cres., Gunnersbury, Middlesex, by Rosina Ann Taylor, 20 Warwick-rd., W.5.
5. Land in Clay Hill, Enfield, Middlesex, by Leonard George Thomas, 75 Woodland Way, N.21.
6. Land in Highfield-gdns., Golders Green, Hendon, Middlesex, by William Bolton, The Croft, Bunns Lane, N.W.7.
7. 3 Elm Terrace, Cobham-rd., Strood, Kent, by Tom Oldroyd, 141 High-st., Rochester.
8. Land near Skinners Lane, Catsfield, Sussex, by The Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Hastings, The Town Hall, Hastings.
9. Trevethan, Swangley's Lane, Knebworth, Herts, by George Elgar Morrill, Trevethan, Swangley's Lane, Knebworth.
10. Hill House Estate, Billericay, Essex, by Olive Elizabeth Crosdey, 11 North End-rd., N.W.11.
11. 165, 167, 169 Devonshire-rd., Chiswick, Middlesex, by the Urban District Council of Brentford and Chiswick.
12. 24 and 32 Cissbury-rd., Tottenham, Middlesex, by Alfred Davis, 42 Filey-ave., Clapton, E.
13. Manor House, Long Bennington, Lincs, by Arthur Vincent Naylor, 17 Toller Drive, Bradford.
14. 7 Whitehorse Lane, Thornton Heath, Surrey, by Theresa Amelia Harding, 80 Totten-rd., Thornton Heath.
15. Land off Powys Lane, New Southgate, Middlesex, by William Valentine Duart, 30 Langside-cres., N.14 and Harold Sidney Elliott, 6 Brownlow-rd., N.11.
16. 194 Vicarage Farm-rd., Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex, by Florence Emma Gingell, 194 Vicarage Farm-rd., Heston.
17. 63 Prospect-rd., Moseley, Birmingham, by Hugh Allen George, 63 Prospect-rd., Moseley.
18. Land in Alric-ave., New Malden, Surrey, by Benjamin Wendon, 21 Worple-rd., S.W.19.
19. 17 and 19 Godstone-rd., Caterham, Surrey, by Francis Inman Sharp, 108 Godstone-rd., Caterham.
20. Land at Trumps Green, Virginia Water, Surrey, by Ernest Edward St. Quintin, Highclere, Virginia Water.
21. Land at East Wickham, Kent, by John Stevens, Oliver George Stevens and William John Stevens all of Little Danson, High-st., Welling, Kent.
22. 36 Belgrave-rd., West Ham, by Joseph Rowland Saunders, Brambles, Station Lane, Hornchurch, Essex.
23. 2 to 29 Holm Villas, Victoria-rd., and 6 Holm Terrace, Edmonton, Middlesex, by Murray Rosenberg, 8, Preston-st., Brighton.
LEASEHOLD.
1, 16 Claigmar-gdns., Finchley, Middlesex, by George Birchall, 81 St. Georges-rds., S.W.1.
2. Cansmere Hall, Cansmere Green, Suffolk, by Arthur Sewell-rd., Harleston.
3. 29-50 (even) Carlyle-ave. and 33-41 (odd) Shelley-rd., Willesden, Middlesex, by Winifred Victoria Rush, 282 Bath-rd., Hounslow, Middlesex.
3. 29 to 46 (all) Warwick Chambers, Pater-st., Kensington, London, by Catherine Kent, 25 St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.14.
J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

00711 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of CENTRAL PERAK RUBBER COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 24th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £500,000 to £250,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies the 4th day of December 1930.
Dated this 8th day of December 1930.
MAYO ELDER & RUTHERFORDS 10 Drapers Gardens, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the above named Company.

IN the Matter of NATIONAL HOUSE PURCHASE Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 28th day of November, 1930, Mr. GEORGE ERNEST BENTELL of 36 Walbrook, London, E.C.4, Chartered Accountant, was APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-mentioned Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 9th day of December, 1930.
No. 00799 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Eve. In the Matter of DELIVERY MACHINES Limited, and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 8th day of December 1930 presented to the said Court by Soho Automatic Machine Company Limited whose registered office is at Albion Works Brook Street Smethwick Birmingham in the County of Warwick, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 12th day of January 1931, and any Creditor or contributor of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
FIELD ROSCOE & Co., 36 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th day of January, 1931.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division (Probate) The Principal Registry. In the Estate of HILDA LAKIN deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of HILDA LAKIN formerly of Mansfield in the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia late of Gourambat near Benalla in the State of Victoria aforesaid Married Woman (the wife of John Charles Lakin) deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of Victoria aforesaid at Melbourne in the said State on the 23rd day of June 1930.
Dated this 10th day of December 1930.
ELLIOT SMITH & Co. Mansfield, England. Solicitors for Joseph Bird of Mansfield, England. The lawful Attorney of the said John Charles Lakin.

IN the Matter of CRAIGIELEA RUBBER PLANTATIONS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 24th day of November, 1930, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £400,000 to £200,000, and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 8th day of December, 1930. The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—
"The capital of Craigielea Rubber Plantations Limited was by virtue of a Special Resolution of the Company and with the sanction of an Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 24th day of November 1930 reduced from £400,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares of 2s. each to £226,000 divided into 3,480,000 shares of 1s. each and 520,000 shares of 2s. each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the said 3,480,000 shares of 1s. each (numbered 1 to 3,480,000 inclusive) had been issued and the sum of 1s. was deemed to be paid up on each of the said shares, and none of the said 520,000 shares of 2s. each had ever been issued. A Special Resolution of the Company has been passed to the effect that on such reduction of capital taking effect:—
(a) every two of the 3,480,000 shares of 1s. each resulting from such reduction be consolidated into one share of 2s.
(b) the capital be increased to its former amount of £400,000 by the creation of 1,740,000 new shares of 2s. each."
Dated this 11th day of December, 1930.
STEPHENSON, HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00611 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of SUNGEI TELOR (MALAYA) RUBBER ESTATE Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division dated the 17th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £175,000 to £43,750 and the Minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 6th day of December 1930.
Dated this 11th day of December, 1930.
HERBERT SMITH & Co., 62, London Wall, in the City of London. Solicitors to the Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division (Probate) The Principal Registry. In the Estate of WILLIAM SEWELL YOUNG, deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of WILLIAM SEWELL YOUNG late of "Kalmar House" Kenilworth Road Kenilworth, Cape of Good Hope in the Union of South Africa Civil Servant deceased granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division at Cape Town on the 21st day of April 1921.
CHARLES HOLLAND BESLEY, 34 Dean Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Solicitor, the lawful attorney of Mary Ann Young the sole Executrix of the Will of the said deceased.

RE JOHN JOSEPH STEVENS deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of JOHN JOSEPH STEVENS late of Blayney in the State of New South Wales Engineer deceased granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales at Sydney on the 1st day of March 1901.
Dated this Twelfth day of December 1930.
ARTHUR PORTER & CRUST, Bank House, Romford, Essex, Solicitors for Kitty Stevens, the Administratrix of the said deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the ESTATE of JOSEPH FOREMAN deceased Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of JOSEPH FOREMAN late of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, granted by His Majesty's Surrogate Court of the County of York, Ontario on the sixteenth day of September 1930.
Dated this 11th December 1930.
GARD, LYELL & Co. 47, Gresham Street E.C.2. Solicitors for Ernest Alexander Davidson of 47, Gresham Street E.C.2. the lawful Attorney of Nevin Lamont Hayes Foreman the Administrator.

JOHN ROLFE deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15, George V. chapter 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of JOHN ROLFE late of 25 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green in the County of Middlesex who died on the 26th day of October 1930, and whose Will was proved by Henry Francis Rolfe and Charles Claude Paterson the Executors therein named, in the principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 6th day of December, 1930), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 20th day of February 1931, and Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of December 1930.
NISBET DREW & LOUGHBOROUGH 23 Austin Friars, E.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE CHARLES JOHN BLACKMORE Deceased. Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 17th day of November 1930 and made in an action in the matter of the Estate of the said deceased and between Mary Ann Jobson v. Margery Blackmore & Others 1930. B. No. 4853, the CREDITORS of CHARLES JOHN BLACKMORE late of 59 Helix Road Brixton in the County of London who died on the 24th day of January 1930 and on or before the 14th day of February 1931 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Catton of Messrs. T. A. Capron & Co., Bush Lane House, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4, their full Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order unless the Court on application otherwise orders. Every claimant holding any security is to produce the same before Master Ridsdale, at the Chambers of the Judge, Room No. 57, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Tuesday the 24th day of February 1931 at 12 noon being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.
A claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the claimant can be sent.
Dated this 10th day of December 1930.
EDWIN E. CLARK & SON, of 26-27, Bush Lane, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate THERESA MARY CATHERINE CANDISH late of No. 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields in the County of Surrey Spinster deceased who died on the 23rd day of September 1930 and whose Will with one Codicil thereto was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 11th day of November 1930 by Henry Theodore Michelmore the Executor therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Henry Theodore Michelmore on or before the 16th day of February 1931 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Henry Theodore Michelmore will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theresa Mary Catherine Candish amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of December 1930
ROOKE & DELACOMBE Westerham Solicitors for the said Executor.

RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL.
RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.
NEW EXCEPTIONAL RATES.
REDUCTION OF EXCEPTIONAL RATES.
CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.
REDUCTIONS FOR OWNER'S RISK.
RAILWAY FREIGHT REBATES SCHEME.
Notice is hereby given that sittings of the Railway Rates Tribunal will sit on the following dates:—
Tuesday, 20th January, 17th February, 17th March, 21st April, 19th May, 16th June, 14th July, 20th October, 17th November and 15th December, 1931, to hear:
Applications as to the granting of New or the reduction of existing Exceptional Rates for which the consent of the Tribunal is required, and
Applications to the Tribunal for New Exceptional Rates or for the reduction of Exceptional Rates.
Notice is further given that the Court will sit on the following dates:—
Tuesday, 27th January, 28th April, 21st July and 27th October, 1931, to hear:
Applications to determine any questions as to the alteration of the Classification of Merchandise, or the alteration of the Classification of any article, or the Classification of any article not at the time classified, or any question as to the Class in which any article is classified.
Applications as to the Reductions to be made from the Standard Charges where the Owner's Risk Merchandise is carried under Owner's Risk Conditions, and
Applications to determine any question as to whether any Rebate is or was allowable or as to the basis on which any Rebate should be or should have been calculated under the Railway Freight Rebate Scheme.
The Procedure to be followed is that published in the *London Gazette* of the 20th January and 9th March, 1928, and 29th November, 1929.
Printed copies of the Prescribed Procedure for any of the above-mentioned Applications can be obtained from the Office of the Tribunal,
2 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2.
8th December, 1930.

RE AMELIA CHARLOTTE CLARKE, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of AMELIA CHARLOTTE CLARKE, late of The Red Lion, Stonar, in the County of Kent (wife of Ralph Henry Clarke) deceased, who died on the 15th day of July, 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 21st day of November, 1930, by National Provincial Bank Limited, the executor therein named, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executor, on or before the 28th day of February, 1931, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of December, 1930.
J. THORN DRURY 11, Chapel Place, Ramsgate, Solicitor for the said Executor.

RE SIR ROWLAND BAILEY deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is given that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of SIR ROWLAND BAILEY K.C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O., late of Hotel Curzon Cavendish Place, Brighton in the County of Sussex deceased (who died on the 12th day of July 1930 and whose Will and Codicil was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 16th day of August 1930 by Henry William Patey and Sara Bailey the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of such debts claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 14th day of February 1931 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of December 1930.
H. W. & S. PATEY 33 Finsbury Square London E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE MARIANNE ELIZABETH CHAPMAN Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARIANNE ELIZABETH CHAPMAN late of The Old House, Potters Heath, Welwyn, Herts, formerly of 27a Bramham Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W. (the wife of Hugh Chapman) deceased who died on the 4th day of October 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 4th day of December 1930 by National Provincial Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send the particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of February 1931 after which date the said Bank will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which it shall then have had notice; and the said Bank will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims the said Bank shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 11th day of December 1930
STOW PRESTON & LYTTELTON 12 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Bank.

RE SAMUEL WALTON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of SAMUEL WALTON late of 5 Tyne View Terrace, South Shields in the County of Durham, Retired Superintendent Engineer, deceased (who died on 12th day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved by George Scott, Solicitor, and Hopton Stratford Scott, Retired Bank Accountant, both of South Shields aforesaid, the Executors therein named on the 26th day of April 1930 in the Newcastle upon Tyne District Probate Registry) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of February next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the said Estate having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 11th day of December 1930
GEORGE SCOTT & SON 23 and 24, King Street, South Shields. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE EDWARD HANCOCK deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EDWARD HANCOCK late of No. 319 Caledonian Road Holloway London Stockbrokers Clerk who died on the 30th June 1930 are required to send particulars to us on or before the 16th day of February 1931 after which date John Catton the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which he may then have had notice.
Dated this ninth day of December, 1930.
FINCH, TURNER & TAYLER 84, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, Solicitors to the said Administrator.

SOTIRIOS SPYRIDON SOTIRIADIS Deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SOTIRIOS SPYRIDON SOTIRIADIS late of Patissia Street, Athens, in the Republic of Greece, Lawyer (who died on the 26th December 1929 and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 8th December 1930 to Demetrius John Cassavetti of Basildon House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 24th February 1931, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of December 1930.
SANDERSON LEE & CO. 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

THE TRUSTEE ACT, 1925. Re CLAIRE MARY STOCKS deceased. Pursuant to Statute 15 Geo. 5, Ch. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of CLAIRE MARY STOCKS late of 17 Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood in the County of London deceased (who died on the 3rd day of November 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 29th day of November 1930 by John Richard Charles Rotton and Edward Aloysius Gargan the executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their full claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 23rd day of February 1931 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of December 1930.
ALLEN & SON 17 Carlisle Street Soho Square, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ALBERT E. MARRIOTT Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 8th December, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 23rd December, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
10th December, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of BARLOW TRUST Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1930
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 22nd December, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
10th December, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of MORRIS JACOBS (GENERAL TRANSPORT) Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 22nd December, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
10th December, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
*Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Tr

Law Report, Dec. 11

SUMMARY OF CASES

Sir William Waterlow gave evidence in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

The hearing was continued before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury of the slander action brought by Dr. Graham Robertson, of Dartford, against his partner, Dr. Leonard John Miskin. The plaintiff complains that the defendant falsely accused him of taking morphia, which it was alleged he had removed from their joint dispensary, whereas the drug had been taken by a nurse. The defendant denies that he uttered the words complained of or that they bore a defamatory meaning. Alternatively, he pleads privilege. (ROBERTSON v. MISKIN.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

MR. BIRKETT, continuing his opening of the defence, said that if, on December 6, 1925, the Banco de Portugal, instead of withdrawing the issue of Vasco de Gama notes, had sought the cooperation of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Messrs. Waterlow could have saved them very large sums. The books and records kept by Messrs. Waterlow enabled them to decide the validity of 98 per cent. of the notes without even seeing them.

When Colonel Lucas (representative of the Portuguese Embassy in London) called on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons he was given all the information that was possible, but the bank said:—"That is nothing to do with us. The Portuguese Government did not pass the information to us." How could that be said when practically every step taken by the bank was taken in concert with the Government and the relations between the bank and the Government were inextricably intertwined?

On December 13 Sir William Waterlow arrived in Lisbon and immediately called on the bank to tell them everything he could. The bank, however, said:—"We don't want to see you. If you have anything to say, say it through the police."

Referring to the questions of Portuguese law involved in the case, Mr. Birkett said that he would not be able to call any Portuguese lawyers. That was very regrettable, but it was not due to want of trying. It would appear, however, that the attitude of the Bank of Portugal had become in some sense a national matter in Portugal.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW'S EVIDENCE

Sir William Waterlow, giving evidence, said that at all material times he was chairman and managing director of the defendant company. The firm had been in existence for 120 years.

On December 4, 1924, Marang called on him with an introduction from the Dutch firm of Enschede en Zonen, a firm of the highest standing which printed stamps and notes for the Dutch Government. Marang produced a contract and a diplomatic document purporting to show that he was the accredited representative of the Portuguese Government.

Marang said that a Dutch syndicate, of which he was a member, were going to the help of the province of Angola, whose finances were in a very bad way. He said that the Bank of Portugal were going to act in the matter at the request of the Portuguese Government, and he suggested that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should print notes for circulation by that bank in Angola. He (the witness) told Marang that he could not print Vasco de Gama notes without the authority of the Bank of Portugal. Marang said that his secretary would go to Lisbon and obtain the authority of the Governor of the bank and the Minister of Finance. He said that his secretary was the brother of the Portuguese Minister at The Hague.

MR. BIRKETT.—Did Marang say anything about the nature of the business?—He told me that it was very strictly confidential and was only known to the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Bank of Portugal, both of whom, I think he told me, were the representatives of the Portuguese Government on the board of the bank.

What was the value of this proposed order?—It was a small order.

Referring to what had been described as the "warning messages" sent to him by Mr. Romer [the firm's representative at Lisbon at that time], Sir William Waterlow said that Mr. Romer did not tell him anything which he did not already know. On the other hand, some information sent to him by Mr. Romer appeared to confirm Marang's story. He therefore telegraphed to Mr. Romer telling him to say and do nothing but to await a call from Marang's representative.

"I was very afraid of Romer," said Sir William Waterlow, "having had past experience of him. There was nothing discreditable to him at all, but unfortunately he was not able to keep his mouth closed."

Sir William Waterlow said that when Marang saw him on December 17 he asked Marang if he would leave the documents with him for translation.

MR. BIRKETT.—What attitude did he display to that?—He didn't object in the least.

Sir William said that the documents were submitted to Mr. Messer, a solicitor, who said that they would be quite in order if they proceeded in the matter. Mr. Messer suggested that, as a precaution, the direct authority of the Governor of the Bank of Portugal to print the notes should be obtained. When Marang called again he (Sir William) told him that he was going to write to the Governor of the bank for his authority.

MR. BIRKETT.—What did Marang say?—He asked me to entrust the letter to him to send by his secretary, who was leaving the next day for Lisbon.

At that moment had you any suspicion about the integrity of Marang?—None whatever.

After the opinion of Mr. Messer and the certificate of notaries [to whom the documents had been submitted] had you any doubt about the course which he suggested?—Absolutely none. He had told me that his secretary was the brother of the Portuguese Minister at The Hague.

A VISIT FROM COLONEL LUCAS

Sir William said that he had never had any cause to wonder whether Marang was honest until December, 1925, when Colonel Lucas paid him a visit. He showed Colonel Lucas the documents which Marang had given him and which purported to be letters from the Governor of the bank. Colonel Lucas looked at the signatures and said: "Do you think that they are genuine?"

Sir William Waterlow agreed that in a letter from Marang, dated December 23, 1924, Marang asked him to confirm that "from the confidential letter no other copy has been made than those which had been added to the copies of our contracts." That did not awake his suspicions, in view of the confidential nature of the business.

On January 6, 1925, Marang called on him and gave him what purported to be a letter from the Governor of the Bank of Portugal authorizing the printing of the notes.

MR. BIRKETT.—It is suggested that the prose style of that letter should have made you suspicious?—I do not suppose that I had ever seen a letter from the Bank of Portugal before. I should not have dealt with this matter if the letter introducing Marang had not been brought to me.

Did you regard the letter as the safeguard advised by Mr. Messer?—Yes.

The letter, added Sir William, was submitted to Mr. Messer, who said that he regarded it as satisfactory. He (Sir William) wrote a letter to the Governor acknowledging the authorizing letter. It was placed in a plain envelope and he gave it to his secretary to post.

MR. BIRKETT.—Did Marang know that you had written that letter?—Oh, no.

Why did you write it?—I thought it advisable to send a letter direct to the Governor.

The fact that you received no reply to it did not occasion you any surprise?—No. I did not expect one. I was acknowledging a letter which he had sent me.

Sir William Waterlow then dealt with the events of December, 1925, when the falsification of the notes was discovered by the bank and the bank communicated with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. On December 9, he said, he received a visit from Colonel Lucas, of the Portuguese Embassy, who was accompanied by Inspector Eveleigh, of New Scotland Yard.

MR. BIRKETT.—Did you render to Colonel Lucas every assistance in your power?—Every assistance.

Did you tell him about the Marang orders?—Yes.

Did you desire to see the Portuguese Minister at once?—Yes, but the interview never took place.

That was a foretaste of the reception which you received in Lisbon?—I should not like to say that about his Excellency. I do not know what was in his mind. Colonel Lucas has always been most courteous.

On December 11, said Sir William, his firm gave to Colonel Lucas a list of the banknotes which had been delivered to Marang with the dates of delivery. He thought that the information which he was giving would be transmitted to the Bank of Portugal.

He was anxious to go to Lisbon as soon as possible after Colonel Lucas had cast doubt on the signatures to the documents.

After the adjournment, his LORDSHIP asked counsel whether it was desirable, so that the case might be finished next week, that he should sit until 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. next week.

Counsel agreed that it was desirable that that should be done.

Sir William Waterlow, continuing his evidence, said that on December 14, 1925, he went to the Bank of Portugal and saw the Secretary-General.

MR. BIRKETT.—What did the Secretary-General say about your presence?—He said that the directors did not want to see us, because the matter was in the hands of the police.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE POLICE

"I had come a long way," said Sir William, "and I did not want to go to the police, but we thought we had better do all they wanted us to do. So we went to the police and there we spent the whole of the rest of the week with discussions going on all the time. The Secretary-General was there every day, and he heard everything that transpired."

MR. BIRKETT.—Was there a cloak of secrecy over anything?—Absolutely none. People were constantly passing in and out of the room.

"The atmosphere was very electric," Sir William added. "The excitement was very great at the bank when we got there. They had all lost their heads. They could not discuss anything at all."

MR. BIRKETT.—Throughout your examination by the police were you asked any question which you evaded or did not answer?—No.

Sir William Waterlow said that, while he was in Portugal, he heard it said that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were going to institute proceedings against the Bank of Portugal because of what had been said about them. He and his companions had been kept at arm's length, and so, to try to re-establish confidence, he suggested that his firm should place £50,000 on deposit at the bank.

Cross-examined, Sir William Waterlow said that the companies with which he had been associated had printed notes for the British Government and for foreign Governments to the face value of many millions sterling.

MR. BEVAN.—You had no direct personal experience of contracts for printing Portuguese banknotes?—No.

You did not even know whether communications between your company and the bank were carried on in English or in Portuguese, or who placed the orders for notes?—I did not know that.

You never had a more secret order given to you in your experience than this one?—No.

You wrote to Mr. Romer, your representative in Lisbon, telling him about the order. Why, if he were the chatterbox you now say he was, did you communicate with him, or, if you did, why did you not urge complete secrecy on him?—I did not send that letter direct to Romer. I sent it by Bandeira, Marang's confidential secretary.

I suggest that pretty nearly every incident in this transaction was abnormal and should have aroused suspicion?—Abnormal, yes, but I do not agree that it should have aroused suspicion.

You and your fellow-directors were always fully alive to the appalling consequences of printing and delivering notes which were not authorized?—If we could have foreseen the consequences of being involved in a thing of this kind we should naturally have insured against it.

"We are only printers," said Sir William Waterlow a few minutes later, "only common commercial men." (Laughter.) He added that he would never have imagined that the Bank of Portugal would not keep a register of £5 notes, so that they could easily see if duplicates were in circulation.

If the same thing happened again without the experience which he had had in the present case he would again act as he had acted.

THE LETTER INTRODUCING MARANG

MR. BEVAN.—Do you know that, in the letter introducing Marang, Mr. Enschede does not say a single word about Marang's standing, antecedents, or anything else? He simply says that he is a customer, and passes him on to you?—I should not expect a firm of the standing of Enschede to give an introduction about a person whom they did not think was respectable.

Sir William agreed that Marang's passport stated that he was a bearer of dispatches. It said nothing about his position in Holland, but he (Sir William) did not think that the authorities gave such passports to people who were not trustworthy.

MR. BEVAN.—He presented himself to you as a person able to pledge the credit of the Bank of Portugal to the extent of a million sterling?—He came to place an order for banknotes.

Did it strike you as an extraordinary thing that a Dutchman, or anybody other than a Portuguese, or some accredited agent in this country, should come from the Bank of Portugal asking you to print a million sterling's worth of notes for that bank?—Not at all.

Did it strike you as odd that he did not come to you with a mandate from the Bank of Portugal?—Not at all.

He came without a single document purporting to come from the bank to you?—He told us that he had not intended to come to us, but to go to a Dutch printer.

On December 4, 1924, was the position that there was no document from the bank either introducing Marang or authorizing you to entertain the contract?—He had the contracts, which were signed by the Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank, and which had been certified by the Consul.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite, and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPER
JUDGMENT IN BRISTOL CASE

Judgment was given by MR. JUSTICE FINLAY at the Bristol Assizes yesterday in the case heard on Monday, when three Bristol brothers named Robbins brought an action for alleged libel against Western Newspapers, Limited. The case arose out of the death of an old lady and the subsequent death of her son. They were buried together on July 23, and the following day, in the *Evening World*, Bristol, there appeared a report headed, "Mother buried with her son. Life in poverty at Westbury."

Mr. T. J. O'CONNOR, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the suggestion that the woman lived in poverty was wholly untrue. The plaintiffs wanted to vindicate their characters from the charge implied in the alleged libel of a lack of filial devotion.

Mr. R. P. CROOM-JOHNSON, K.C., for the defence, submitted that to call people poor or to say people were in poverty was no libel. He submitted that the report complained of was not capable of containing anything libellous and reflected no discredit on the plaintiffs.

The jury found in favour of the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at £500. Yesterday MR. JUSTICE FINLAY, after argument by counsel, said judgment must be entered for £166 13s. 4d. for each of the three plaintiffs and with costs. A stay of execution was granted for 21 days, notice of appeal to be given within that time with the usual undertaking.

MR. BARBU JONESCO'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of Mr. Barbu Jonesco, described as of Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, and lately of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone. An order of adjudication was made on December 24, 1929.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, in applying for an adjournment, stated that accounts had been submitted that morning, from which it appeared that the ranking liabilities amounted to £36,000 and contingent liabilities £136,000, with an estimated surplus in assets. The figures would have to be investigated by the department, and the debtor's public examination could not be proceeded with that day.

By consent of all parties the examination was adjourned until next sittings.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
DOCTOR SUES PARTNER FOR ALLEGED SLANDER
ROBERTSON v. MISKIN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the slander action by Dr. Graham Robertson, of the Brent House, Dartford, Kent, against Dr. Leonard John Miskin, of 2, West-hill, Dartford.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant had stated that he (Dr. Robertson) was addicted to drug taking and had stolen drugs which were their joint property.

The parties are partners in a practice at Dartford, and the plaintiff complains that when he became ill the defendant informed other doctors that he suspected that the illness was due to the taking of drugs, a quantity of which had disappeared from the partnership dispensary. Dr. Robertson denies that he took the drugs, and states that he had caught a nurse in the act of stealing morphia from his drug cupboard. The defendant now accepts that explanation.

The defendant denies that he uttered the words complained of or that they bore a defamatory meaning. Alternatively, he pleads privilege.

Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Joseph for the defendant.

DR. MISKIN CROSS-EXAMINED

In cross-examination by SIR BOYD MERRIMAN, the defendant agreed that under the partnership deed between himself and Dr. Robertson one of them had to be ill for 100 days to enable the other to determine the partnership. Down to November 9, 1929, the plaintiff had been away through illness for 100 days, including his three weeks' holiday. There was a clause in the deed entitling either of the partners to determine the partnership if the other did anything injurious to the practice. He (Dr. Miskin) had no intention of frightening Dr. Robertson, nor did he contemplate attacking him for misconduct. He spoke to the plaintiff on November 9, 1929, because he was seriously alarmed about the missing drugs. He had noticed on October 15 that the morphia bottle was empty. The conversation on November 9 turned on the plaintiff going out of the partnership and Dr. Watson coming in. He (the defendant) had often tried to see the plaintiff before then, but he had avoided him. The plaintiff, during his illnesses, never liked him to see him.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—It has been suggested that Dr. Robertson was using the notice which he gave you on November 22, in which he alleged that you had been guilty of misconduct in charging him with taking drugs, to enable him to extract from you better terms than had been discussed. Did you make that suggestion?—Yes; when I received the notice I was taken aback.

The defendant said that it was in December, 1929, that he first heard that Miss S——, the nurse, had taken the morphia. That was before the negotiations to determine the partnership were broken off. Before the negotiations came to an end in February, 1930, the plaintiff asked higher terms than in October, 1929. Instead of £3,500, he wanted £4,000 for his house. He (the defendant) was aware that the house had been valued at £4,000.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—Did you say to Dr. Watson words to the effect that seven-eighths of a Winchester of morphia had disappeared at the plaintiff's house and that Dr. Roberston must have taken it?—I did not use the word "must." I said that I had suspicions that he had taken it.

The defendant denied that he told Dr. Willock, a regional officer of the Ministry of Health, that a quantity of morphia had been consumed at the plaintiff's house. He was suspicious that the taking of the morphia accounted for Dr. Robertson's illness.

HIS LORDSHIP.—That means that you thought he must have taken it; it is much the same thing.

The defendant denied that he used to Dr. Watson or to Dr. Willock the exact words which the plaintiff alleged he had uttered.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—Did you intend them to convey the meaning that he was rendering himself unfit to continue practice as a doctor?—I did not.

Did you believe that he was rendering himself less fit as a doctor by taking drugs?—I did.

Did you think that his taking drugs was likely to endanger the partnership business?—I did.

You thought that his illness was the result of taking drugs?—I did.

In saying what you did to Dr. Willock and Dr. Watson you necessarily meant that Dr. Robertson was making himself less fit than he ought to be to carry on the business?—I did not say the words with that view.

Is that what you meant?—No, it is not.

The defendant agreed that a Winchester of morphia cost about £1.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—You would not say that Dr. Robertson had the right to take any quantity of the partnership drugs and dope himself?—Any doctor has the right to take any drugs from the partnership dispensary; it is the usual custom.

When did you first suspect that the plaintiff was taking drugs?—Within a few years of his joining me, but my suspicions were very slight then.

When did they cease to be very slight?—When the Winchester of morphia was empty.

That was on October 15?—Yes.

MARKED DRUG BOTTLES

The defendant said that he had not marked the drug bottles before August, 1929. He denied having said that he suspected that the plaintiff's mysterious illnesses were due to drug-taking. He had suspected it, but had not said so. He had not suspected that the illness of 1927 was the result of drugs, but he suspected that the illness in February, 1929, was due to drug-taking.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.—Do you believe now that his illness was due to drug poisoning?—I do not.

Or that any of his illnesses before then were due to drug poisoning?—No.

Have you any appreciation now of what he must have felt when he realized that you had been suspecting him for years of drug-taking?—I have, but it is a very difficult question to answer.

And not only of drug-taking, but of concealing himself in Dartford, when he was supposed to be in France, so as to get at the drugs? Do you realize what a charge like that must have meant for this man?—I don't realize it.

Do you feel any regret for what you have done?—I do.

Is this the first time that you have expressed regret to Dr. Robertson?—Yes.

That concluded the evidence.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS submitted that the words complained of as having been uttered by the defendant were not actionable. He contended that they were not spoken of the plaintiff in his capacity as a doctor.

His LORDSHIP said that he would rule that all the occasions were privileged.

Counsel addressed the jury and the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nash, Field and Co.; Messrs. Mowll and Mowll.

CHANCERY DIVISION
RELEASE AFTER COMMITTAL FOR CONTEMPT
OST v. NADEN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

His LORDSHIP granted the application for the release from prison of Mr. Joseph Naden, of Fern Farm, Fairfield, Buxton, who was committed by his Lordship for breach of an order made on December 28, 1928, by Mr. Justice Maugham, restraining him from driving cattle, sheep, or other animals over the course of the Buxton and High Peak Golf Club, or from trespassing on their land.

Mr. ROGER TURNBULL, who appeared for Mr. Naden, said that his client had been in prison three weeks. He was very sorry for having disobeyed the order of the Court, and would not do so again.

Mr. CHARLES E. R. ABBOTT, for the golf club, said that his clients had never wished to be vindictive, and, if his Lordship was satisfied, the club were quite willing that Mr. Naden should be released on the assurance that he would not repeat what was complained of.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT said that he would make the order for Mr. Naden's discharge, but he must pay the costs of the present application.

The order was made accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cooper, Sons, Marsh, and Strange, Manchester; Messrs. Corbin, Greener, and Cook, for Messrs. Bennett, Brook Taylor, and Co., Buxton.

PORT LABOUR INQUIRY

A further meeting of the Port Labour Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., was held yesterday, when a statement was presented and oral evidence given on behalf of the National Council of Port Labour Employers by Messrs. W. L. Wrightson and R. A. Somerville.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
PROTECTION OF STABLE INFORMATION
PERSSE v. PREBBLE AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment in the action by Mr. Henry Seymour Persse, the racehorse trainer, of Chattis Hill, Stockbridge, against Mr. A. E. Prebble, of Grosvenor Garage, and Mr. C. G. Whiffen, newspaper vendor and tobacconist, also of Stockbridge, claiming an injunction to restrain them from inducing or inciting apprentices in his stables to disclose important information as to racehorses.

The defendant Prebble, who was said to be a tout or tipster, did not put in a defence. Against Mr. Whiffen it was alleged that he had stood the plaintiff's apprentices drinks in an inn called the Five Bells, at the Wallops, Hants, and had improperly questioned them about the plaintiff's horses.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Henry Johnston appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the defendant Whiffen.

MR. ROLAND OLIVER, addressing the Court on behalf of Mr. Whiffen, said that the issue was quite plain. The onus was on the plaintiff to prove that the defendant had associated with the boys and given them drinks for the purpose of getting information about the plaintiff's horses. As regarded Mr. Whiffen's association with Mr. Prebble, the evidence proved no guilty association, so that he (counsel) did not propose to deal with that matter.

The evidence against Mr. Whiffen fell under two heads: that of Mr. Leach, as corroborated by Mr. Price; and that given by the men from the stables. The evidence of Mr. Leach was infinitely the more important, because he had made a statement concerning matters which, if the defendant had said them, concluded the case. He (counsel) asked his Lordship to say that Mr. Leach's evidence was unreliable.

If that view were accepted, there remained the evidence of Watson, Sharp, and Shine. They spoke of the association of Whiffen and a number of the boys in the Five Bells publichouse, and of one or two specific instances. It was perfectly right for Mr. Persse to forbid his boys to discuss his horses, but that could not affect the ordinary rights of people to talk to them in the ordinary way, either in the publichouse or elsewhere. If occasionally a man should mention the name of a horse to the boys that was no reason for granting an injunction. There was no evidence that Mr. Whiffen ever got any information or used any.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—I don't think there is any evidence that he got any information, and if he didn't get it he could not use it.

Counsel, continuing, said that he did not wish it to be thought that he was attacking Mr. Persse; it would be very much better for him if the boys were deaf and dumb. He must be, and obviously was, in a position to put places out of bounds and to correct the boys.

Counsel submitted that the evidence of the boys was very unreliable. That of Mr. Whiffen was also a matter for consideration. He might have got out of the action long ago by just paying a few costs and giving an undertaking, but had elected to go on with it.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, referring to Mr. Whiffen, said that he made a habit of driving out to a small publichouse just beyond Mr. Persse's stables, far away from Stockbridge, and the one place, and the only place, at which he knew the stable boys were likely to be. What right had a racing man to go giving drinks night after night—an apparently affluent man in an apparently affluent car—promiscuously to boys, unless it was to obtain information which could be of great value to a racing man.

There was evidence that on two occasions, just after a trial between two very important horses, Mr. Whiffen was talking to the boys about those horses and about the trial.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE, in giving judgment, said that quite obviously it would be of great interest to Mr. Whiffen to obtain stable information. He was satisfied that Mr. Whiffen could not have failed to know that the boys were in the habit of frequenting the Five Bells publichouse on Sunday nights. The best way of obtaining information from the apprentices would be by getting to know them, and the best way to do that would be to stand them drinks.

Mr. Whiffen denied that he ever spoke to them about their master's horses. He (his Lordship) was not prepared to accept the evidence of Mr. Whiffen. He was satisfied that it was unreliable in many particulars. He accepted the evidence of Sharp and Shine, and thought that Mr. Leach gave his evidence fairly and properly. In those circumstances he was satisfied that Mr. Whiffen had been attempting to obtain the breach by those apprentices of their duty under their agreement with Mr. Persse, and that he ought to grant an injunction against Mr. Whiffen to prevent any further occurrences of a similar kind.

When Mr. Persse gave his evidence he was cross-examined and charges were made against him of having flogged the boys in his stables, or of having had them flogged. No statement material to the case had been made by Mr. Persse in the box which had been challenged in any way. So far as he (his Lordship) was concerned, there was no ground for any suggestion that any improper treatment had been meted out to any of the boys.

The plaintiff was entitled, as against Mr. Whiffen, to an injunction restraining him from procuring or inducing, or from attempting to procure or induce, the plaintiff's stable boys to commit a breach of their agreement. Mr. Whiffen would pay the plaintiff's costs.

On a motion for judgment against the defendant Prebble, the same order was made as against Mr. Whiffen. Mr. Prebble was ordered to pay the costs of the motion for judgment and the costs of the action against him to the day he failed to put in a defence.

Solicitors.—Messrs. William Easton and Sons; Messrs. Speechly, Mumford, and Craig, for Messrs. Lamport, Bassitt, and Hiscock, Southampton.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
ALLEGATION OF FORGERY IN WILL SUIT
MALLANDAIN v. MALLANDAIN AND OTHERS

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

The hearing was begun of this probate suit, which concerns the estate of the late Mr. William Mallandain, a retired newsagent and tobacconist, of Tooley-street, and Park House, Camberwell-green, who died on January 16, 1930, aged 71 years, leaving about £4,000.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Jessie Taylor, of Old Kent-road, who was the widow of Mr. W. Mallandain, and who has remarried, propounds as residuary legatee an alleged will of the testator said to have been executed in December, 1929.

The defendants are Mr. William Mallandain, of Lawrence-road, Hove, Mr. James Mallandain, of London-road, Westcliff, Mr. Albert Mallandain, of Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, and Mrs. Emma Maud Robertson, of Parker's-row, Bermondsey, sons and a daughter of the testator, and step-children of the plaintiff. In their defence they say that the alleged will was not duly executed, that the testator did not know of, and approve, the contents, and that the signature was forged.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. C. R. D. Richmount appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Willis, K.C., and Mr. G. Tyndale for the defendants.

MR. BAYFORD, opening the case for the plaintiff, said that she was a widow with three children when, in 1917, she married the testator, who was a widower. After he sold his business in Tooley-street, the testator went to live at Camberwell-green. The question of his making a new will arose, and he asked his wife to take down what he dictated. He told her that he was taking the document to a friend of his at a safe deposit. When she had finished taking down in writing what his wishes were, a friend named Leppard and his wife arrived. Mr. Mallandain asked his wife to go and fetch some beer. During her absence it appeared that the Leppards, at the testator's request, attested his signature to the document, so that when the plaintiff came back the whole thing was completed, and that was all she knew of the matter. The will was later found in a lettercase in the pocket of the testator's dressing-gown after his death. It gave the residue of the estate to the plaintiff, after disposing of legacies totalling about £800 to the defendants.

Mrs. Taylor, examined by Mr. BAYFORD, said that the testator made a will about six years ago on a proper will form. She wrote the instructions given her last December by the testator on a page torn from a copy book.

She agreed, in cross-examination, that the testator's signature, which was in pencil, was very much like her own handwriting.

Having concluded her evidence, Mrs. Taylor, at the request of his LORDSHIP, wrote on a piece of paper a number of words and names with a pencil.

Mr. George Leppard, retired engine-driver, of Kimberley-road, Nunhead, London, stated how he and his wife witnessed the document of December, 1929. In the course of cross-examination by Mr. WILLIS, he was asked to write certain words on paper in pencil.

Mrs. Leppard also gave evidence.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. Albert Davis; Messrs. Margetts, Jenkins, and Hornby.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
GIFT TO BUILD NEW CHURCH: QUESTION OF PRACTICABILITY
IN RE EDWIN RILEY'S CHARITY; BLACKBURN DIOCESAN BOARD OF FINANCE v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE EVE)

This originating summons, taken out in the Liverpool District Registry, asked for a declaration that the whole of the residuary estate of the testator, Mr. Edwin Riley, late of Accrington, who died in 1913, had been since the death, in 1922, of his widow, Mrs. Marion Riley, subject to a valid charitable trust; and for the approval of the Court to a scheme for the management of the property.

The testator, by his will made in 1909, directed his trustees to realize his residuary estate after his wife's death, and after payment of legacies and duties to pay the residue to the Board of Finance of the Diocese of Manchester to be used and applied by the board as to a sum of £6,000, part thereof in the building and completion of a church, to be built of stone, of the Established Church of England within the parish of the urban district of Church, near Accrington, and as to the remainder and residue of the trust moneys, to be invested and to form an endowment fund for the stipend of the vicar or curate of the church.

The plaintiffs contended that the scheme of the testator for the building of an entirely new church with a different incumbent was in the present circumstances unnecessary and impracticable, and they proposed to spend the £6,000 in enlarging the existing church of St. James by adding a chapel on the south side as a memorial to the testator, and in improving the organ and in renovating the heating apparatus.

Mr. Gamon appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Allan Walmsley for the next-of-kin; and Mr. C. Stafford Crossman for the Attorney-General.

MR. CROSSMAN said that the scheme could be adopted as the best way of carrying out the trusts of the will.

MR. WALMSLEY said that the scheme proposed was an entire departure from the trusts of the will. The testator contemplated the building of an entirely new and separate church.

MR. JUSTICE EVE.—Would £6,000 build a new church?

MR. WALMSLEY said that it depended on the church. A church of some kind, such as a mission chapel, could be built for that sum. A chapel attached to an old church would not meet the testator's intentions. Moreover, the board only proposed to spend £3,500 on the chapel and the balance on other improvements.

MR. GAMON said that from a legal point of view there was no distinction between a church and a chapel forming part of a church. The Bishop would not consent to a new church in the parish, as it was not required. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners would not carve out a new district unless the population exceeded 4,000, and that was not reached in the present case. The particular object need not exhaust the fund and the surplus could be applied *cy-près* without regard to the question of general charitable intention.

MR. JUSTICE EVE said that the question was whether the proposed scheme would carry out the bequest of the testator. He thought the argument for the next-of-kin was well founded and that the true effect could not be given to the gift by spending it on a chapel to the existing parish church. Accepting that construction of the will, could effect be given to it? It was suggested that a church might be built in the remote future. An inquiry must be directed whether it was practicable to carry out the testator's intention. If the intention was impracticable, the question whether there was a general charitable intention which could be carried out *cy-près* would arise, and that would be argued after the result of the inquiry was made known. The summons would stand over in the meantime.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gamon and Co., Liverpool, for Mr. F. J. Rawlinson, Blackburn; Mr. F. Rowland, Clayton-le-Moors; the Treasury Solicitor.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, December 12), price 1s., are:—The Tovarisch (Collision Regulations); William Leitch and Co., Limited v. Leydon (Refilling bottles); Equitable Trust Company of New York v. Henderson (Meaning of "forged document"); Egan and Others v. Attorney-General (Meaning of "salary"); Nixon and Others v. Attorney-General (Civil servants' superannuation).

LAW NOTICES, DECEMBER 12

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—The Carling Export, Brewing, and Malting Company, Limited v. the King.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Musammat Munni Bibi, since deceased (now represented by Madho Prasad and others) and another v. Tirloki Nath and others (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals from the Chancery Division (in Bankruptcy).—Re a Debtor (No. 652 of 1930) (to be mentioned) (2). Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—For Judgment.—Hannaby v. the Clay Main Collieries, Ltd. (7). For Hearing.—Parfitt v. the Pensford and Bromley Collieries (1921), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (8); Rennie v. Dalgleish Steam Shipping Co., Ltd. (9); Doughty v. H. Braithwaite and Co., Ltd. (11).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal from the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Strauss v. Crocker (pt. hd.) (46).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part II.—Hartman v. Konig (pt. hd.) (52).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part I.—Grey v. Gibson (pt. hd.) (33); Eggar v. Craig (45); Heppells, Ltd. v. Roberts (56).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part I.—Offord v. London Society of Compositors (59); T. and C. Associated Industries, Ltd. v. Victoria Wagon Works, Ltd. (60).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Brooke (Bleis v. Bleis) (86); re White (White v. White) (pt. hd.) (52); re Previte (Sturges v. Previte) (53); re Master's Will Trusts (Asbeton v. Curtis) (41); re Oxfordshire Press, Ltd. Pension Fund (Hall v. the Oxfordshire Press, Ltd.) (54).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11:—Witness List, Part II.—Taylor v. Burston (pt. hd.) (30).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Sodens Contract and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (pt. hd.) (44); Re Baker (Cobbledick v. Griffiths) (38); Re Rowe (Warren v. Bristed) (42).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (AVORY, SWIFT, and ACTON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Modicum Crown Paper.—Lord Mayor, &c., City of Manchester v. Assessment Committee of Bolton Assessment Area and Council of the Urban District of Little Hulton Quarter Sessions (pt. hd.) (108); Mercer and ors. v. Reid and ors. (150); Moon v. Napper (151); Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd. v. Jones (153).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11.—Revenue Paper.—Albert Martin and The Commrs. of Inland Revenue (pt. hd.): In the Matter of Charles Frederick Wahl, dec.

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—To be Mentioned.—Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd. v. Broad Street Press, Ltd., and ors. (3,286). For Hearing.—Robertson v. Miskin (pt. hd.) (1,584). Non-Jury.—Penney v. Photomaton Parent Corpn., Ltd., and ors. (2,336).

COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J.).—After Railway and Canal Commission:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Mayfair Electric Gramophones v. Savile (3

Sporting News

RACING

SPRING HANDICAPS

MODERATE INTEREST

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

As parts of the course at Worcester yesterday were flooded, racing was impossible, and the Stewards had to order the meeting to be abandoned. Although the going at Lingfield this afternoon will be heavy, there is no reason to suppose that racing will be impossible unless there is a very thick fog. I give later in these Notes a short analysis of this afternoon's programme at Lingfield.

Yesterday's *Racing Calendar* contained the entries for a number of important races to be run next season, and also the acceptances for the Free Handicap. The more important events for which the entries are now made known are the Gold Cup, the Lincolnshire Handicap, the Liverpool Spring Cup, the new Kempton Park race, the Rosebery Stakes, and the Coronation Cup.

Fifty-four horses have been entered for the Lincolnshire Handicap, as against 76 a year ago. The class of the entry a year ago was very moderate, but it is even more moderate this year. The disappointing Midlothian who, if he would do his best, could win such a race as this, has been entered, and it may be that after a course of hurdling he will have gained the necessary courage to make him fight out the race to the end. The French-bred Slipper has been entered again, and he ran so well in the Cambridgeshire that he must have a chance in this company. Before the race for the Lincolnshire is run he may be in the stable of a well-known owner in this country. The Masher is an interesting entry, for I had understood from his owner and breeder that he was to be retired at the end of last season. The weight allotted to Heronslea will interest many people, for he showed himself last season to be a good three-year-old over distances just up to a mile. Grandmaster, Lansdowne, Burgee, who is hurdling this winter; Massu, Leonidas II., who won this race a year ago; and Caerleon are other interesting entries, though as a whole they are certainly disappointing.

The entries for the Liverpool Spring Cup number 33, five fewer than last year. The Rosebery Stakes, to be run for the first time at Kempton Park on the Saturday before Easter, has been well supported, which shows that such a race was needed. Among the entries for the Coronation Cup, to be run at Epsom during Derby week, one notices such names as The Recorder, Singapore, Strephon II., Pinxit, Rustom Pasha, Ut Majeur, Rameses the Second, and Parenthesis. There is the making here of an exceptionally interesting race. The Gold Cup has attracted a number of French-bred horses, as well as such high-class horses as Singapore, Ut Majeur, Parenthesis, and Rustom Pasha, who occupied the first four places in this year's St. Leger.

The Queen's Prize, to be run at Kempton Park on Easter Monday, failed to fill and has been reopened, to close on February 10.

LINGFIELD PROSPECTS

1.0.—COBHAM SELLING HURDLE (1½m.).—Vracious has won his last two races and must have a chance here. He will be ridden by Stott. He would, however, be my selection only in the absence of TETRAGEM, who ran very well against Burglar at Kempton Park.

1.30.—COWDEN SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Stott will ride Cylvida, who has won twice recently in similar company and must therefore be considered to have a fair chance of success. Largie and White Cargo are others who have fair chances on form, as has Rosecomb, who won a similar event at Gatwick. For the winner, however, I shall select the disappointing SHADOW, who ran very well for a long way in the fog at Kempton Park and who will be much better suited by this afternoon's distance and easier course.

2.0.—CROWHURST HURDLE (2m.).—The Wheedler has won his last two races and seems quite likely to win again this afternoon. The best of the others may be En Garde, who has been unplaced in his two races over hurdles, and Kossolian, who, after a long absence from the racecourse, is now again sound and has been showing promising form in his work at Newmarket. I choose THE WHEEDLER; if absent, Kossolian.

2.30.—SOUTHERN DOUBLE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Ballasport apparently does not run, which seems to me to make POOLE'S SELECTED the best choice.

3.0.—HEVER HURDLE (2m.).—Rosy Covert showed promise last time out and should be winning soon. A better selection here, however, seems to be MICHAELMAS DAY, who was heavily backed when failing at Gatwick, where he finished third.

3.30.—COVERT SIDE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Lucidor and Richmond II. are useful steeplechasers, but over this distance and at the weights neither of them nor anything else in the race may beat THE MOY, who was a good favourite when failing at Hawthorn Hill and who before that had won at Manchester. It is understood that he will be ridden by Moloney.

LINGFIELD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **COBHAM SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St lb
BLUE CRAG (Mr. R. L. Basset) ..... Stedall	10 10
ALPHEUS (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	10 10
aSUNROCK (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Smith	10 10
QUARREL (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	10 10
SPLENDIDE MENDAX (Mr. A. Dun) ..... W. Payne	10 10
BELLE VUE GARDEN (Mr. J. Killeen) ..... C. Young	10 10
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Butchers	10 10
RAINSHOP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	10 10
HULTON (Mr. R. J. Proone) ..... Tabor	10 10
aVIVACIOUS (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Scott	10 10
aSCIENTIST (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	10 10
RONDEAU (Mr. Lyons) ..... Thrale	10 10
AMBITION (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..... Poole	10 10
SUMMER TERM (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Hackett	10 10
aSHEERNESS (Major D. Mairs) ..... Mairs	10 10
GOOD CITIZEN (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... F. Morgan	10 10
EASTERN SONG (Mr. L. de Mestre) De Mestre	10 10
STAINBURN (Mrs. De Moleyns) ..... De Moleyns	10 10
ITALIAN ROSE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	10 10
GOLDSMITH (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	10 10
aLENOX (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Gore	10 10
aCHUTNEY (Mr. R. Pilkington) ..... Powell	10 10
VELOCITY II. (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... Poole	10 10
aJANCOSKA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	10 10
aTETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	10 10
aDODO (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	10 10
aTANGERINE BOY (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	10 10
aMAGEEN (Mr. J. H. T. Torr) ..... Torr	10 10
FRISKY DUKE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	10 10
MISSING RING (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	10 10
GRAND MONARCH (Mr. R. S. Willett) ..... Willett	10 10
aPEEPER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SUNROCK, D. Williams; QUARREL, P. Prendergast; SPLENDIDE MENDAX, W. Payne; HILLTOP, J. Ermer; EVANGELINE, W. Stott; SCIENTIST, J. Browne; SHEERNESS, J. Hamey; GOOD CITIZEN, E. Vinall; LENOX, W. O'Grady; CHUTNEY, W. Parvin; JAPONESA, D. Reardon; TETRAGEM, W. Speck; GOOD, A. Smyth; TANGERINE BOY, M. Peakes; MEGEEN, Sherratt; PEEPER, J. McGonigal.

1.30.—The **COWDEN SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 102 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st lb
aCEASE FIRE (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	11 4
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... Private	a	11 4
aSHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11 4
aLARGIE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	11 4
aTREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedger	a	11 4
GRANDENE (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	6	11 4
aWHITE CARGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11 4
AESOP (Mr. M. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	a	11 4
CYLVIDA (Captain H. Petre) ..... Petre	a	11 4
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	11 4
aROSECOMB (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	a	11 4
POUTCHARTRAIN (Mr. R. J. Ratcliff) ..... Mosley	5	10 8
CHATAP (Mr. J. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	4	10 0
SIR RUPERT (Mr. S. Bennet) ..... S. Bennet	4	10 0
VERDENELLA (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	4	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CEASE FIRE, W. Redmond; QUITE ALONE, Owner; SHADOW, W. Speck; LARGIE, E. Vinall; TREASURER, P. Prendergast; WHITE CARGO, W. Parvin; CYLVIDA, W. Stott; ROSECOMB, A. Smyth; SIR RUPERT, J. Sinnott.

2.0.—The **CROWHURST ALL-AGED HURDLE RACE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st lb
KNIGHT OF KNOCKREVAN (Mr. A. R. McAlpine) ..... Poole		
aTHE WHEEDLER (Sir Malcolm McAlpine)	Duller	5 12 5
ELEANDONAN (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	6	12 2
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin	5 12 0
CUCHULLAIN (Mr. M. Steedman)	Willett	6 12 0
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	5	12 0
POMMADIN (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	5	12 0
BRAGUE (Mr. H. G. Musgrave)	Musgrave	4 11 13
PERSIAN SUN (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ..... H. James	4	11 12
GOLDEN CLOUD (Mr. M. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	4	11 12
CLAUDINE (Mrs. Evans) ..... Turner	4	11 12
aEN GARDE (Mr. W. G. Singer) ..... F. Hartigan	4	11 12
RATTLIN THE REEFER (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gore	4	11 12
PAUL ALDER (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... Evans	4	11 9
ALACRITY (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	a	11 9
aKOSSOLIAN (Mr. H. Kent) ..... T. E. Leader	5	11 9
PIENARAAR (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... Larkin	4	11 7
SAN MARTINO (Mr. F. P. Chapman)	Chapman	4 11 7
PERVIZON (Mr. J. F. Franklin) ..... Private	4	11 7
DERBY DILLY (Mr. C. Gosd) ..... Pendarves	4	11 7
EAGER LOVE (Mr. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	4 11 7
FREEWHEEL (Mr. P. G. Poingdestre) ..... Turner	3	10 4
aRADIO RAY (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	3	10 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE WHEEDLER, J. Atkins; EILEANDONAN, J. Browne; BLACK ENSIGN, Mr. L. Whitfield; GOLDEN CLOUD, P. Fleming; EN GARDE, T. Cullinan; KOSSOLIAN, T. Leader; PIENARAAR, T. Griffiths; FREEWHEEL, G. Hardy; RADIO RAY, C. Wenham.

2.30.—The **SOUTHERN DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (CLASS II.)** of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st lb
CASTLETOWN (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12 7
RENTDEE (3lb. ex.) (Mr. Hugh Peel) ..... Poole	a	12 4
aYOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... Reardon	6	12 0
ANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp) ..... Barrett	a	11 12
VOLEE (Captain Hamer) ..... S. Bennet	5	11 10
BALLASPORT (Sir Harold Wernher) ..... I. Anthony	6	11 5
ROYAL TANGO (Mr. P. Home Rigg) ..... Law	6	11 3
aMADSON DRUCE (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	a	11 2
aJANCOSKA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	5	10 13
aTETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	a	10 11
aDODO (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	10	10 10
aTANGERINE BOY (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	10 10
aMAGEEN (Mr. J. H. T. Torr) ..... Torr	10	10 10
FRISKY DUKE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	10	10 10
MISSING RING (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	10	10 10
GRAND MONARCH (Mr. R. S. Willett) ..... Willett	10	10 10
aPEEPER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10	10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SUNROCK, D. Williams; QUARREL, P. Prendergast; SPLENDIDE MENDAX, W. Payne; HILLTOP, J. Ermer; EVANGELINE, W. Stott; SCIENTIST, J. Browne; SHEERNESS, J. Hamey; GOOD CITIZEN, E. Vinall; LENOX, W. O'Grady; CHUTNEY, W. Parvin; JAPONESA, D. Reardon; TETRAGEM, W. Speck; GOOD, A. Smyth; TANGERINE BOY, M. Peakes; MEGEEN, Sherratt; PEEPER, J. McGonigal.

3.0.—The **HEVER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 102 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st lb
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	12 7
SAWSTON (Vicomte Foy) ..... J. Cannon	5	12 7
FIREBALL (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	5	12 6
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... Evans	5	12 5
THE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	12 5
BATTLESHAFT (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	a	12 4
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4	12 3
aCOLLENSO (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4	12 2
SPRING BLOSSOM (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	5	12 1
aSANTHOME (7lb. ex.) (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	12 0
YOUNG SPORT (Captain H. N. Webber)	Private	5 11 9
aROSY COVERT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	4	11 5
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6	11 5
BENEDICTUS (Mr. J. Hogan) ..... Hogan	5	10 12
ROCKY CAPE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	4	10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MICHAELMAS DAY or THE TYKE, —; FIREBALL, —; SLEEPY LAD, —; BATTLESHAFT, Owner; YARMOUTH or COLLENSO, Mr. L. Whitfield; SANTHOME, Owner; ROSY COVERT, Mr. G. H. Bostwick; ROCKY CAPE, Owner.

3.30.—The **COVERT SIDE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st lb
aARDAILE (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	a	11 12
aLUCIDOR (Mr. H. Savill) ..... M. Savill	a	11 12
aBONAR BRIDGE (Colonel R. L. Birkin) ..... W. Payne	6	11 10
TONY LAD (Mr. M. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	a	11 9
RICHMOND II. (Mr. R. McAlpine) ..... Poole	a	11 9
CHEKA (Mr. E. O. Vaux) ..... Private	a	11 8
SUNBRONZE (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	6	11 7
NEAR EAST (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ..... James	5	11 7
DUNSHAUGHLIN (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	5	11 5
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a	11 5
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ..... J. Hall	a	11 4
aSANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11 3
BLUE VINNY (Mr. F. L. Kindersley) ..... Private	6	11 2
K.C.B. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... F. Hartigan	a	11 2
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre)	Petre	a 10 12
aTHE MOY (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	a	10 11
KID ABBOT (Mrs. Cordle) ..... Law	6	10 10
aPAULINUS (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	a	10 9
KILPOOLE (Mr. J. U. Gaskell) ..... Law	a	10 9
OBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Cressman) ..... Whitaker	5	10 7
DUSTY FOOT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	6	10 5
IRISH TEMPLE (Mr. H. G. Musgrave) ..... Musgrave	a	10 1
MOUNTOP (Mr. R. Robson) ..... Tabor	4	10 0
aNON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... Law	a	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARDAILE, W. O'Grady; LUCIDOR, D. Williams; BONAR BRIDGE, W. Payne; RICHMOND II., W. Stott; SUNBRONZE, Owner; SANDY HOOK, T. Leader; BLUE VINNY, G. Turner; WROXHAM BRIDGE, Petre; THE MOY, J. Moloney; PAULINUS, J. Cash; DUSTY FOOT, R. Everett; NON PLUS, —; KILPOOLE, J. Browne.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE NAMES OF MR. C. W. S. WHITBURN AND MRS. S. WHITBURN.—Ladies' Chain, Chivalresque, Clove Hitch, Royal Seal, Parlands, Robin-a-Bobbin, Yu Shan, and Exeter.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. W. MURRAY'S NAME.—Golden Apple.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. H. COTTRILL'S NAME.—Norman Baron and Royal Ulster.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. W. MURRAY'S NAME.—Mongolina.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE NAMES OF SIR A. BAILEY AND MR. H. COTTRILL.—Kant.

SURREY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (LINGFIELD PARK).—St. Michael's Mount.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN LORD DERBY'S NAME.—Botany Bay, Maltese Cross, Hallowmas, Salamis, Savoia, Greenland, and Sargasso.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. ARTHUR JAMES'S NAME.—Grand Sue.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Sunny Sue and Escria.

FREE HANDICAP ACCEPTANCES

Coldstream, Pasca, Carola, Lady Marjorie, Sir Andrew, Revesilon, Disarmament, Clockwork, Hill Cat, Shell Transport, Sangre, Alexis, St. George, The Leopard, Tippets Concerto, Sherah, Pam, Twelfth Night, Heritage, Phalarope, Maid of the Marches, Gallini, Orpen, Lady Modesty, Berrydale, Unlikely, Tom Tit III., Oban, Abbots Worthy, Elixir, Charlwood, Oh for a Monocle, Lone Isle, Lavor, Light o' Love, Dayboy, Chatterer, Wiki Scu, Tilt, Tickencote, Harlequin colt, Ramrala, Vain Bachelor, Carbuncle, Pot-Pourri, Obala, Spanish Main, Greystoke, Wall Street, First Fancy, Zanoff, Ottomoor, Pomme d'Argent, Cressel, Eager Love (Mr. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw, Freewheel (Mr. P. G. Poingdestre), Turner, aRadio Ray (Mrs. Boswall-Preston).

The Queen's Prize, Kempton Park, which was advertised to close yesterday, did not fill, and will be reopened to close on February 10.

NOW.... Cabin Comfort direct to New York

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ENTRIES

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 25)

The **LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP**, a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; for three-year-olds and upwards; the lowest weight may be 6st. 7lb.; the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. The Straight Mile.

	Yrs		Yrs
Belgrano	4	Africorn	4
Ultra Violet II.	4	Sumner	5
Mourvesne	5	Lion Hearted	5
Midlothian	5	Fuzzy Wuzzy	5
Cat o' Nine Tails	4	Sargasso	5
Knight Error	5	Grandflight	a
Knight of the Vale	4	Airman	5
Soraisette	4	Little Grafton	6
Metronome	4	Gamesome	5
Old Contemptible	5	Heronslea	4
Lucky Hunter	4	Fleeting Memory	6
Slipper	5	Lone Knight	a
Eyes Front	4	Ostrix	5
Rattlin the Reefer	5	Leonidas II.	6
Pomerellen	4	Croco	4
Bunch	4	Alcyon	4
Charger	4	Top Dressing	5
Whoopee	4	Peace Pact	4
Go Easy	5	Caerleon	4
The Masher	4	Rivalry	4
Advancer	4	Breadcrumb	4
Golden Earl	4	Grandmaster	6
Arctic Light	5	Lansdowne	4
Tel-asur	4	Burgee	5
Accra	4	Sir Baldwin	a
Sweet Swan	4	Massu	4
Merton Abbey	5	Timber	4

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

(To be run at Liverpool on March 26)

The **84th LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP**, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (50 sovs. in plate, or specie, at the option of the winner); second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. from the plate; for three-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight may be 6st. 7lb. Cup Course (one mile, two furlongs, and 170 yards).

	Yrs		Yrs
Ultra Violet II.	4	Lone Knight	a
Pommarne	4	Pal o' Mine	4
Great Scot	4	Penlion	4
Flange	5	Promptitude	a
Yarn II.	4	Six Wheeler	6
Bourchier Toy	4	Livgarne	5
Larking	5	Tullycross	5
Lucky Tor	6	Migmapour	6
Pictoralas	6	Osiris	5
Night	5	Acreon	5
Grease Paint	5	Pinnola	5
Pinxit	4	Breadcrumb	4
Weary Willy	4	Farlough	4
Lord Marcus	4	Moyrose	5
Orpenda	5	Roi des Enfers	6
Autumn Tints	4	O'Curry	6
Break of Day	6		

THE ROSEBERY STAKES

(To be run at Kempton Park on April 4)

The **FIRST YEAR OF THE ROSEBERY STAKES** (handicap), a sweepstakes with 1,500 sovs. added; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight may be 6st. 7lb. Jubilee Course (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs		Yrs
Beau Pere	4	Eskdale	4
Moyresque	5	Massul	4
Ghost Train	5	Six Wheeler	6
Christopher Robin	4	Osiris	5
Argonaute II.	5	Templario	4
Yarn II.	4	Diolite	4
Sandino	4	Matapour	6
Annaly	4	Ardglass	5
Lucky Tor	6	Leonidas II.	6
Trimdon	5	The McNab	5
Pictoralas	6	Lovat Scout	4
Grease Paint	5	Caerleon	4
Weary Willy	4	Scardroy	4
Lord Marcus	4	British Sailor	4
Royal Pointer	4	Gashmu	4
Hot Bun	5	Timber	4
The Masher	4	O'Curry	6
Internack	a	Rear Admiral	4
Silver Mount	4	Empire Builder	5
Merano	5	Caballero	6

The following horse was entered in Paris:—Joyeux Convive (4 yrs).

THE CORONATION CUP

(To be run at Epsom on June 4)

The **CORONATION CUP**, a gold cup value 200 sovs., and 1,000 sovs. in specie, for the winner, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added for the second and 50 sovs. for the third in addition; for entire horses and mares; three-year-olds 8st., four 9st. 3lb., five and upwards 9st. 6lb.; mares allowed 3lb. The Derby Course (about one mile and a half).

	Yrs		Yrs
Yarn II.	4	Empire Builder	5
Caerleon	4	Sol de Terre	4
The MacNab	5	Racedale	5
The Recorder	4	Silver Mount	4
Lovat Scout	4	Argo	a
Singapore	4	Lucky Tor	6
Strephon II.	6	Rameses the Second	4
Tantine	3	Sands End	4
Pinxit	4	Sandals	4
Rustom Pasha	4	Rock Star	4
Ut Majeur	4	Hot Bun	5
Silver Gift	4	The Scout II.	4
Christopher Robin	4	Parenthesis	4

The following horses were entered in Paris:—Godiche (4 yrs) and Velocrème (4 yrs).

ASCOT GOLD CUP

(To be run at Ascot on June 18)

The **GOLD CUP**, value 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, half forfeit, with 3,500 sovs. added for the winner, 700 sovs. for the second, and 300 sovs. for the third; for entire colts and fillies; three-year-olds, 7st. 7lb.; four, 9st.; five, six and aged, 9st. 4lb.; mares allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup post and go once round (two miles and a half).

Sealed entries to be opened after the running of the Oaks. If forfeit is declared before the expiration of time of opening, to remain unopened.

	Yrs		Yrs
Yarn II.	4	Brig.-Gen. Charles Lambton's sealed entry	
Bara	5	Bruneaux	6
Mr. V. Emanuel's sealed entry		Jugo	a
Singapore	4	Lord Rosebery's sealed entry	
Posterity	5	The Bastard	5
Hephaestus	4	Cluny	4
Strephon II.	6	Mr. James A. de Rothschild's sealed entry	
Smoky Light	4	Mr. W. M. G. Singer's sealed entry	
Mr. J. P. Hornung's sealed entry		Banchor	4
Sir Charles Hyde's sealed entry		Sandals	4
Pinxit	4	The Masher	4
Salmon Leap	4	Rock Star	4
Friendship	6	Hot Bun	5
Buller	4	The Scout II.	4
Rustom Pasha	4	Parenthesis	4
Ut Majeur	4		
Pomme d'Api	3		
Massul	4		
Sol de Terre	4		

The following horses were entered in Paris:—Le Tourbillon, Menthol, Serpolette, Kill Lady, Barabbas, Monsieur Loyal, Tiresias, Talcoun, King's County, Khan, Commanderie, Florac, Florio, Roi de Lair, Delisle, Monsieur le Marechal, Chateau Bouscant, Velocrème, Godiche.

GOLF

STATEMENT BY R. AND A.

The following Press statement was issued yesterday from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews:—

RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE

Mr. R. K. Blair has been elected a member of the Rules of Golf Committee in place of the late Mr. A. C. M. Croome.

CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Mr. T. A. Torrance has been elected a member of the Championship Committee in place of Mr. E. Martin Smith, resigned.

NATIONAL HANDICAPS

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews recently asked the County Unions to look over the list of National Handicaps of four or less, i.e., the list of players eligible to compete in the Amateur and Open Championships. Effect has been given to the suggestion sent in, and in addition the names of all players who have not entered for a championship during the last three years have been deleted.

A scrutiny of the entries of past years has revealed that very few players who miss championships for three years enter again, and as national handicaps are really for the championships it is felt that no good purpose is served by keeping the names on the list. Any player whose name has been deleted will be required to renew his application for a national handicap by March 1 next if he desires to enter for the Championships of 1931.

R.A.F. MEETING AT FLEET

The R.A.F. Golf Association held a one-day meeting on the North Hants course. Unfortunately a very thick fog made conditions difficult, but in spite of this only two out of the 52 entrants failed to turn out.

The leading results were:—

MORNING

BEST SCRATCH SCORE.—Pilot Officer W. R. Wills-Sandford, 81.

18 HOLES HANDICAP, FIRST DIVISION.—Flight Lieutenant D. MacFadyen, 86−6=80; Flying Officer J. Lambie, 87−6=81.

18 HOLES HANDICAP, SECOND DIVISION.—Squadron Leader L. H. Cockey, 90−14=76; Squadron Leader J. H. D'Albiac, 95−18=77.

BEST NINE HOLES, FIRST DIVISION.—Flying Officer J. Lambie, 40−3=37; Wing Commander R. E. Saul, 41−3=38, and Flight Lieutenant D. MacFadyen, 41−3=38, tied.

BEST NINE HOLES, SECOND DIVISION.—Squadron Leader L. H. Cockey, 43−7=36; Squadron Leader J. H. D'Albiac, 46−9=37.

AFTERNOON

FOURSOMES.—Squadron Leader R. Sugden and Flying Officer A. T. Lawe, 1 down; Flying Officer J. Lambie and Pilot Officer W. R. Wills-Sandford, 3 down; Squadron Leader S. E. Toomer and Flight Lieutenant C. F. Steventon, 3 down.

Owing to the bad weather yesterday, the Hertfordshire Alliance meeting arranged to be held at Knebworth was postponed until April 2.

The meeting of the Croydon and District Alliance was postponed, parts of the Selsdon Park Club's course, over which the competition should have been decided, being under water.

COURSING

NEWMARKET MEETING

There was a trying time yesterday at Newmarket for the opening of the South of England Cup Meeting. It should have been begun on Wednesday, but a thick fog enveloped the ground at Six Mile Bottom.

Every one was glad to go after two rounds had been completed. The committee afterwards met and decided to have two more rounds for the cup to-day besides the Puppy Stakes. The owners remaining in the cup will then decide what they will do. They may take the final round to another centre, but the stewards are prepared to complete the cup to-morrow.

The **SOUTH OF ENGLAND CUP**, for 64 All Ages.

FIRST ROUND

Messrs. Bradley and Ellis's r f d p BEVELLED EDGE, by Keen Laddie—Take Care beat Mr. T. G. Curtis's f b p NEWVILLE CALLING, by Newville Corby—Newville Clover.

Mr. J. B. Taneborne's r w d SPRING FORWARD, by Sir Berkeley—Meadow Lark beat Mr. E. J. G. Masters's bk b p HARDEN, by Really—Ringstead Marvel.

Mr. J. L. Jarvis's f d JOVIAL JOCKEY, by Jovial Judge—Rather Rare beat Mr. C. G. Osborne's bd w d GET OFF, by Ballyshamon—Lady Pargbourne.

Messrs. Bradley and Ellis's bd b p BANISH EVIL, by Lawmaker—Linguist II. beat Mr. A. Gretham's r w d GRANLY, by Harlev—High Game.

Mrs. S. Whitburn's r f d WREXHAM CASTLE, by Pentonville—Smoulder beat Mr. E. A. Vivian's f d LIGHT SENTENCE, by Jovial Judge—Be Easy.

Sir W. Woodman Burbidge's r f d WALES, by Beaufort—Wyson beat Major C. Blundell's bd d BLOWN OUT, by Blower—Breeches On.

Mr. J. A. Dewar's bd d DONJEROO, by Hopeful—Doretta beat Lady M. and Miss H. Bullough's r f b BRISK BREEZE, by Lawmaker—Jolfred.

Mr. T. Cook's f w d CREDULITY, by Conjure—Judge Me beat Mr. T. C. Askew's f w d THREE ACES, by Newville Captain—Wotton Fun.

Mr. McDonald's r d PEERLESS CALL, by Melksham Tom—Lock's Lass beat Mr. S. M. Dennis's bd b DRAMATIC, by De Novo—Real Gertie.

Mr. J. E. Dennis's bd d DEE NOVICE, by De Novo—Dicentra, a bye. Messrs. R. B. and F. B. Cleare's bk w b p CONSTANT COMFORT, by Darwin—Crucianella, drawn.

Mr. B. Jarvis's w f d BRIGHT JEWEL, by Trained Band—Wotton Fun, beat Earl of Rosebery's r f d DRIFT, by Beaded Bob—December.

Mr. F. W. Horlock's f d HARBOUR LIGHT, by Jerrim—Sarre Beeches beat Mrs. Hornsby-Will's bd d CROSS CHAP, by Wily Warrior—Kashma.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Humphery's bk b HELMSDALE, by De Novo—Broomhall Bess, beat Mr. H. Halford-Adcock's f b MOONSTONE, by Really—Windermere.

Mr. G. E. F. Tenison's r f d TACTFUL, by Hopeful—Brum's Belle, beat Mrs. R. Tenison's bk b REGINA, by Demetrius—Jervine.

Mr. J. A. Dewar's r f d DVORAK, by Darwin—Dismantina, beat Mr. F. A. Parker's bd w d PARTIZ, by Beaded Bob—Veteran Actress.

Mr. F. A. Parker's bd d HARDOON, by Gin's Pride—Harissima, beat Mr. G. C. Laceby's bk d p LONG LADDER, by Hawklike—Clear Cut.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Humphery's r f b p HALF BOILED, by Latto—Hen Fruit, beat Mr. J. H. Bean's rf b BLODWYN, by Brutus—Brocade.

Mr. E. Baxter's bd w b EVE'S BOUQUET, by My Jim—Betsy, beat Mr. T. Ramsden's w r d RAMBLE, by Beaufort—Binomial.

Lord Rosebery's r f d DISORDER, by Red Robin—January, beat Mr. T. Cook's

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Oxford and Cambridge drew their match at Stamford Bridge yesterday afternoon, each side scoring a goal. That was a fair conclusion to a game which was fairly even. It was played in the most miserable conditions, on a thoroughly soaked pitch, in many places under water, on which it was difficult to maintain a foothold when turning sharply. As the play went on the gloom became more and more intense, and the fog thicker and thicker, until some time before the end the farther corners of the field were shrouded in the gathering mists from which players and ball would emerge at times in unexpected and unlooked for ways. Once when a corner kick was given unexpectedly in Oxford's favour at the eastern end some of the players who had wandered away to take up positions for a goal kick had to be recalled from the dark to their proper places nearer the goal.

All that tended to spoil good play and even make it impossible. A player would slip and fall in the mud or the pools of water in trying to get his foot to the ball. In a tackle both men would generally go down together and the ball be left to someone else hard by. The ball would seldom go as far as the kicker intended, and the front of the western goal was a quagmire where it often fell and stopped dead in a slough of despond. The Cambridge players soon had their spotless shirts and shorts as dark as those of Oxford and it was at times hard to distinguish friend from foe.

Still, it was surprising how well both sides shaped in the circumstances. Cambridge adapted themselves better to the conditions, for they soon realized that it was no day or place for close or clever dribbling, and they adopted the rush tactics so well known to forwards at the Rugby game. They kicked the ball ahead in the direction they meant it to go, knowing well that a good hard kick would only go a short distance, and they went after the ball with speed and dash. Oxford, on the other hand, kept on till the end at their close style of play. They could never resist the temptation to get round an opponent, and after they had passed one the desire to diddle another and yet another became upmost in their minds. All through, Oxford showed great skill in trapping the ball, keeping it close and tricking an opponent or two. But it was a slow business making headway with the ball on such a heavy pitch. While they were busy with their tricks they let the Cambridge defence get into position to block their movements, and the Cambridge defence never faltered, and only once gave the Oxford forwards the chance to get right through.

This was the fifth time the match had been drawn since 1919. Oxford have won five times and Cambridge twice. In the whole series only eight matches have been drawn, and the Rugby and Association matches have never before both been drawn in the same season.

Play was even all through the first half, and both goals came under severe assault. Cambridge always seemed to be the more dangerous side in attack, for they had a dash and thrust about their play, while Oxford relied on skill and cunning. Yet Edwards had more shots to stop and get away than Ricketts, though the only one that had much sting in it was one by Benest from outside-left, which hit the corner of the post and the crossbar. That had followed a fine centre by Yemm, and these two wing players were the best of the Oxford forwards. At the other end Kemp-Welch in the centre and Aitken on the left wing were a constant source of worry, but few of their shots were straight enough to give the goalkeeper much worry. At first Ricketts was a little uncertain in his kicking, but he soon warmed up to the job, though he never succeeded in sending the ball such prodigious lengths as Edwards, who generally made it land more than ten yards beyond half-way. The Cambridge attack came in sudden bursts, like that of the Arsenal forwards. During one Bryant, who had been playing sturdily at right half-back, sent the ball across earlier than had been expected. It passed Kemp-Welch, and the danger to the Oxford goal seemed to have been averted, but as the ball came to Webster he shot hard and true into the net far out of Ricketts's reach. Oxford were nothing daunted, and they were soon at the other end, but slowness by the inside forwards in front of goal as well as the powerful defence of Cook and Hill kept them out. One shot by Yemm, however, was so good that Edwards had to touch the ball over the bar for a corner kick.

In the second half Oxford started strongly, and they had soon a goal to their credit. Cook, in heading the ball, sent it across the goal, and, the other defenders failing to clear, the three Oxford inside forwards were all on top of Edwards, who could not hold the ball, and Jones kicked it through the empty goal. Oxford kept up a continuous attack for a long time after that, but they could not get past Edwards again. They would hold on to the ball in place of shooting quickly. For a time Cambridge were kept almost entirely on the defensive. After a time Cambridge rallied and made many more of those sudden attacks which had marked their play in the first half, and they again seemed to threaten more danger than the clever, more prolonged, and more studied attacks of the Oxford forwards. Kemp-Welch made one fine rushing dribble from touch near halfway, only to lose the ball in the penalty area. Aitken made many fine runs on the left wing, and drove in one shot which Ricketts held only on the second bounce in his hands. Ricketts another time cleared straight to Human, but the shot was wide. Little could be seen clearly of the play then, and in growing darkness it was impossible to follow the ball with certainty.

The teams were:—

OXFORD.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and G. H. Tidswell (Highgate and Queen's), backs; A. D. Garrow (Winchester and Corpus), W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Trinity) and J. L. T. Guise (Winchester and Trinity), half-backs; E. W. Yemm (Wyggeston and Queen's), J. N. Haslewood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose), G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catherine's), G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—G. G. Edwards (Hongkong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; B. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharine's), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke) and R. R. Vassar-Smith (Highgate and Pembroke), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), R. H. C. Human (Repton and Emmanuel), G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke) and J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), forwards.

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BILLIARDS

McCONACHY'S KEEN STRUGGLE

The final match at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square in the international tournament was continued yesterday, when Lindrum, who has to concede McConachy 7,000 start in a fortnight's play, was behind on the handicap to the extent that his opponent was leading by 7,485.

McConachy was the dominating character all through the session. He increased a run of 100 (unfinished) to 229, and he compelled his opponent to adopt safety methods to the extent that, with the exception of a run of 64, which he made at his first visit, Lindrum made such little progress that, in 11 visits, he scored only 133 points. McConachy in the meantime, with a lead larger than he might have expected, played with a sense of the difficulty of his task.

The session was one of the most interesting of the tournament. Lindrum has been below his true form, which is associated with four-figure breaks, and he had to struggle hard in an endeavour to decrease the big advantage held by his opponent.

Although his highest runs in the course of the afternoon were 333, 87, and 189, in addition to the completion of his unfinished run, McConachy played with such care and deliberation that he succeeded not only in advancing his own interest, but in depreciating the chance of his opponent. The bigger break provided an illustration of hard workmanship which is foreign to present-day methods, but it showed a true sense of stroke-making ability. Lindrum's chances of progress were affected by clever, and definite, safety play, which represents so much in real match-playing values.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (receives 7,000), 13,097; Lindrum (in play), 5,000.

(McConachy won the game at snooker at 94 to 33, the scores then being:—Lindrum, 462; McConachy, 347.

The play in the evening went in favour of McConachy again. Playing a sound, all-round game McConachy increased his lead to 8,601, scoring 1,054 for an average of 351, while Lindrum made 550 for an average of 183.

When he had increased a run of 77 (unfinished) to 138 Lindrum missed a long loser, and McConachy at his first visit showed very good form in making an all-round break of 298. McConachy played the top-of-the-table game well, and when he missed a run-through cannon Lindrum gave another beautiful display of the close-range game while making a run of 123 cannons. His play, all through, in other phases of the game, was extremely good, but McConachy made splendid use of his chances.

When, after scoring 415, Lindrum failed to make a middle-pocket winner, McConachy gave a very fine all-round display. McConachy made runs of 57 and 46 close cannons, but the feature of a very fine break of 745 was his sound all-round play. McConachy played so well that, although he did not concentrate on any special form of scoring, he was never in real difficulty. McConachy played very deliberately, but he was unlucky in the end to miss an easy cannon through the ball kicking. Lindrum added a run of 68, and he then played out time.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (receives 7,000), 14,151; Lindrum (in play), 5,550.

Lindrum won the snooker at 72 to 43. The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 534; McConachy, 390.

NEWMAN v. DAVIS

Newman turned a deficit of 468 into a lead of over 1,000 in the afternoon session of his match against Davis at Plymouth yesterday, when he scored 1,648 to Davis's 154. Newman obtained the lead when, after taking an unfinished run of 487 to 643, he made a break of 550. Davis had great difficulty in obtaining control, and he had only one break, 84, while Newman towards the end of the session made 728. He averaged 206 and Davis 19.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000) (in play), 13,319; Davis (receives 7,000), 12,293.

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 14,055; Davis (receives 7,000), 13,056.

BIG BREAK BY W. SMITH

W. Smith made a break of 1,247 (full) during yesterday's play in his match against S. Smith at Newcastle. He reached the thousand within an hour and then broke down at a cannon.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

There was some good play in the first-round heat of the Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when P. J. Wright (owes 80) beat D. F. Brown (owes 60) by 43 points. The winner made a break of 55 and Brown one of 51. The score was:—P. J. Wright, 250; D. F. Brown, 207.

FENCING

THE DOYNE CUP

The semi-final pools in the Doyne Memorial Cup competition were fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night, and the six fencers, out of an original entry of 55, who have survived to take part in the final pool to-night at 8.30 are C. T. Wellington, G. S. Cormack, C. R. Scott, P. C. Hiscocks, C. D. Richards, and D. V. Morse.

The standard of foil play, with one or two exceptions, was not so high as one has been led to expect in the semi-final round of this competition from the performances of recent years. There was a good deal of rough and rather aimless play, and some of the better stylists were put off by this. In Pool I. Wellington was a brilliant exception. He won all his bouts, fencing prettily but with plenty of decision, and was hit eight times only in the course of them. Once only was he taken to the seventh hit, by Scott, the old Etonian captain. At the end of the third round Wellington led the pool undefeated, with Scott and Walston next to him with one defeat each, but G. S. Cormack, who lost two of his first three fights, won the next two and joined issue with the leaders. Scott and Walston each lost his fourth assault and the result of their mutual fight in the final round determined which should tie for second place with Cormack. Walston led by three hits to one, but Scott made a timely recovery and landed three direct attacks, one of them in low line, to secure the coveted position. A. G. Russell, who tied for fourth place with Walston, lost his chance in the first round, when Scott beat him by four hits to three in a very good assault. With the exception of Wellington at the top of the pool and R. Hudson-Evans at the bottom, the pool was a very even one.

Pool II. was far more so. During the fencing it was almost impossible to forecast who were likely to gain promotion and at the end a difference of six hits only separated the leader from the last. N. G. Abercrombie, who was fancied in some quarters to win the cup this year, had a disappointing session, being quite out of form. His play lacked spirit and he rarely carried his attacks *à fond*, and instead of heading the pool he was actually last, though, as has been said, the difference between first and sixth was absurdly small. At the end of the second round all members of the pool were level with one win and one loss each. W. W. Straker was the first to get two wins to his credit, but he fell away afterwards and Richards put him out of court in the final fight of the pool, when he beat him by four hits to two. Hiscocks, Morse, Richards, and Major D. F. Osmaston tied at the head of the pool with two defeats each, and by the rules of the competition their position was decided by a count of hits. Hiscocks and Richards had each 13, Morse 15, and Osmaston 17, so the first three qualified for promotion. It is worth recording that the number of hits Straker sustained was 17, equal to Osmaston, while Abercrombie had only two more.

The results were:—

POOL I.—Wellington no defeat, Cormack and Scott two each gained promotion, Russell and Walston three each, and Hudson-Evans five failed.

POOL II.—Hiscocks, Richards, and Morse two defeats each gained promotion. Osmaston two, Straker three, Abercrombie four failed.

ATHENIAN v. SPARTAN LEAGUE

The first match to be played between the Athenian and Spartan Leagues was won by the Athenian League at Barking yesterday by four goals to nothing.

All the scoring was done in the first half, when the Spartan League were kept on the defensive. The Athenian League owed much to the splendid play of their half-backs, Andrews, Vango, and Stannard, who were clever in making openings for their forwards, of whom Marchant and Finch on the wings were most dangerous. The inside forwards, Lewis, Collett, and Beswarwick, combined cleverly, and Lewis made many hard shots for goal. Fryatt and Woodcock, the Spartan League backs, were often in trouble through delaying to clear, but after the interval they were better. Four players from the Metropolitan Police were in the Spartan League team, but only Ive at centre-half back played well. P. Anderson was sound at left-half back, and Evans, of Haywards Heath, at outside-left, forward was their best player in attack. Lewis (2), Finch, and Beswarrick scored the goals.

SMITHFIELD SHOW

GOOD PRICES REALIZED

The Smithfield Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, will close this evening. There was a good attendance of visitors yesterday, and the exhibition of carcasses proved of great interest to many.

The auction sale of carcasses realized a total of £1,700. This is slightly below the sum obtained at last year's sale. There were numerous buyers, and prices on the whole were good. The feature of the sale was the price obtained for the champion carcass in the mutton classes. This was Lady Ludlow's Southdown, which was sold at £21 0s. 9d., or 66s. a stone. In the beef section the champion carcass, Mr. R. Jardine Paterson's Galloway steer, made £44 17s. 8d., or 10s. 4d. a stone. The King's reserve Red Poll steer realized £47 0s. 6d., or 11s. a stone. The champion pork carcass, shown by Messrs. W. White and Son, was sold at £9 0s. 6d., or 13s. 6d. a stone.

HORSHAM SHOW

PRINCIPAL AWARDS

The Horsham Fat Stock Show, which was held yesterday, attracted a record number of entries from a wide district. The exhibits included some fine specimens of Aberdeen-Angus, Devon, and Sussex steers and heifers, and there was a good display of baby beef. Major J. H. Bell (Shipley) won the championship of the show with an Angus Shorthorn, and Lord Leconfield the Fitzgerald Cup for the best Sussex beast. Messrs. H. Hole and Son (Horsham) gained three first, two second, and six special prizes.

Lady Loder, showing middle whites, was the principal winner in the pig section, in which there was a marked improvement both in number and quality. An interesting feature of the day was the show and sale by the Horsham Young Farmers' Club. The chief awards were:—

Steers, Major Bell; heifers, P. C. Stovold (Godalming); pair of steers, H. Hole and Son; pair of heifers, J. P. Hornung (West Grinstead); steers and heifers, Captain E. H. T. Broadwood (Capel); farmer's steer or heifer, H. Hole and Son; cow, dairying breed, J. A. Parker Marshall (Crawley).

Open classes.—Steer or heifer, Major Bell; pairs, Hole and Son; Sussex cattle, Lord Leconfield; cows, Colonel J. R. Warren (Handcross).

LARGE BLACK PIGS

PROGRESS OF THE BREED ABROAD

At the annual meeting of the Large Black Pig Society at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday, the PRESIDENT (Mr. John H. Glover) said the breed was making good progress abroad. Large Blacks bred in South Africa appeared to be on a par with the best stock in this country. There was every reason to believe that a good future awaited the breed in Australia and New Zealand. Representations that the New Zealand Government should recognize the quarantine station here had been made to Lord Bledisloe, the Governor-General, and they hoped to receive his support. The Large Black was becoming quite fashionable in Germany and new ground had recently been broken in France. The outlook for export orders was thus very favourable.

The Pig Industry Council had more or less come to the conclusion that they could do little to promote the home production of bacon unless there was some form of regulation of imports or guarantee of prices.

Mr. Glover was re-elected president of the society.

KERRY CATTLE MILK YIELDS

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM TOWLER (president) occupied the chair at a meeting of the Council of the British Kerry Cattle Society held at 12, Hanover-square, on Wednesday. It was stated that there had been an increase in the number of entrants for the Ashdown Challenge Cup for the 1929-30 milk recording year, and the following official records relating to the three highest average yields were approved:—Kerry Estates, Limited, 32 cows averaged 7,720.85lb. per cow; Mr. Laurence Currie, 20 cows averaged 6,858.05lb.; Mr. Bertram W. A. Watney, nine cows averaged 6,743.30lb. Sir John Fitz-Gerald—owner of the winning herd—was congratulated on having achieved such an excellent all-round result, which showed an increase of 465lb. a cow over last year's highest average. The average milk yield for the whole of the competing herds showed an increase over last year, this year's figure being 6,687.45lb.

PERCHERON HORSES

A meeting of the Council of the British Percheron Horse Society was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday, with the PRESIDENT (Mr. Charles P. Ackers) in the chair. It was decided to ask for eight classes for the Percheron breed at the Royal Show at Warwick next year, four at the Bath and West Show at Bristol, and five at the Peterborough Show. Classes for the breed will also be provided at the Highland Show at Edinburgh, Cambridge and Isle of Ely Show, Hertfordshire County Show, and the Royal Norfolk Stallion Show. Volume III. of the Stud Book was presented, showing that 252 animals had been registered since the last Stud Book was published.

BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW

AN AIREDALE SUPREME CHAMPION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, DEC. 11

An airedale dog, Matador Mandarin, shown by Mrs. W. M. O'Neill, Bedford Park, London, won the supreme championship at the National Dog Show at Birmingham, which closed to-day. Matador Mandarin was whelped in April of last year. He was sired by international champion Clee Courtier, and his dam is Lady Berlock. The second was a cocker spaniel dog, Lucky Star of Ware, owned by Mr. H. S. Lloyd, of Ickenham, Middlesex.

The best of the bitches was a King Charles spaniel, Braemore Cherry, shown by Lady Fowler, of Braemore. Other results were:—

NATIONAL PUPPY STAKE.—1, Mrs. Jamieson Higgins, Blandford, Faroners Careless (cocker spaniel bitch); 2, Mr. W. W. Stansfield, Preston, Laund Lawson (smooth collie dog); 3, Mrs. A. A. Vlasto, Bracknell, Berks, Golub of Addlestone (Borzoi dog); 4, Captain H. R. Phipps, Tring, Talavera Grizel (Scottish terrier bitch).

MASTIFF OR ST. BERNARD.—Messrs. Thomas and Oliver, Burton, Ursula (mastiff).

GREYHOUND, DEERHOUND, BORZOI OR IRISH WOLFHOUND.—Mrs. Kathleen McNeil, Hillhead, Glasgow, Mythe Minka (Borzoi).

SETTER.—Mr. W. K. Steadman, Pool Quay, Welshpool, Maesydd Minnie (English setter).

GUN DOG CHALLENGE CUP, POINTER, SETTER, SPORTING SPANIEL OR RETRIEVER.—Lorna Lady Howe, Horndean, Hants, champion Ingleston Ben (retriever).

NOVICE DOG OR BITCH.—Mrs. W. M. O'Neill, Bedford Park, Matador Mandarin.

TOY DOG OR BITCH.—Lady Fowler, of Braemore, Braemore Cherry.

BEST TERRIER IN THE SHOW.—Mrs. W. M. O'Neill, Matador Mandarin.

LOCAL DOG.—Mrs. J. F. Bradbury, Henley-in-Arden, Ludwig (smooth haired dachshund).

LOCAL BITCH.—Mr. Wilmot Bennett, Sutton Coldfield, Budge (flat coated retriever).

BRACE AND TEAM.—Lorna Lady Howe (Labrador retrievers).

NON-SPORTING DOG OR BITCH, OTHER THAN TOY.—Mrs. Van Raalte, Bursledon, Hants, Champion Hollyeroft Sugar (bull dog bitch).

THE SALE ROOM

OLD BRUSSELS TAPESTRY

Old English and French furniture and porcelain, the property of Lord Richard Cavendish, and removed from Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, formerly the property of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and furniture and tapestry, the property of Mr. W. Dudley Ward, of Monksbridge, and from other sources, produced £20,055 at Christie's yesterday.

The big lots were among the tapestry. Three oblong panels of late sixteenth century Brussels, woven with the subjects of the Prodigal Son, the Vengeance of Tamaris, and Alexander the Great at the Battle of Granni-cus, the largest 11½ft. by 16½ft., fetched 2,250 guineas (T. Pardon). Another set of three panels of Brussels early eighteenth century, sold by order of the executors of the late Mrs. Hugh Fenwick, Brinkburn Priory, woven with scenes from Don Quixote, the largest panel 10ft. by 16½ft., sold for 1,620 guineas (Botibol). Mr. Dudley Ward's property included a set of three Mortlake panels, woven with the story of Diogenes, each about 7½ft. by 6ft., 600 guineas (Wells); and in other properties four panels of late seventeenth century Aubusson, woven with peasants, the largest 9½ft. by 17½ft., 580 guineas (Hautman); and a set of four eighteenth-century Aubusson panels, 330 guineas (West).

The Cavendish property included a set of three Sèvres vases with turquoise ground in imitation of Chinese porcelain, with Louis XVI. ormolu borders and plinths, 12in. and 10in. high—430 guineas (Botibol); and a Louis XV. oval marqueterie table, 19½in. wide—210 guineas (Tyke).

LAND BILL IN COMMITTEE

GRANTS AND ADVANCES FOR ALLOTMENTS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.). In accordance with an agreement which was reached at the previous sitting, the Committee deferred consideration of Clauses 8 to 13 till Clause 14 had been dealt with. This clause empowers the Minister of Agriculture to make grants or advances to county councils and other local authorities or societies for the purpose of assisting in the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for unemployed persons or persons in part-time employment entering on allotments.

An amendment to omit the words "or grants" was moved by Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) for the purpose of enabling the Minister of Agriculture to state how he proposed to administer this clause. He (the speaker) did not wish to make it impossible for assistance to be given in the way that was proposed; but it was essential that the advances should be given only in those cases in which there was a reasonable chance of repayment.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said that if the amendment were accepted, it would be impossible to give grants to the unemployed men for whom it was intended to provide allotments, unless there was a guarantee of repayment. Experience in South Wales and elsewhere was that the allotment holders were anxious to repay advances, and did repay them in a large number of cases; but there were many people who had been out of work for a long time, and to insist that there must be repayment would mean that they could not be given allotments. The estimated amount of the advances or grants which would be made next year was £80,000.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS asked whether it was intended to make it a condition of advances that they should be repaid if possible or that in a large number of cases they were to be regarded as purely grants.

DR. ADDISON said the idea was that an advance would be repaid if the allotment holder could do so.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The amendment was withdrawn, but the subject which had been raised was discussed later, after an amendment had been agreed to, on the motion of DR. ADDISON, empowering the Minister to constitute a Committee to advise him in the exercise of his powers. Dr. Addison explained that he intended to incorporate in the proposed Committee the Lord Mayor's Committee which is now administering the Mansion House Fund for assisting allotment holders.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) called attention to a part of the clause which empowers councils, where necessary, to sell seeds, fertilizers, and equipment under cost price, and he criticized the proposal as bad business. Surely it was a counsel of despair to begin the scheme by assuming in advance that the allotment holders would not be successful and would not be able to repay the advances that were made to them. This was a part of the policy of the Government to waste money as much as possible. (Ministerial cries of "Oh.")

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) said the clause was an example of how the promoters of the Bill avoided business principles and laid themselves open to the charge of not using public money in the most careful way. He could not see why this part of the Bill, which was a good part, would be any the less sound if it provided that the seeds and equipment should be issued at a price that would cover the cost.

PLEA FOR BRITISH SEEDS

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmund's, U.) said members of the Unionist Party generally were in favour of this part of the Bill, but it was disappointing to find that the Minister was trying to achieve a good object in a wrong way. It was a vicious principle to propose that the local authorities should from the start anticipate the impossibility of making the allotments pay, and that the grants to be made were not to be recoverable. The latter part of the clause empowered societies to give away seeds and implements below cost price, and it was easy to imagine the political use that would be made of that power by certain societies which had a strong political tinge. He asked that the Ministry of Agriculture should set the example of buying British seeds. The Minister might say he was in favour of buying British products, but it would be very much better to have that put in the Bill as an obligation.

DR. ADDISON pointed out that the power to give seeds and equipment below cost price was limited to public authorities, so that all the talk about societies using political influence had no relation to the proposals in the clause. Dealing with the other points which had been raised, he said that unless the power to make grants, as distinct from advances, were preserved, local authorities would not be able legally to give financial assistance to any applicants for an allotment unless they were able to recover to the extent of 100 per cent. There was no intention to shovel out seeds and equipment free, but it was necessary to make it legal for local authorities and societies to make advances to unemployed men, and it had to be recognized that a certain amount of public money would have to be spent for the purpose of placing those people on allotments.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS said that unless a definite provision were inserted in the clause that British products would have to be used as far as possible, he would vote against it.

A division then took place, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to by 40 votes to four.

The Committee then considered Clause 8, which empowers the Minister to take action in the event of a county council not providing a sufficient number of small-holdings in its area and to provide holdings himself. DR. ADDISON explained that as the clause stood it would be necessary for the Minister of Agriculture to hold an inquiry in the first instance, but as he did not wish to put the county council in the dock he proposed that the procedure should be amended. If a county council did not provide sufficient small-holdings, he proposed that the Minister should notify the council that he intended to provide them himself, and if the county council represented that the holdings were unnecessary the Minister would then hold a local inquiry. He explained that the amendment was the product of negotiations with the local authorities.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

DR. ADDISON expressed disappointment with what he described as the slow progress which the Committee were making, and stated that it was very important that the Committee stage should be completed before the Christmas recess so that the remaining stages could be taken without delay when Parliament re-assembled.

LORD WOLMER'S COMPLAINT

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said it was the duty of the Committee to consider each clause carefully, and it was perfectly monstrous for the Minister to try to drive the Committee as he had been doing. (Ministerial laughter.) That had made it impossible for the Committee to do their work as they ought to be able to do it.

Further discussion took place, and the Committee adjourned till Tuesday.

COMMITTEE ON POWERS OF MINISTERS

SIR C. HURCOMB'S EVIDENCE

The Committee on Powers of Ministers met again at the House of Lords last evening.

SIR CYRIL HURCOMB, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, giving evidence regarding the powers of the Minister of Transport, said that rules and regulations made by him might be subject to annulment by resolution of either of the Houses of Parliament. Several recent Acts affecting the Ministry of Transport (regulations made by the Minister) had to be laid before Parliament, and if an address praying annulment were presented to the King within a specified time the regulations would be made void. That applied in the case of the Roads Act, 1930; the London Traffic Act, 1924; the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927; and the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

Regulations made by the Minister varying the speed limits imposed in the Road Traffic Act, 1930, had to receive an affirmative resolution of both Houses of Parliament before coming into operation. It was sometimes suggested that regulations generally should not take effect without an affirmative resolution from both Houses of Parliament.

During the autumn of 1929 and the spring of 1930 over 230 appeals were decided by the Minister. The Committee adjourned.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . . this new hospital has no roots, and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can. . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 10/12/28.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special Christmas donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

· HEART ·
PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.
£500 required for new X-RAY EQUIPMENT.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary:* J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

FOR THE POOR

MANY poor families will be given Christmas happiness by the Church Army's PARCEL of GOOD FARE.
10/- buys one parcel. £5 provides for TEN families.
WILL YOU send a gift NOW to Preb. Carlile, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1?
CHURCH ARMY

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women and children suffering from Nervous Diseases, which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis lethargica and neurasthenia.
J. P. WETENHALL, *Secretary*

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
though very hard up PLEADS FOR GIFTS but OFFERS NO BRIBES, Sweepstake, Lottery, or otherwise.
2/- keeps a little child for one day.
F. JAMES, Secretary.
Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
See page 10

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

Share in 4,771 Happy Christmases
by sending a gift to Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers, Barclays), for the 4,771 children now in the care of the
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
NEEDS GENEROUS HELP FOR IMPORTANT EXTENSIONS OF SEASIDE HOMES AND OF SLUM MISSION CENTRES.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1.
Report and Audited Statements sent upon request.

FOR SAILORS

The Seaman's Christmas
Many seamen who cannot be by their own firesides will be WELL ENTERTAINED in over 100 world ports by the
BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY
Please send a Christmas Gift TO-DAY to Sir ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680 Commercial Road, E.14.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
STILL NEEDS £12,000
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
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50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Parliament

EDUCATION BILL IN COMMITTEE

LORDS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

MR. CLYNES ON FILM CENSORSHIP

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, DEC. 11

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, moved the second reading of the Improvement of Live Stock (Licensing of Bulls) Bill, the purpose of which, he said, was to prevent the use of bulls which would not produce sound and healthy stock. Ultimately it was hoped to bring about the complete suppression of the scrub bull in this country. Great Britain had always had a world-wide reputation for its live stock. We could say that we had some of the best live stock in the world, but we had to admit that we had also some very bad specimens. Having given a list of the national agricultural societies which supported the Bill, Earl De La Warr said the scheme which the Bill embodied had been in operation in Ireland for some years, and had resulted in a great improvement in the quality of Irish cattle. (Hear, hear.) While Ireland was improving her live stock Great Britain had been providing her with a market for the bulls which were not good enough for her. Last year Ireland rejected 1,400 bulls, which our farmers bought. Another important point was that if they were to create an increased demand among consumers by the national marking scheme for first-class British beef they must see that they were in a position to supply that demand. At present they were grading 50 per cent. of the beef consumed in London. Of the remainder, which was at present ungradable, 10 per cent. would be gradable if it came from a better bred class of stock. It was quite possible that the Bill might hurt certain interests; the dairyman might have to pay more for his bulls, but every one at some time or other had to fulfil some obligation of the law which prevented harm being done to the community. But if the standard of stock was raised dairymen would get higher prices for their cows. At present 29 live-stock officers were employed throughout the country and 25 additional officers would be required after the passing of this Bill. The net cost of the whole scheme would be £15,000 a year, which he thought was very little in comparison with the results which would be obtained. This Bill was the greatest step forward which the live-stock industry had known for many years. He asked that the Bill should be given a second reading without a division and so put an end to the system of *laissez faire* and, he might even say, free love in the bovine world in this country which had done so much harm.

LORD BANBURY, in moving the rejection of the Bill, said that it violated two principles which he had maintained ever since he sat in Parliament—first, the liberty of the subject and, secondly, that a Government Department should not interfere with a man in the conduct of his business. This was not a very propitious time to do anything which would increase the price of stock to the farmer. The only people who would benefit from this Bill were the breeders of pedigree cattle. He once bought a pedigree bull, but after his experience of it for a year he sold it and would never buy another. (Laughter.) The majority of the members of the Farmers' Union, he was told, had not seen the Bill, and it ought not to have been introduced until they were acquainted with its provisions.

LORD KYLSANT said the level of young live stock now being sent out of Ireland was higher than it was five, or even three, years ago as a result of the scheme, similar to that proposed in the Bill, put into operation in that country. He was glad that the Bill, which had been under consideration for years, had been introduced.

LORD HASTINGS said he was wholeheartedly in favour of the Bill, though he recognized that it would impose expenditure on dairy farmers, which Parliament ought to recognize later when it considered proposals for assisting the dairy industry.

EARL STANHOPE supported the general principle of the Bill, while reserving his freedom to criticize its details.

LORD STRACHIE agreed that the Bill would cause hardship to small farmers, and thought that too much power was to be given to the Minister to make regulations. Ample time ought to be allowed to enable the agricultural committees of the county councils to consider the Bill. The late Mr. Macdonald, who wrote on agriculture so admirably in *The Times*, and whose death they all deplored, told him some time ago that he thought the Bill ought to be worked through farmers' organizations, and there would be no objection to the agricultural committees of the county councils being used for that purpose. He said that what farmers disliked was interference from Whitehall.

After further discussion LORD BANBURY withdrew his motion for rejection.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

DEBATE ON MONDAY

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, in moving the second reading of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, said there had been considerable discussion in the House of Commons as to whether the Dyestuffs Act, 1920, should be included in that measure, or whether it should be allowed to come to an end in January, 1931. He did not wish to diminish the importance of that issue from the point of view of colour users, on the one hand, and colour makers on the other, but he suggested that the second reading of the Bill might be agreed to formally, and that the inclusion or exclusion of the Dyestuffs Act might be reserved for discussion on the Committee stage. In that case he would ask the House to meet on Monday.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that on the Committee stage of the Bill he proposed to move an amendment to continue the Dyestuffs Act for another 12 months. (Opposition cheers.) He thought that the proposal of Lord Parmoor was correct from the point of view of procedure and would be the most convenient course for their lordships.

LORD NEWTON said that the proposed amendment of Lord Hailsham was so reasonable that he could not understand why the Government would not agree to it. He would like to ask Lord Hailsham for an undertaking that if he carried his amendment in their lordships' House he would not run away from it if the Bill was sent back from the House of Commons.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that he could give no undertaking, but if he asked their lordships to accept the amendment it was because he thought it right, and therefore he was not likely to ask the House to depart from it.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Grey Seals Protection Bill was read the third time.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

INCREASE OF PUBLIC INTEREST

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, in moving the second reading of the Ancient Monuments Bill, said that he thought there was substantial agreement in regard to that measure. An Act passed in 1913, upon which now all the activities of the Ancient Monuments Department were founded, introduced an element of compulsion and the idea of scheduling or listing ancient monuments. Since that time something like 3,000 had been scheduled. The Act of 1913 also empowered the Commissioners to give advice, and in many cases advantage had been taken of that provision. The Commissioners were also empowered to buy, accept, or become guardians of ancient monuments, and something like 280 ancient monuments had been handed over since that date. The whole scheme of preserving ancient monuments had greatly increased during the past 10 years. The introduction of motor-coaches had increased the number of visitors to such places. In 1924-25 there were 160 of these ancient monuments, which were visited by 275,000 people, the receipts for admission being £5,541. Last year there were 223 of these monuments; 493,000 people visited them and the receipts amounted to £9,839. In addition to ancient monuments there were certain historic buildings, such as the Tower of London, Carnarvon Castle, Carisbrooke Castle, Edinburgh Castle, and so on. In 1924 the receipts from admission fees to such places amounted to £23,000, while in 1929-30 they were £26,814. The amount of money spent on ancient monuments had varied during the past five years between £45,000 and £55,000. Their lordships who had visited these places under the guardianship of the Office of Works would have noticed how admirably they were preserved. He ought to pay a tribute to the interest shown in this Department by successive First Commissioners of Works during the past 10 or 15 years, as well as to the zeal and enterprise, intelligence, and good taste of the Permanent Secretary of the Office of Works, Sir Lionel Earle. He also paid a tribute to the exact and profound knowledge and indefatigable activity of Mr. Peers, the chief inspector.

There were new elements introduced by the Bill, but a great part of it consolidated and extended the Act of 1913. The chief of the new elements was in Clauses 1 and 2, which gave power to the Commissioners to prepare schemes for the protection of the surroundings of ancient monuments. Those schemes would be on the lines of town-planning schemes, but town-planning was not enough; a central authority was necessary. This provision had been very much brought to the front by the threat to the amenities of Hadrian's Wall. Although the Wall and the vallum to the south of the Wall were both scheduled by the Office of Works, the ground between them or near the Wall did not come under the control of the Department and could not, under the Act of 1913, be protected by them. Fortunately, the gentleman who was conducting quarrying operations near the Wall had agreed not to do anything which would imperil the Wall, and there was no immediate danger. But that was only one instance of many where it was necessary in order to preserve those monuments adequately to have the power to acquire certain sites and land round them. Another instance was Stonehenge. If the Bill had been law it would have been possible to have acquired the land round Stonehenge, say a square mile of it, in order to preserve that very interesting ancient monument and prevent buildings and unsightly huts being erected round it, and it would have saved the public from a heavy sum which had to be raised in order to acquire the land. Had the land been acquired by arbitration the amount of compensation, he had no doubt, would have been very much smaller. In Clause 2 there was provision for compensation and betterment. It was not anticipated that there would be many claims for betterment, but it was thought necessary that it should be taken into account as a set-off against compensation when claims were examined. Clause 3 gave power to the Commissioners to contribute to the expenses of local authorities making schemes which would have the effect of protecting the surroundings of ancient monuments.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS

Clause 10 prohibited the export in whole or part of an ancient monument, whether it was an occupied dwelling-house or not. This was a new provision, which might be subjected to certain criticism. Houses had been taken down and exported, and others had had valuable features wrenched away and exported. The number of those cases had not been very great, but with the advance of engineering there would be no difficulty about shifting a house from one continent to another, and it was thought desirable to make provision to prevent that eventuality. Apart from the clauses dealing with acquisition of land round ancient monuments, compensation and betterment, and prohibition of export, the Bill only consolidated and slightly strengthened the existing Act. The proper preservation of those ancient monuments, which were historical links with the past, and many of which, by their intrinsic beauty, gave the highest pleasure to thousands of visitors, was a work which was receiving the sympathy and approval of an increasing number of people. His Majesty's Government had therefore thought it to be their duty to extend and, where needed, to consolidate their powers in order that they might discharge their trust with an efficiency which would gain general public approval.

LORD DANESFORT expressed sympathy with the purpose of the Bill, which contained several valuable provisions, but he considered that the clause giving the Commissioners power to make orders prohibiting export was too wide.

LORD RAGLAN said that the way in which the restoration of ancient monuments had been carried out by the Office of Works was admirable, but the difficulty raised by Lord Danesfort might be avoided if the Commissioners were bound to buy such buildings as interesting old tithe barns.

LORD PONSONBY said he realized the difficulties pointed out with regard to Clause 10, and he would be very ready to pay attention to any criticisms which might be made in Committee. The idea was that the Commissioners should have some hold in notorious cases where monuments of great value, or some part of a house of great value to the nation, were going to be stripped and exported.

The Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships rose at five minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, DEC. 11

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AND INSURANCE

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) asked the Minister of Labour whether, in view of the fact that the hours and conditions of domestic service were quite different from those of industrial work, she would discontinue the policy of refusing unemployment benefit to women who had been insured in industrial occupations and were unwilling to engage in domestic service.

Miss BONDFIELD (Wallsend).—This is not within my discretion. The questions that arise in such cases must be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, and no decision to withhold benefit in any particular case is given except by the Court of Referees or by the Umpire.

Mr. KIRKWOOD asked whether it was not the fact that girls who had been brought up in industrial centres and worked in factories and who had never been in domestic service had had unemployment benefit denied them on refusing to go into domestic service.

Miss BONDFIELD.—That is not the fact; it depends upon the particular case and its circumstances.

Mr. KINLEY (Bootle, Lab.) asked whether the right hon. lady assured the House that she had no power whatever in such questions as to the suitability of the alternative employment offered and as to the condition of the individual arising from previous training.

Miss BONDFIELD.—None whatever.

Mr. GILL (Blackburn, Lab.) asked the Minister of Labour if she would state what were the wages and working conditions of the positions as general servants in Blackpool boarding houses which were offered to Elizabeth Sharples, Mary Caulfield, Alice Bamber, and Elizabeth Beckett, whose claims for benefit had been declined by the Umpire.

Miss BONDFIELD.—The vacancies in question were for "generals" in boarding houses, company houses, &c. The duties were mainly general duties, including washing, and previous experience was not essential. In some cases the girls would be required to assist in plain cooking. Board and lodging were provided, and wages varying from 10s. to 15s. per week, with tips in addition. Outings were to be arranged.

LICENSING COMMISSION

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), who was cheered from both sides of the House on return after his indisposition, informed Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) that he could not say when the report of the Royal Commission on Licensing might be expected. He understood that the Commission had completed the public evidence they desired to take. The cost of the Commission was about £10,000.

PUBLIC LOTTERIES

HOME SECRETARY ON THE LAW

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the present condition of the law on the subject of sweepstakes, lotteries, and raffles, he would consider the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of recommending legislation to clarify the position.

Mr. CLYNES.—Under the existing law, public lotteries of whatever form, and whether promoted in this country or not, are illegal in this country, and while that is the case, the authorities have no alternative but to carry out the law. Under the Customs Acts, advertisements or notices of lotteries are contraband, and upon importation, by whatever means, can be dealt with accordingly. The sending of lottery tickets or advertisements through the post is also prohibited and letters suspected of containing correspondence relating to lotteries may be opened. The statute provides heavy penalties for breaches of the law. If I were satisfied of the existence of any general demand that I should look into the question of setting up a Committee to consider, as a practical question, the conditions and safeguards which would be necessary and appropriate if lotteries were to be permitted as a method of raising money for approved public purposes, I should be prepared to consider what would be the best method of giving effect to such a demand.

Mr. DAY asked whether the right hon. gentleman would consider whether raffles at bazaars, held for raising funds for charitable and religious purposes ought to come under review.

Mr. CLYNES.—I have tried to cover the general aspects of the matter embodied in the question on the paper, and I hope the hon. member will consider that sufficient for the day. (Laughter.)

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind the failure of the Betting Act when he deals with this matter?

Mr. J. H. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.).—Is the Home Secretary aware that there is a considerable body of evidence in the country in favour of the action he has taken? What ground therefore is there for change?

CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman satisfied that he can enforce the present law?

Mr. CLYNES.—We can only begin to enforce the law when all the facts are revealed to us. I admit there are some difficulties, but once the facts are before us we have no option but to enforce the law.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMA

Mr. DAY asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the inconsistency of the law with reference to the Sunday opening of cinemas, he would consider the appointment of a Departmental Committee to advise him as to the introduction of legislation which would regularize Sunday cinema performances.

Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.), and Sir N. GRATTAN-DOYLE addressed similar questions to the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. CLYNES.—The whole subject is engaging my attention in view of the recent proceedings, but I am informed that the London County Council have decided to appeal against the judgment of the High Court, and pending the hearing of the appeal it would not be proper for me to make any public statement on this question.

FILM CENSORSHIP

Replying to Mr. GLASSEY (Dorset, E., L.), who asked whether the Home Secretary would inquire into the question of film censorship,

Mr. CLYNES said that he had given careful consideration to this matter. It was not always recognized that a power of censoring films was vested in the local authorities. The local authorities relied for the most part on the systematic examination of all films by the Board of Film Censors; but their power of censorship remained in reserve. He was aware that there were signs of growing uneasiness in the public mind as to the tone of many films now exhibited, and he welcomed this evidence of public concern because he believed that the pressure of public opinion could alone bring about an improvement. There was, however, some confusion of thought in the idea that a change of the system of censorship would provide a remedy. He doubted if an inquiry by a Commission representative of different interests and points of view would be of much assistance. He had no reason to believe that any alternative system so far proposed would produce better results or command general support, or that the standard of censorship in this country was not at least as high as that in any other. The public exhibition of certain films would give rise to difficulty under any form of censorship, and it was doubtful whether any better system could be devised than one which left the local authority free to allow or to prohibit the exhibition of such films in their own area according to the circumstances. While he was not prepared to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, he was considering whether any steps could be taken to secure a more continuous contact between the Board and representative local opinion.

LAW RELATING TO POISONS

Mr. CLYNES informed Sir G. PENNY (Kingston-upon-Thames, U.) that he hoped a Bill for the purpose of simplifying and strengthening the law relating to poisons might shortly be introduced into Parliament. The existing provisions of the law relating to the sale of arsenic and of poisons generally applied equally to registered chemists and licensed vendors.

GOVERNMENT AND FISCAL QUESTIONS

MAJOR M. WOOD (Banff, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether the Government had appointed or intended to appoint a committee of economists, in addition to the economic advisory council, to advise them on industrial and fiscal questions.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who replied, said that in addition to investigations which had been publicly announced, Committees had been appointed from time to time to study certain questions. No information could be given in regard to the latter class of inquiry.

MAJOR WOOD asked whether Mr. Snowden had seen a report in a daily newspaper that a secret Committee of this kind had been set up. Could he give the names of the members and the nature of their report?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The hon. member, like myself, has been sufficiently long in politics to attach very little importance to the political gossip that appears in the newspapers.

MAJOR WOOD.—But is the right hon. gentleman aware that on the following day a letter appeared in the same newspaper, supposedly from a member of the Committee, which seemed to confirm the first report? Mr. SNOWDEN.—I saw the first thing, but not the second. In any case, the matter is covered by my reply. Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.).—What is the right hon. gentleman's conception of an economist?

No reply was given.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), replying to Mr. G. MACDONALD (Ince, Lab.), said that the number of widows' pensions in England, Scotland, and Wales granted since June, 1929, was 357,313. (Ministerial cheers.)

BELGIAN FOG DEATHS

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the fact that 65 deaths had been caused in Belgium by sulphuric acid fumes and fog, he was taking steps to see that a similar result did not happen from a combination of fog and sulphuric acid fumes from the Battersea power station which was being erected in the heart of London.

Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) also asked if the right hon. gentleman had sent any specialist to Belgium to study the cause of the recent fog and, if not, whether he would do so.

Mr. GREENWOOD.—The Belgian Ministry of the Interior have instituted an official inquiry into this matter, and I have asked to be favoured with a copy of the report. Until the facts are ascertained I know no grounds for assuming that sulphuric acid or any other fumes are associated with the cause of the outbreak, but, as regards the Battersea power station, I would draw attention to the report presented to Parliament last month by the Minister of Transport in which it is stated that the committee presided over by the Government Chemist are satisfied that it is practicable to instal there a plant which will reduce the emission of sulphur fumes to a negligible quantity.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that you cannot altogether do away with these sulphur fumes, that not only cows and chickens, but human beings were killed by certain conditions of atmosphere, and that it would be very dangerous with this great station in the heart of London?

Mr. GREENWOOD said that he had been in touch with the Belgian authorities ever since he heard of the disaster there last week. He was not satisfied that the kind of conditions that might hypothetically be created by the Battersea power station applied there. Sir W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, South, U.) asked if, in view of the public interest in this matter, the right hon. gentleman would place a translation of the Belgian report in the library of the House.—Mr. GREENWOOD said that he would consider the matter. He thought it would be in the public interest that the knowledge should be widely spread. Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman was not aware that every possible precaution which science could suggest had been taken to prevent fumes being sent forth from Battersea.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

NEW BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) and Mr. ROWSON (Farnworth, Lab.) asked the Minister of Health whether he intended to take any action to keep in insurance those persons whose insurance lapsed at the end of the present year as a result of prolonged unemployment.

Mr. GREENWOOD.—Following yesterday's conferences with the Approved Societies' Consultative Councils, the Government has decided to introduce early legislation with the object of safeguarding, during the coming year, the health and pensions insurance rights of the persons referred to. Payment of the appropriate health insurance contributions will be made by the Exchequer.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, West, U.) asked what would be the approximate cost to the National Exchequer of these proposals. Mr. GREENWOOD replied that he could not say offhand. There were two sides to it, and he was not certain yet whether, as regarded pensions right, it was going to equalize now or in the following year; but before the Bill was before the House a financial statement would be submitted. Sir K. WOOD.—I take it that it will be a very considerable sum? Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) asked what would happen to those people during the month of January before legislation could be introduced in February. Mr. GREENWOOD said that the people drawing benefit at the end of the year would go on and would be covered for medical benefit for the further month.

THE PROPOSED OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Mr. SNELL (Woolwich, E., Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether the Government were taking any active steps in preparation for the resumed session of the economic section of the Imperial Conference to be held at Ottawa next year.

Mr. THOMAS (Derby).—Yes, sir. Further study of the problem of closer economic association within the Empire, with special reference to the problems left over by the Imperial Conference for examination before the meeting at Ottawa next year, has already been begun by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and will be actively pursued.

ANIMALS AND POISON GAS

MR. SHAW'S RABBIT

Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the fact that many drugs and poisons, such as hemlock on goats, belladonna on rabbits, opium on pigeons, lemon juice on cats, and strychnine on monkeys, had an entirely different effect to that on human beings, he would state what methods were used for proving that other poisons used on animals had the same effect on human beings.

Mr. SHAW (Preston).—I would refer my hon. friend to the replies which I gave him on November 17 and November 25. The statement that the effect of certain substances on particular animals differs from the effect on human beings affords no good ground for disregarding the connexion between the effect of various gases on animals and their effect on human beings which experience in the War established. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FREEMAN.—In view of the fact that so many of these poisons have an entirely different effect on animals and on human beings, does not the right hon. gentleman agree that these experiments on animals give no basis for experiments on human beings?

Mr. SHAW.—I am not a medical man myself. (Loud laughter.) I cannot say what is the effect of lemon juice on cats—(renewed laughter)—but I have taken the best professional advice I can. I have given very careful and anxious thought to the matter—(more laughter)—and I am satisfied, from the evidence, that these experiments are necessary in the interests of humanity. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.).—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the rabbit has at last come out of the hat? (Laughter.)

Mr. SHAW.—I think that one is dead! (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. MORRIS-JONES (Denbigh, L.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that what is known as hemlock has the same effect on some human beings as it has on goats? (Laughter.)

Mr. SHAW.—I have heard that hemlock had a very damaging effect on Socrates. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.).—Is the Minister aware that there is a very large section of public opinion in this country that does not regard this as a matter for mirth—(cries of "Oh!")—and does entertain the strongest possible objection to these experiments being carried out on dumb animals? (Cries of "Take your hands out of your pockets!")

Mr. SHAW.—I am aware that there is very profound dissatisfaction with these experiments. As to the volume of that dissatisfaction I cannot answer. (Hear, hear.) I have already told the House that I have not only given consideration, but anxious consideration, to the matter, and I have told the House what my conclusion was. (Cheers.)

THE HIGHWAY CODE

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), informed Sir G. HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) that he hoped to be in a position to circulate a draft of the Highway Code at the end of this week to the various authorities, associations, and other bodies concerned, for the purpose of obtaining their observations and suggestions. It would not, therefore, be possible for him to submit the code to Parliament for approval before the Christmas recess.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to a question by Sir A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.), said that in order to enable the House to rise on Friday, December 19, it would be necessary to take private members' time on that day and also on Wednesday, December 17. The business of the week would be:—

MONDAY.—Motion to take private members' time on the following Wednesday and Friday; Education (School Attendance) Bill, completion of Committee stage; Consolidated Fund Bill, second reading.

TUESDAY.—Discussion on unemployment to be raised by the Liberal Party; Consolidated Fund Bill, further stages.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.—Education (School Attendance) Bill, Report and third reading.

FRIDAY.—Motion for the adjournment.

THE EDUCATION BILL

POSITION IN RURAL AREAS

The House again went into Committee on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

Mr. CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) moved an amendment adding the following provisions to Clause 2 (which *inter alia* specifies the date on which the Bill shall come into operation and contains a saving clause that the Bill shall not affect children who attain the age of 14 before that date):—

Provided that the Board of Education may, at the request of the local education authority, postpone the date of operation of this Act for the area or part of the area of that authority to such date not being later than September 1, 1936, as having regard to all the circumstances it thinks fit.

Provided also that a child residing in any area or part of an area in which this Act is not in operation, or in which he has been exempted from the obligation to attend school, shall not be employed in any area or part of an area in which the Act is in operation, except under the same conditions as are applicable to children residing in that area or part of that area.

He said that the local education authorities were representative bodies, elected by the people, and it was fair to assume that they reflected the opinion of those whom they represented. If they acted contrary to the wishes of the people, the people had their remedy. It was important to allow a limited delay in areas which were not ready in order to ease the situation in the matter of the provision of teachers. The fact that the House did not know the details of the arrangement that was being made with the non-provided schools was an additional reason for the amendment.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), said he must oppose the amendment. It would be extremely inconvenient if there were different dates for the raising of the school age in different areas. The Association of Education Committees, which represented the largest number of local authorities, had repeatedly declared that whenever the school age was raised it ought to be raised at the same time all over the country. The postponement of the date for the operation of the Act by an additional 18 months, to September, 1932, gave ample time to all local authorities who vigorously set to work to make the necessary arrangements, even in rural areas. His advisers told him there was no doubt whatever that teachers would be available, and he was certain that local authorities were extremely anxious to avail of them and set to work.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said that Labour members maintained that in raising the school age they were doing a big thing. Unionist members maintained that it would have an ill effect on a very big thing—reorganization. He did not know how it was going to work in towns, but in the country it would stop children from getting a fair education. Reorganization of the rural areas would take at least 10 years, and it was in order to make that reorganization complete and effective that the postponement proposed by the amendment was desired by all persons really interested in the education of children in rural areas.

Mr. COVE (Aberavon, Lab.) opposed the amendment, because, if carried, it would result in a large surplus of teachers and the inability of large numbers of them to find employment.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) and CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE (Leicester, S., U.) supported the amendment.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said that the amendment afforded the Unionist members another opportunity of emphasizing how much importance they attached to postponing the raising of the school-leaving age until a later date than that specified in the Liberal amendment accepted by the Minister. The crux of the problem was the provision of teachers. Would the right hon. gentleman, by September, 1932, be able to produce a sufficient number of suitable teachers? He had given the Committee no solid grounds for believing that there were 5,000 teachers unemployed who might be absorbed, and there was reason to feel extremely anxious whether the necessary number of teachers could be found.

The amendment was negatived by 266 votes to 141—Government majority, 125.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) formally moved the following amendment:—

This Act shall not come into operation in the area of any local education authority unless and until the Board of Education, after consulting the local education authority, is satisfied that the additional number of suitable teachers necessary for the instruction, including practical instruction, of children over the age of 14 is available.

The amendment was negatived by 269 votes to 144—Government majority, 125.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) moved as an amendment that

this Act shall not come into operation in any part of an area in which a county council is the authority for higher education until 12 months after the date on which the boundaries of all boroughs and urban district councils within that area which are local education authorities for elementary education shall have been finally determined in accordance with the provisions of section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The amendment was opposed by the Government, and after brief debate rejected by 273 votes to 150—majority 123.

A "POOL" OF TEACHERS

On the motion that the clause should stand part of the Bill,

Mr. SAVERY (Holderness, U.) said that in hurrying up the process of the Bill Sir C. Trevelyan had abandoned the patience and prudence which had hitherto characterized the builders of our educational system, and was gravely endangering the good will which surrounded that system. No question of principle divided educational reformers in all parties on the principle of raising the school-leaving age, but the Minister, by his haste, was likely to drive a wedge of dissension into that happy concurrence.

Mr. G. BALFOUR (Hampstead, U.) said that the Bill should be postponed until parents had shown themselves willing to allow their children to be compulsorily dragooned into going to school between the ages of 14 and 15.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that, in regard to the date, they all had to be prophetic. The Opposition were prophetic with anxiety urging them; the Government were prophetic with hope urging them. He was informed by those who knew that there was an available pool of 4,000 teachers at present being constantly called on and who could be called on for this emergency. He was confident that the teachers could be found.

LORD E. PERCY said that he had frequently been reminded in that debate of "The Hunting of the Snark," and now the right hon. gentleman particularly reminded him of those touching lines about the Beaver:—

"Two added to one, if that can be done,
With one's fingers and thumbs,
Recollecting with tears, that in earlier years,
He had taken no pains with his sums."

(Laughter.) There was considerable confusion in the mind of the right hon. gentleman. He was trying to make the best out of a very bad situation. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman knew that there was only one source on which he could rely for the increased number of teachers for the children between 14 and 15, and that was on an increased output from the training colleges. None of this going out into the highways and hedges and compelling married women and teachers over 65 to come in—none of these makeshifts was any good. The right hon. gentleman had in sight less than half the teachers he would require, and as to the other half, he was hoping and believing, with the eye of faith, that he would get them somehow. (Laughter.) That action was unworthy of any Government which was imposing compulsion on the parents of the children. (Hear, hear.)

The clause as amended was agreed to by 274 votes to 144—Government majority, 130.

EXEMPTION OF CHILDREN WHEN EMPLOYED

LORD E. PERCY moved a new clause empowering local authorities to give exemption to children who had received offers of good employment at reasonable wages, subject to the condition that the child should attend school to receive part-time education.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that exemption was incompatible with the objects of the Bill. It would drive the poorer children, who had the lure of a wage, into the labour market, and it was to prevent that that maintenance grants were to be given. Having decided on maintenance grants there was no sense in the House agreeing to exemption as well.

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) said that the clause offered a certain elasticity which was desirable and could only be objected to from an administrative point of view.

Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.) and Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) supported the clause.

Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) said that the object of the clause was to keep the rural districts for the Conservative Party. (Laughter.) The lack of education meant recruits for that party.

LORD E. PERCY said that the education which they were going to give to the children between 14 and 15 under this Bill might be better or worse than the education which Sir C. Trevelyan and he got at a public school, but it was not going to be anything of the same kind at all. It bore no relation to the education that they gave their children, and to lead the working man to believe that owing to this Bill he was going to get an education of the same kind and therefore have an equal opportunity with the son of the right hon. gentleman was a particularly mean kind of fraud.

The clause was rejected by 260 votes to 111—Government majority, 149. The consequent clause requiring the local authority to provide part-time courses for children between the ages of 14 and 15 was rejected by 258 votes to 107—Government majority, 151.

Mr. LOGAN (Liverpool, Scotland, Lab.) moved a new clause to provide that an authority granting outdoor relief should not take maintenance allowances paid to parents into account.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that as regards the feeding of school children, he had always tried to secure that any extra payments should not go to reduce the amount of Poor Law relief. That had generally been the practice of the Board of Education, and as this proposed new clause was much on the same lines he recommended the Committee to accept it.

The new clause was then read a second time and added to the Bill.

Mr. CADOGAN moved a new clause providing that a local authority should be empowered to grant exemption to children where, after due inquiry, circumstances seemed to justify such exemption.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, in opposing the new clause, said that he did not propose to accept any amendment which would substitute any wide system of exemptions. There was nothing hostile to the system of apprenticeship in the Government's proposals. Would it not be better to have another year of good, sound education before the apprenticeship began? (Hear, hear.)

MAJOR OWEN (Carnarvon, L.) hoped that as a result of the Bill there would be uniformity throughout the country. He opposed the amendment.

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) said that while the Minister of Agriculture was starting schemes for family agriculture the Minister of Education was taking families away from agriculture.

Mr. DUNCAN (Clay Cross, Lab.) said it was futile to argue that children must be apprenticed at the age of 14 if they were ever to learn a trade.

Mr. DE ROTHSCHILD (Isle of Ely, L.) said that the only profession in which it was necessary to start an apprenticeship exceptionally early was that of the jockey. The attitude of this country about agriculture seemed to be that if a child was destined for agriculture they need not bother about giving him any education. Was it any wonder that our agricultural industry was in the Slough of Despond? Unless there was a definite agricultural vocational training it would be quite useless for the children of agriculturists to attend the rural schools. Therefore he urged the Minister to bring a definite agricultural bias into the rural schools.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL urged that the local authorities should be empowered to grant exemptions from the obligation to attend school to children of 14 and 15 for husbandry and urgent household duties such as in the case of girls looking after younger children when the mother was ill.

The clause was rejected by 256 votes to 124—majority 132.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD formally moved a new clause providing that it should be the duty of the local education authority to grant exemption from the obligation to attend school of an individual child who had attained the age of 14, whose parent applied for such exemption and showed that the child or the parent on the child's behalf had entered into articles of apprenticeship, or the child had otherwise been lawfully apprenticed in any trade or craft where the recognized period of apprenticeship was five years or over.

The clause was rejected by 251 to 118—Government majority, 133.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) moved the following new clause:—

Where, in consequence of any arrangements made for giving effect to this Act in the area of any local education authority, children who formerly attended an elementary school not provided by the authority are attending a school which is so provided or children who formerly attended an elementary school provided by the authority are attending a school not so provided any child attending the school may, notwithstanding any by-laws respecting the attendance of children at school, be withdrawn from the school during any period allotted in the time table of the school to religious observance or instruction in religious subjects if—(a) his parent so desires: and (b) the local education authority is satisfied that arrangements have been made for him to attend religious observance or instruction in religious subjects elsewhere.

The acceptance of this clause, he said, would help the Minister to bring about an arrangement, in which they all hoped he would succeed, in relation to the non-provided schools.

SIR C. TREVELYAN expressed a hope that the proposed new clause would not be pressed.

The clause was rejected by 231 votes to 117. Government majority—114.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Cardiff, E., Lab.) moved an amendment to the first schedule to secure that local education authorities should have power to make by-laws regulating the hours and conditions of employment of school children between the ages of 14 and 15 years.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that the need for this amendment was so obvious that he hoped that the Committee would accept it.

LORD E. PERCY said he was doubtful whether the amendment was in order. He was surprised that the Government should accept this amendment without giving consideration to the fact that it would necessitate a number of consequential amendments.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) submitted that the amendment was out of order, being outside the title and scope of the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had at first regarded the amendment as consequential, and had called it on that ground, but on reconsideration he thought that Sir D. Herbert was right and that it was outside the title and scope of the Bill. He regretted having called it. The President of the Board of Education would have to find some other way of getting out of the difficulty.

Progress was reported, and the House resumed.

A supplementary Estimate of £10,500,000 for the Unemployment Insurance Fund was agreed to on Report.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill was read the third time.

The House stood adjourned at eight minutes before 12 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Slaughter of Animals and Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children Bills, second readings.

OVER-PRODUCTION AND PRICES

SIR BASIL BLACKETT ON STABILITY

Sir Basil Blackett, director representing the Government on the board of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, was the guest at luncheon yesterday of the American Chamber of Commerce in London at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, and gave an address on "A stable price level." Mr. Francis E. Powell presided.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT said the great fall in prices had been world-wide. Analysing what had been happening with regard to particular articles, he pointed out that in the case of wheat there appeared to have been definite over-production stimulated by the application of science, such as the fixation of nitrogen from the air, the extension of the use of agricultural machinery, and not a little by the intervention of Governments who had encouraged the growing of wheat at home in order to reduce dependence on imports and prevented the natural remedy for over-production from operating freely in their anxiety for the interest of their own agriculturists and their fear of land going out of cultivation. In the cases of sugar, coffee, and rubber there had also been over-production.

With regard to other commodities evidence pointed to causes other than over-production. The figures for iron and steel were the most remarkable. If the increase in consumption had been proport

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WORDSWORTH HERBERT READ 'If ever I recognised great work proclaimed by its own strength and simplicity, here is such, a content of wisdom, scholarship, sweetness of spirit, grace and dignity of expression, and a complete abnegation of self-interest in the effort to sound the depths of a profound theme—the genius of Wordsworth' RICHARD CHURCH *Spectator* 10s. 6d. net

MEMOIR OF J. E. C. BODLEY SHANE LESLIE 'To Bodley's many misfortunes that of a dull biographer has not been added; Mr. Shane Leslie portrays him vivaciously with equal appreciation for his wisdom and his wit' *Times Literary Supplement* 15s. net

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Sinclair Lewis has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, 1930. Seven of his novels are now obtainable in a Uniform Edition, 5s. net. Ask to inspect them at your booksellers. The remainder are published at 7s. 6d. net

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THE VILLAGE BOOK HENRY WILLIAMSON 'I find in Mr. Williamson's sense of village character, in his scrupulously noted observation of nature, and in the fastidious precision of his prose a delight that is refreshed on every page' JOHN DRINKWATER in the *Daily Telegraph* Large Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net

SCARLET AND KHAKI T. B. MARSON 'The author knows how to make his point in print as in the hunting field. He tells of his experiences in two wars, of country life, of fox hunting and polo' *Times Literary Supplement* Illustrated by C. D. ARMOUR with a foreword by BOYD CABLE. 10s. 6d. net

The Life and Death of Roger Casement

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SHORT LIST OF NONESUCH BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS, 1930

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THE five books listed above are *un*limited editions, but they are all Nonesuch books and designed and made with proper care. New Nonesuch Press *limited* editions (themselves limited to eight each year) are: DON QUIXOTE, illustrated by E. McKnight Kauffer, 2 vols., bound in whole niger leather, £5 5s. od. (December 16); Love among the Haystacks, by D. H. LAWRENCE, 15s. (ready); DONNE'S The Courtier's Library, 8s. 6d. (December 16). The Press has also just finished the publication of its North's PLUTARCH in five small folio volumes, £7 10s. od. All these books were heavily over-subscribed by the booksellers, where it may still be possible in some cases to find copies at the published price. The Press itself has no copies of these or of any of its limited editions for disposal.

The Nonesuch Press, 16 Great James Street, London, W.C.1

Books of the Week

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

FINE PRINTING AND ILLUSTRATIONS

There is to-day a great activity in the illustration of books. New methods and styles are invented every year, all the resources of the past are drawn upon, and the result is a surprising fertility of ingenious ideas, if not of great works of art. But among the pile of illustrated books and amid all this bustle of invention, it is always pleasant to linger by those ornamented with reproductions of older works. The antique is harmless, unprovocative, and soothing. Even the rude vigour of Gillray, eight of whose coloured cartoons of the life of Cobbett illustrate a very handsome edition of Cobbett's ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN AND (incidentally) TO YOUNG WOMEN (Knopf, £2 2s. net), is subdued by the passage of time to make modest illustrations. Inigo Jones, a far more considerable artist, is naturally more assertive, and his drawings and designs of dresses for Ben Jonson's THE MASQUE OF QUEENES (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £3 15s. net) are surprisingly lively and modern. The book is a very beautiful folio, bound in red vellum and printed in a delicate italic. The Inigo Jones drawings, together with the manuscript of the masque, are reproduced at the end of the book. Eight illuminated folios, reproduced in facsimile, from the fourteenth-century English manuscript known as Queen Mary's Psalter, are a suitable ornament for a handsome folio edition of THE BOOK OF PSALMS (The Haymarket Press, £1 17s. 6d. net), from the Coverdale version, with a preface on the manuscript by Mr. Francis Wormald.

Mr. Frank Adams makes a laudable effort to produce illustration as discreet as the works of the past. His coloured illustrations to THE COMPLEAT ANGLER (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £4 4s. net), which are inserted in ornamental borders at the heads of the chapters, are very mild and careful works. But the sentiment in these modern imitations of old English sporting pictures is not absolutely unprovocative, and they evoke a dateless and vaguely defined "period" romance which is not quite in harmony with Walton. The transition to Mr. Alexandre Alexëieff's ten aquatints for Poe's THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER is very abrupt. These are among the first applications to illustration of the *surréaliste* style, which, with its insistence on incongruous juxtapositions and oddities, is obviously well suited to a wild tale like this. Mr. Lowinsky's many decorations for a fine edition of Sheridan's *The School for Scandal*, edited with an introduction by R. Crompton Rhodes (The Shakespeare Head Press, £3 3s. net), are carefully designed to go with the well-arranged pages of this admirable book and to harmonize with its fine type. Mr. Lowinsky's drawings mostly portray the dresses of the period and are like sophisticated and well-drawn fashion plates. The absence of any more psychological interest certainly makes them keep their place in the book, and is a sign of discretion rather than of weakness. MODERN NYMPHS (Etchells and Macdonald, £3 3s. net), is a series of "fourteen fashion plates," also by Mr. Lowinsky, with an introductory essay on clothes by Mr. Raymond Mortimer. In these coloured drawings, which are delicate and precise, the personages of Greek mythology appear in the most fashionable modern clothes, and as it is worked out this proves an amusing idea. A JOURNEY FROM THIS WORLD TO THE NEXT, by Henry Fielding (The Golden Cockerel Press, 30s. net), is a very pretty book, and a good example of the high standards of this press. Mr. Denis Tegetmeier illustrates it with six sufficiently clever etchings on copper.

Several magnificent and finely printed books have appeared during this season. Perhaps the most sensible and useful is an edition of NORTH'S PLUTARCH (The Nonesuch Press, five volumes, 30s. net each), which is one of the most manageable and readable folios that have appeared for a long time. We must look only for grandeur and beauty in THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLANDE, compiled by Bede, in Stapleton's translation (The Shakespeare Head Press, £5 5s. net). It is a massive and weighty book with a large sumptuous type, a well-proportioned margins, and a binding of leather made from the fresh skins of calves. The same press has begun an edition of SPENSER (eight volumes, £31 10s. net, of which the first two are now out). This is an even more sumptuous book, though less massive. There are coloured ornaments, chiefly heraldic, throughout the book, and titles in an ornamental lettering. But its chief beauty lies in the superb type and the proportions of the page. Its open double page without any ornament is a very remarkable achievement of modern printing.

THE H.A.C. IN THE WAR

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-19. Edited by MAJOR G. GOOLD-WALKER, D.S.O., M.C. (Seeley, Service and Co. 12s. 6d. net.)

The H.A.C., which on August 4, 1914, had in being two four-gun horse artillery batteries and a half-battalion of infantry, maintained in the field during the War four six-gun horse artillery batteries, a 6in. howitzer siege battery, and two infantry battalions, besides two reserve batteries, a third battalion, and a depôt at home. It rendered further great service to King and country by training for officers' commissions over 4,000 of the members of its ranks. How this was done and the movements, experiences, and engagements of its units are described in the volume now published, which by no means falls behind Raikes's volume on the early history of the Company. Two of the batteries served in Egypt and Palestine, the other active units on the Western Front, the 1st Battalion landing in France as early as September, 1914, while the 2nd went from France to Italy with the 7th Division, and was part of the spearhead when the passage of the Piave was forced. The story of the batteries provides an artillery view of the War about which very little has been written.

Colonel the Earl of Denbigh in his introduction tells a new story of Lord Kitchener, whom he saw at the War Office soon after the declaration of war. The Field-Marshal asked what guns the H.A.C. was armed with, and on being told 15-pounder Erhardts (purchased in Germany during the South African War) he jumped up from his chair and, striding across the room, said, "What, only 15-pounders!" Then, clenching his fist, he stamped round the room saying, "Good Lord, here we are, no guns, no rifles, no boots, no clothing, no anything, and we call ourselves an EMPIRE." Then, turning round to me, he said, "But don't go and say I said so."

The book is extremely well illustrated with sketches and photographs, and has a list of honours and distinctions and a Roll of Honour.

THE JAMESON RAID

A STUDY OF A FAMOUS EPISODE

THE JAMESON RAID. By COLONEL H. MARSHALL HOLE, C.M.G. (Philip Allan. 15s. net.)

The story of the Jameson Raid has been told many times before in South African histories and biographies, but Colonel Marshall Hole is the first author to devote a whole book to the subject; and thus, although on matters of fact he has been able to record little or nothing that was not known before, he has made a valuable contribution to history. As a historian Colonel Marshall Hole has two great virtues. He is impartial, and approaches his subject with a single desire to arrive at the truth; and he can feel the spell of romance. The first of these virtues was peculiarly necessary to a writer setting out 35 years after the event to tell the story of an abortive conspiracy ending in miserable fiasco, of a desperate and foolhardy enterprise ending in complete failure and ruin nobly atoned for by the after-life of the chief actor in it, earlier accounts of which have in some cases been coloured by hero-worship, in others by a natural desire for self-vindication on the part of the authors. Colonel Hole impresses the reader above all with his effort to be fair. On the vexed question whether high authorities at the British Colonial Office, including Mr. Chamberlain, knew in advance anything, and if so how much, not indeed about Jameson's decision actually to invade the Transvaal in the face of all orders, but about Rhodes's plan of fostering a revolutionary movement in Johannesburg and of keeping Jameson's force on the Transvaal border to support the movement if necessary, Colonel Hole steers a middle course. Rejecting alike the two rival theories that the aforesaid authorities knew nothing, and that they knew everything, he finds that they probably knew a little, and that they might or ought to have known more, but that they were anxious not to obstruct Rhodes. He deals faithfully with the distracted councils of the Reformers of Johannesburg and with their incompetence as conspirators, but acquits them of the odious charge of having first called in Jameson to their aid and then left him in the lurch. To Jameson he attributes a larger share than has generally been allotted to him in the original authorship of Rhodes's plan, and even suggests that he was animated in part by a desire for personal glory. In this we think, judging from the known character of Jameson, that Colonel Hole is, for once, unfair; but the matter can only be one of opinion.

There is only one other set of characters in his tragedy to whom we feel that Colonel Hole has done less than justice. They are minor characters, but some of them are alive to this day. These are the military officers who accompanied Jameson. They were not, as the book would almost lead the reader to believe, hot-headed and irresponsible youths, but serious soldiers; and in regard to one of them, Major (now Brigadier-General) the Hon. Robert White, Colonel Hole has fallen into some errors of fact. Thus he almost holds him up to contempt for having taken with him into the Transvaal important confidential documents which fell into the hands of the Boers at Doornkop. "De trommel van Bobby White" has become a legend, and Colonel Hole follows the legend. The fact is that the "tronmel" (dispatch-box) in which the documents were carried was indeed White's property; but it was brought into the Transvaal, not by White at all, but from the headquarters of the expedition at Pitsani Potlugo. White himself started from Mafeking. The point is worth making because it is only so very rarely that Colonel Hole is betrayed into injustice.

Colonel Hole's sense of romance has enabled him to tell a thrilling story in a most vivid and arresting manner. He has done full justice to the classical theme of tragedy as exemplified in the careers of Rhodes and Jameson: rapid and unbounded success, overweening self-confidence leading to contempt of lawful restraints, a crashing fall followed by a patient, brave recovery. Nothing could be better than the pictures of Jameson champing the bit at Pitsani; the Reformers vacillating in Johannesburg, Rhodes inaccessible on Table Mountain; or of a feeble High Commissioner confronted with the victorious Kruger.

THE CONQUISTADORES' HORSES

THE HORSES OF THE CONQUEST. By R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Cunninghame Graham has written much of the Spanish Conquistadores and also of horses. His present volume is devoted to the horses of the Conquistadores and their descendants in the New World. First of all he has something to say of the breed as it came from Spain, and later from the Antilles, where the Spaniards bred horses and from which they drew the vast majority of those employed in all but the earliest expeditions. The difficulty of transporting them across the Atlantic in cramped and slow-sailing ships makes this policy easily comprehensible. Horses and horsemanship alike were influenced by the Moorish wars; for the Spaniards, imitating their foes, adopted the short stirrup and rode *a la gineta*, while Arab stallions from Syria and the Hejaz brought quality, action, and courage to their stock, as at a later date they brought it to ours.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham brings out clearly the vast importance of the horses, not merely in the early expeditions such as the conquest of Mexico, where the Indians thought that they were gods or demons and fled from them in terror, but even when the Indians had come to understand what they were and dared to stand up to them. In the famous expedition of Cortés from Mexico to Honduras the whole Spanish force did not exceed 300, with about 100 horses, of which two-thirds were lost. In this case the horses triumphed not in actual battle but in moral effect. It cannot be doubted that the little party, toiling through forests, swamps, and mountain passes, would have been destroyed on its march by foes whose arrows could penetrate any armour but the finest steel of Milan, had it not been for the respect paid by the natives to these unknown and terrible beasts. Mr. Cunninghame Graham writes also of the extraordinary speed with which the horses bred in wild herds, appearing all over the continent from the south of Argentina to Canada, but thickest in the ideal country of the Southern Pampas. At the second foundation of Buenos Aires in 1580 the province was found to be full of wild horses, descendants of the seven horses and mares abandoned by Mendoza in 1535. Two hundred years later Felix de Azara wrote of the herds, "It is no exaggeration to say that they often amount to ten thousand." It is interesting to note that the Government has now formed a stud book at Buenos Aires, in an endeavour to keep alive the old breed, threatened by foreign blood.

SHORTER NOTICES

POLITICS, HISTORY, MEMOIRS

The reader will probably approach LORD BALFOUR IN HIS RELATION TO SCIENCE (Cambridge University Press, 2s. 6d. net), by Lord Rayleigh, with the scepticism bred of a famous chapter on snakes in Iceland. That Lord Balfour might in other circumstances have been a great scientist is easily ventured—but there might have been with a different climate snakes in Iceland. Yet there is one man needed on the football field besides the players, and in Lord Balfour's function of a referee on the field of science lies the justification for Lord Rayleigh's interesting book. Lord Balfour did much arduous and useful administrative work on behalf of science. He could do so because of the high value he set on scientists in the national life. "Politicians," he said, "are but the fly on the wheel—the men of science are the motive power." He came closely into touch with science in post-War research supported by the State. As Lord President he had general control of the Medical Research Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and surprised investigators by his detailed interest. In 1925 he became chairman of the Medical Research Council, and so remained, despite another tenure of the Lord Presidency, until his last illness. He had the ability to pick out research really worth supporting; his selection of Dr. Kapitza, for example, has just been splendidly endorsed by the Royal Society. His election as a Fellow of that body is a mark of the esteem in which he was held by the scientific world, and he greatly regretted his inability to become president when invited. This book was originally written as a memoir for the society's *Proceedings*. For the rest, Lord Balfour's relation to science consists in a perennial interest therein, and the use of scientific results as grist for his philosophic milling. But he used to deplore his ignorance of that mathematics which, he rightly saw, was the only gateway to competence to speak on scientific matters.

The question of our windmills, as the columns of *The Times* have testified, is becoming one of some national importance. To perfect our understanding of and increase our admiration for one of the most exciting features of the countryside, Mr. M. I. Batten, on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, has written a work on ENGLISH WINDMILLS, of which Volume I. is published (the Architectural Press, 5s. 6d. net). This delightfully illustrated volume contains a history of windmills, an account of their design and development, with descriptions of those that remain in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. Mr. Batten mentions that his society intends to make a record of all the windmills of which any trace is left in Great Britain, and the information, which will take some time to collect, will be published from time to time. So far only the surveys of Kent, Surrey, Warwickshire, and Cambridgeshire have been completed.

Sir John A. R. Marriott is among the few really lucid expounders to the uninitiated of the subtleties of economics and political history. His latest book is an addition to the World's Manuals series (Oxford, University Press, London, Milford, 2s. 6d. net). HOW WE LIVE is a companion volume to the same author's "How We are Governed," and does for economics what the former book did for politics. It is written in the conviction that "a firm grip upon economic truth is, to-day more than ever, vital to our well-being, nay our existence, as a nation and an Empire." The early chapters are almost elementary in their guidance to the more difficult matters of finance and trade explained with admirable clearness in the later chapters.

The first study on a scale so extensive of the Romanesque period of architecture in England has been made by Mr. A. W. Clapham, author of ENGLISH ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE BEFORE THE CONQUEST (Oxford, Clarendon Press, London, Milford. 30s. net). Mr. Clapham's attitude is that, while the early Gothic style deserves its pre-eminence, Romanesque is more intimate and companionable, if on a lower plane. "The main periods of English Romanesque," he writes, "each in their turn form a fitting expression of the political, social, and intellectual status of the nation, and exemplify the strength and weakness of Saxon and Norman alike." The first two periods, down to the Conquest, are examined in this volume, which contains a generous number of illustrations—although Mr. Clapham's style needs no enlivening.

The late Abel Chapman, author of so many good books on bird life and travel in Europe and Africa, was engaged upon his MEMORIES OF FOURSCORE YEARS LESS TWO up to the time of his death in 1929. He completed the manuscript, but left some marginal notes, which Mr. George Bolam, who contributes an illuminating memoir, has collated with the text (Gurney and Jackson, 21s. net). A keen field naturalist and a born hunter, Chapman's fields of exploits had an enormous range. His memories tell of experiences in the Nubian Desert and on the Nile, in Spain and in Northumberland, and they delight by their personal revelations and by their lessons in natural history. The work is abundantly illustrated from drawings made by the author.

Professor Robert S. Rait has written a HISTORY OF THE UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND (Glasgow, J. Smith and Son, 15s. net). The work opens with an account of banking in Scotland before 1750, and of the older banks now absorbed in the Union, before passing to the story of the Union, which is brought up to the year 1930. "Happy is the company," says the author, "whose general meetings provide the historian with no dramatic material"; but Dr. Rait has produced from material which at first glance may look unpromising an absorbing essay in history.

THE WOAD PLANT AND ITS DYE, by the late Jamieson B. Hurry (Oxford, University Press, London, Milford, 21s. net), is a study of the *Isatis tinctoria*, of the blue dye derived from its leaves, and of the once extensive woad industry in this country and abroad. The subject is treated botanically and historically, and, apart from its many interesting by-channels, is a valuable contribution to knowledge of the Middle Ages.

SOME ANNUALS

The usual jolly group of annuals comes from the Fleetway House, ranging from "Tiny Tots" (2s. 6d. net), with its fairies, pictures, and stories for little people, to "Chums" (12s. 6d. net), with its 800 odd pages packed with sport, adventure, and tales by such writers as Gunby Hadath, Hylton Cleaver, and Michael Poole. A special word of welcome is due to "The New Nature Book for Boys and Girls" (6s. net), which gives a fresh and distinctive note to the set. Besides colour plates there are natural history studies in black-and-white and photographs of big and little game from all parts of the globe, as well as contributions by well-known writers on the subject. "The Modern Boy's Annual" (6s. net) is also new; and, with its up-to-date features about aeroplanes, motor-cars, motor-cycles, ships, railways, and the like, is sure of its reception. "Little Folks" and "Cassell's Children's Annual" (5s. net each); "Puck" and "Playbox Annual" (6s. net) are all as full of popular features as ever. "Tuer, Tim's Annual" (6s. net) reappears with its vivid splashes of colour. A bumper number of "The Greyfriars Holiday Annual" (6s. net) includes a playlet for young amateurs. "The British Girls' Annual" (5s. net) has a long story by Miss Christine Chaundler, as well as short stories by Miss Ethel Talbot and Miss Brenda Page.

The rest of the group include "The British Boys' Annual" (5s. net), "The Champion Annual" (6s. net), "The Schoolgirls' Own Annual" (6s. net), and "My Boy's Hobby Annual" (6s. net), all of which, by their titles alone, speak for themselves.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE ADAMS FAMILY. By James Truslow Adams. (Milford. 18s. n.)

MEMORIES OF FOURSCORE YEARS LESS TWO. By Abel Chapman, with a Memoir by George Bolam. (Gurney and Jackson. 21s. n.)

AUGUST STRINDBERG. By V. J. McGill. (Noel Douglas. 12s. 6d. n.)

ROCK PAINTINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA. Copied by George William Stow, with Introduction by Dorothea F. Bleek. (Methuen. 42s. n.)

ENGLISH WINDMILLS. Vol. I. By M. I. Batten. (Architectural Press. 5s. 6d. n.)

WANDERINGS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. By Gerald Druce. (Williams and Norgate. 7s. 6d. n.)

BRITISH RAINFALL, 1929. (Stationery Office. 15s. n.)

STUDIES OF SPANISH MYSTICS. Vol. II. By E. Allison Peers. (S.P.C.K. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE MODERN SHOTGUN. By Major Gerald Burrard, D.S.O. (Herbert Jenkins. 15s. n.)

FOLK CULTURE ON ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA. By Guy B. Johnson. (Milford. 13s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

A CHILDHOOD. By Hans Carossa. (Martin Secker. 6s. n.)

DIARY OF A PROVINCIAL LADY. By E. M. Delafield. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

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ME AND FRANCES By ANTHONY ARMSTRONG 3s. 6d. net

1066 AND ALL THAT An Hysterical History of England By W. C. SELLAR & R. J. YEATMAN 8th edition printing. Illustrated. 5s. net

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Books of the Week
(Continued)

THE GOOD LIFE

DR. GORE'S GIFFORD LECTURES

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE GOOD LIFE. By CHARLES GORE, D.D. (John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.)

The arrangement in book form of Dr. Gore's Gifford Lectures for 1929-30 gains greatly in effect by the author's judicious adherence to the original divisions, each of the 12 lectures as delivered occupying a chapter of the printed work. The seven sections which succeed the introductory portion defining the scope and aim of the work are taken up with an evaluation and comparison of the peaks of moral illumination attained by the seers of the ancient world, culminating in the life and work of Jesus Christ; and the last four are devoted to the more strictly philosophical considerations arising out of this sequence. Dr. Gore is, however, at pains to explain that the relatively prolonged nature of the first part of the work, combined with the stress laid upon the "natural" element in theology under the terms of the Gifford bequest, makes it inadmissible to view the latter part of his work as the vehicle of a specifically Christian apologetic. That part is rather to be regarded as taking up the argument from the moment when the evolutionary revelation of the Moral Law is shown to have risen either to Christian theism or to a vaguer monotheism which Dr. Gore describes as "Idealism," and as leaving it as soon as the lack of clear formulation characteristic of the second group has been shown to exhibit no impress of rationality exalting it above the former. The argument, in brief, is that no intelligible and coherent metaphysic of morals is possible which does not find its background in either "idealistic" or Christian viewpoints and postulates, and that in the choice between the two there is no ultimate problem upon which Idealism, as distinguished from Christian theism when fully interpreted, can deliver a pronouncement that is more closely consonant with the requirements of reason, the facts of experience, or the provisional conclusions of science.

Dr. Gore suggests three reasons for his selection of a theme, any one of which by itself might have been deemed sufficient—namely, the dynamic and compulsive authority of the moral ideal over the noblest souls, the appeal which issues of conduct possess for minds confused by metaphysical speculation, and the disorientation of thought now resulting from the working of the leaven by means of which religious agnosticism was heralded as compatible with the ethical ideals of Christianity. The first thesis is then established by lectures treating successively of Zarathustra, Gautama, Islam, Platonism, Judaism, and Christ, after which there is a "Reflection on the Historical Survey" which enunciates the vital distinction between Idealism and Christianity, points out the differentia of Buddhism as possessing "no idea of the redemption *of* human life but only a method of redemption *from* life," and sketches the plan of the argument of the four concluding lectures. In these Dr. Gore defends the Christian metaphysics underlying the ideas of the Personality and Transcendence of God, of free will and moral evil, and of the Divine Revelation in Jesus Christ.

It is a powerful case which Dr. Gore presents, and the ease and comprehensive brevity with which he touches on the recurrent issues of philosophy will bring it home to his readers, to each in proportion to his equipment, how far his modesty leads him away from objective truth when he suggests that "defective knowledge and capacity may render him a poor specimen of the class of philosophers." And his work as a whole is here essentially philosophic. One need not be a Hegelian—one may even share Dr. Gore's distrust of Hegel's panlogical à-priorism—to see the manifestation of spirit in the history of spiritual ideals and to describe the evaluation of the components of that history as an essay in the phenomenology of spirit. That the particular vision of esoteric Christianity which appeals to Dr. Gore should at times break through the philosophic veil is not surprising; but though such topics are not wholly repressed when the argument brings them forward, they are dismissed briefly and there is a quick return to an impartial review of the ultimate issues on which the main thesis primarily depends.

AUSTRIA—THE LAST PHASE

THE COLLAPSE OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE. By E. VON GLAISE-HORSTENAU. Translated by IAN F. D. MORROW. (Dent. 25s. net.)

This book merited translation. Its author was formerly in the Austrian Army and is now director of the War archives in Vienna. He is thus doubly qualified to trace the course of events as they appeared to a Viennese aristocrat of the old school. His book is highly creditable to him as a man. Painful though its theme must needs have been to him, he has handled it with unfailing dignity and with as much candour as the limitations of his views permit. As the narrative progresses, the reader is amazed that the collapse did not come earlier. What finally brought the Hapsburg system down in ruins was the terrible shortage of all sorts of supplies, and particularly of food. The burden of the shortage fell with special heaviness upon Austria, since her people could not sustain themselves and since it was upon her front that the main struggle raged. Colonel von Glaise-Horstenau dwells with legitimate pride on the maintenance of the Austrian military spirit even when troops were "deserting" from rest-camps to the front line for the sake of the extra rations and when there were not enough uniforms to clothe the men in the reserve trenches. Not till after June, 1918, did real demoralization begin to set in.

The book discusses in some detail the efforts of the Emperor Carl to deal with the terrible situation which he found on his accession. Colonel von Glaise gives him credit for considerable insight, but says that his lack of experience made him unfortunate in his choice both of methods and of men. We are shown, in particular, how largely Czernin was responsible for the failure of Carl's peace diplomacy. It was Czernin who, apparently by way of saving his face, declared that M. Clemenceau had initiated the Austro-French peace conversations. The Tiger's reply was to publish Carl's letter, transmitted through Prince Sixtus, with its reference to the "just claims" of France to Alsace-Lorraine. But the book also shows in what a trap the unhappy Carl was caught. He wanted peace and he wanted to federalize his Empire. Germany vetoed the former aim, Hungary the latter. It was in the hope of being able to make some concession to his Southern Slav subjects that Carl postponed for nearly two years the proclamation of his domestic policy. When it came, the disintegration of Austria was already so far advanced that a plan for its division into four States was no longer of moment. As to the conclusion of peace, Carl's efforts were foredoomed from the first.

Obituary

SIR HASTINGS ANDERSON

A GREAT STAFF OFFICER

The death, announced on another page, of Lieutenant-General Sir Warren Hastings Anderson, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces and Third Member of the Army Council, at the age of 58, deprives the Army and the Empire of a great Staff officer, who had not only rendered eminent services, but from whom still more distinguished services were confidently expected. Only a few weeks ago he had been nominated to succeed General Sir David Campbell next year in command at Aldershot, the post held by Field-Marshal Lord Haig before the War, and for some time by Anderson's own father. Although comparatively unknown to the general public, Anderson was held in the Army in the highest estimation on account of his natural and simple manners, his tact, ability, brains, and experience, and his friends looked upon the promised Aldershot Command as merely another step to the greater appointment of Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Born on January 9, 1872, the son of Lieutenant-General David Anderson, Governor of the R.M.C., Sandhurst, in the eighties, and for a time, during the absence of Lord Wolseley, commanding at Aldershot, he was educated at Marlborough, being there from 1884-9, and ending his career as top of the Modern School. Though never in the XI. or XV., he was a good player of both cricket and Rugby. In 1929 he was elected president of the Marlburian Club. From school he went straight to Sandhurst, his only brother, now Vice-Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, entering the Navy. Gazetted to his father's regiment, The Cheshire, in 1890—of which both he and his father were the colonels, Hastings Anderson receiving the honour just two years ago—he served with the 2nd Battalion as Adjutant throughout the South African War, except for a short period of employment in 1900 as D.A.A.G. under the Military Governor of Johannesburg.

After passing the Staff College in 1905, Anderson was employed at the War Office from January, 1906, to 1910, in the branches dealing with mobilization, training, and Staff duties, and was further specially employed there until April, 1911, when he was appointed to the General Staff of the Southern Command at Salisbury, the late General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien being his General Commanding-in-Chief. This post he held until February, 1914, when he went to join the Instructional Staff of the Staff College with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel.

On the declaration of war in August, 1914, he, with many of the students, was sent to France to make arrangements for the arrival and railway transport of the troops. Returning to England, he went finally to France in November, 1914, as G.S.O.1 with the 8th Division, formed of Regular troops from abroad, under Major-General F. J. (now Sir Francis) Davies, and had continuous service until the end. In the 8th Division he was present at the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos, being promoted shortly after the end of the latter battle, to be Brigadier-General of the XI Corps, commanded by General Sir Richard Haking, in the Hinges sector. Here he remained until September, 1916, when he was transferred, to replace an officer who had gone sick, to Lord Horne's Corps, the XV, still engaged in the later stages of the Battle of the Somme. But Lord Horne left a week later to command the First Army. In February, 1917, he was again promoted, and appointed Major-General, General Staff of the First Army. Anderson himself told the story in a notice of Lord Horne prepared for the *Journal* of the Royal Atillery. He wrote:—

My first interview with Lord Horne was characteristic. He told me frankly that he had been anxious to get his old Brigadier-General, General Staff, on the Somme as his senior Army Staff Officer, but, on being told that other officers senior to him could not be passed over, he had asked for me, having known me a short time on the Somme.

Thus it fell to Anderson's lot to make the final preparations for the Vimy offensive of April, 1917, and take General Staff conduct of the long and painful operations on the First Army front with small effectives, designed to give the enemy the impression of a determined attempt to capture Lens, the feint attacks being skilfully combined with real ones. In the great German offensive of March and April, 1918, the First Army front, though held by Portuguese and tired divisions from the Third and Fifth Armies, managed to hold its own, though it yielded ground where the Portuguese were. These were anxious times at First Army Headquarters at Ranchicourt, and some shells fell on them, but they were not moved back. From the forcing of the Drocourt-Quéant line on September 2 the advance of the First Army was steady, including the forcing of the Canal du Nord, the advance on Cambrai, the battle of the Selle, the capture of Valenciennes, and the final advance and capture of Mons on the morning of Armistice Day.

At the close of the War, in March, 1919, Anderson was appointed Commandant of the Staff College, to reopen it. This important post he held for three years, subsequently going to be Chief General Staff Officer to General Sir Charles Harington during the difficult time which culminated at Chanak. In 1923 he was sent to India and was Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters for a year, when he was transferred to command the Baluchistan district, Quetta, succeeding Sir David Campbell, whom he was to follow at Aldershot.

Early in 1927 he returned home on appointment as Quartermaster-General to the Forces. Thus he was engaged in forwarding many changes and in the great questions of the mechanization of the Army and the employment of aircraft as troop carriers. He was made C.B. in 1918 and K.C.B. in 1922, and promoted lieutenant-general in 1927.

A born soldier, brought up among soldiers, Hastings Anderson had the innate loyalty of the British officer, but none of the narrow-mindedness that sometimes accompanies it. With very definite ideas of the dignity of a British general, he conceived that this dignity required definite duties of him, and particularly to observe a chivalrous and wholly gentle attitude towards others. Besides being deeply but unobtrusively religious, he was temperamentally fair-minded; he could always understand that there might be another side of a question. He held strong opinions, which he expressed with the greatest clarity, without exaggeration, and spiced as a rule with a bit of wit or story which claimed attention, lightened the situation, and explained his views. When he had stated his case, if the decision went against him, no one could be more loyal in carrying out what was settled on.

Immensely proud of his regiment, he had an extraordinary knowledge of military history and British regimental history and customs, and was a staunch supporter of the Society for Army Historical Research, of which he was a vice-president. He was the author of an "Outline of the Development of the British Army." Singularly happy in his married life, and with a host of friends and never an enemy, a great man and great gentleman in every sense of the word, with immense experience of war, he has left the Army when it could ill spare him.

CAPTAIN CHEVALLIER, R.N.

Captain Barrington Henry Chevallier, R.N., retired, died on Tuesday, at The Lodge, Great Bealings, Suffolk, in his eightieth year. He was a first cousin of Lord Kitchener, for his grandfather, the Rev. John Chevallier, M.D., of Aspall Hall, Suffolk, was the father of Lord Kitchener's mother. Captain Chevallier was born at Aspall Hall on February 22, 1851, and was the son of Dr. Barrington Chevallier, of Ipswich. He was educated at the grammar school in that city; he married Janet, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Fison, of Ipswich; and he succeeded his father at Great Bealings in 1889.

He entered the Royal Navy in June, 1864, and was made a sub-lieutenant in 1870 and a lieutenant in 1874. Specializing in gunnery, he was appointed gunnery lieutenant of the corvette Comus, in the Pacific, in 1879, and of the battleship Dreadnought, in the Mediterranean, in 1884. In January, 1887, he was promoted to commander, and appointed Assistant Secretary of the Ordnance Committee. On concluding three years in this post he was made first assistant to the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, where he served from 1890 to 1898, and in 1898-9 he was Acting Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory. He was then made Inspector of Warlike Stores, and Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance, and after 10 years was appointed Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, from 1909 to 1917. He had retired from the active list of the Navy in 1892, and in 1902 was advanced to captain on the retired list. Altogether Captain Chevallier was associated for 30 years with the development of naval guns, and it was a period which witnessed great and unprecedented progress culminating in the supreme test of war.

Captain Chevallier's wife died this year, and he leaves three sons and two daughters. His sons all served in the War, Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Chevallier and Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Chevallier, D.S.C., in the Royal Navy, and Captain P. T. Chevallier, D.S.O., M.C., in The Middlesex Regiment. His elder daughter is the wife of Lieutenant-Commander F. W. S. Gleed, R.N., and his younger daughter married Mr. E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C., now Headmaster of Bradfield College.

THE REV. SEPTIMUS HEBERT

The Rev. Septimus Hebert, who died on December 5 at St. Leonards-on-Sea, in his eightieth year, was the last surviving son of the Rev. Charles Hebert, D.D., sometime vicar of Ambleside. A scholar of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, he was one of Dean Vaughan's "Doves," and from his ordination as deacon in 1874 nearly all his life was spent in parochial work. After three curacies, he held the livings of Silloth, Cumberland, 1881-89; Iver, Bucks, 1889-1901; Paulton, Somerset, 1908-12; and Seal, Kent, 1912-1920. In all these places, and among a widening circle of friends, he is affectionately remembered for his youthfulness of spirit and faithfulness to duty. Latterly he assisted at Holy Trinity, Hastings, under the late Bishop (then Archdeacon) Cook, and was chaplain to the St. Luke's Watch of the Society of Watchers and Workers. He was the author of a number of books, chiefly concerned with the future life.

Mr. W. A. Knight writes:—The late Professor C. E. Moss was on my staff at Sexey's School, Bruton, for two years, 1901 and 1902, as botany master, and during that time did most of his work on the mapping of Somerset vegetation.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

NEW MEMBERS AND FELLOWS

A meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held yesterday, with Lord Moynihan, the president, in the chair.

Mr. Russell J. Howard, C.B.E. (surgeon to London Hospital), was re-elected, and Mr. E. C. Hughes, O.B.E. (assistant surgeon to Guy's Hospital), and Mr. L. E. C. Norbury, O.B.E. (surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital), were elected members of the Court of Examiners.

Diplomas of membership were granted to Marjorie Low (Royal Free), Marjorie N. Lunn (Royal Free), E. Mary Newham (Royal Free), and David Ockman (Manchester).

The licence in dental surgery was granted to Pondichery Somasunder, M.R.C.S. (Madras and London).

The Fellowship of the college was conferred on the following:—

IG. M. Sandes, M.B.Lond., Royal Free; J. M. Clarke, M.B.N. Zeal., Otago, and St. Bart.'s; W. G. S. Brown, M.R.Camb., St. Bart.'s; H. Pichaimuthu, M.B.Madras, Madras; J. H. Saint, M.B.Durham, Durham and London; R. C. Tatham, L.R.C.P.Lond., Middlesex; N. W. Bolton, M.B.Vict., Manchester; J. C. Hogg, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and Bart.'s; W. S. Chapman, M.B.Lond., Univ. Coll.; R. Marnham, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. George's; B. R. Sworn, M.B.Lond., St. Thomas's; R. H. Metcalfe, M.D.Camb., St. Thomas's; D. G. Bown, M.B.Lond., Guy's; F. H. A. Walker, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. Bart.'s; A. E. L.R.C.P.Lond., Cairo and London; P. N. Ray, L.R.C.P.Lond., Calcutta and St. Bart.'s; R. S. Pitcher, M.R.C.P.Lond., Univ. Coll.; W. Hynes, M.B.Leeds, Leeds and St. Bart.'s; J. T. Chesterman, L.R.C.P.Lond., Bristol and Guy's; M. R. Ernst, M.B.Lond., St. Bart.'s; E. N. Wardle, M.B.Liverpool, Liverpool and London; H. Yoseri, M.B.Birm., Birmingham and King's Coll.; A. D. Patel, M.B.Bombay, Guy's and London; J. R. Peacock, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. George's; P. J. Ganner, M.R.Lond., Birmingham and London; N. R. Barrett, M.B.Camb., St. Thomas's; A. C. Fleber, M.B.Bristol, Bristol and Guy's; W. E. Tucker, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. George's; H. S. Taylor-Young, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. Thomas's; C. E. Corrigan, M.D.Manitoba, Manitoba and St. Bart.'s; A. D. Everett, M.B.Lond., St. Bart.'s; F. W. Holdsworth, L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. George's; R. Purvis, M.B.Lond., St. Thomas's; T. J. Millin, M.B.Dublin, Dublin and Guy's; F. R. Stansfeld, M.B.Lond., Leeds and St. Bart.'s; F. F. D'Arcy, M.D.Melbourne, Melbourne and Guy's; S. G. Davidson, M.B.Aberdeen, Aberdeen and Guy's; D. I. Fitzpatrick, M.B.Melb., Melb. and Guy's; E. C. B. Jones, M.B.Melb., Melb. and London; J. F. Kemble, M.B.Sydney, Sydney, Guy's and St. Bart.'s; K. Lumsden, M.B.Edin., Edin. and St. Bart.'s; K. G. MacMahon, M.B.Sydney, Sydney and Guy's; N. St. C. Mulhearn, M.B.Sydney, Sydney and Guy's; L. R. Olver, M.B.Sydney, Sydney and St. Bart.'s; K. C. T. Rawle, M.B.Sydney, Sydney and Guy's; C. A. M. Renou, M.B.Melb., Melbourne; N. Shirodkar, M.D.Bombay, Bombay and Guy's; G. R. A. Syme, M.B.Melb., Melb. and Guy's; J. Tallat, M.B.Bombay, Bombay and London; S. A. McC. Thomson, M.B.Belfast, Belfast and London.

† Woman Fellow.

At the request of the Canadian Medical Association it was decided to hold a Primary Examination for the Fellowship in Canada in 1931.

ENGLISH TRADITION IN ARCHITECTURE

SIR R. BLOMFIELD ON "SOBER DIGNITY OF DESIGN"

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, addressing the Royal Historical Society yesterday on "English Architecture in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," illustrated his address by lantern slides to show the evidence of a constant tendency towards a sober dignity of design and reticence of expression characteristic of deep-seated instincts in the English people. That quality, he said, was in abeyance now, but in the past it was nearly always there. It was most certainly there in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when English architecture had come to its senses again after the bizarre experiments of the sixteenth century.

The examples of English architecture he had exhibited on the screen, said Sir Reginald Blomfield, suggested two conclusions: First, that every great people had its own tradition that faithfully represented its temperament, a tradition outside and beyond technical limits, that the wise artist would study and respect; and, second, that no serious advance could be made by breaking wholly with the past. It could be made only as one stage farther in the long progression of art.

He believed there was plenty of ability among the younger artists, but they were wasting their time when they ran amok. Advance in the arts was not made by leaps and bounds, by turning somersaults and standing on one's head. The Euphuists in the sixteenth and the Marinists in the seventeenth centuries thought they could show the way in literature by fantastic manipulations of the English and Italian languages. Within the last few years somewhat similar experiments had been made by a few young English writers in the misuse of language, but in due course all those ventures died their natural death. In architecture, as in literature, there were inexhaustible resources in the art as we found it, and genius was shown in the use made of those resources, not in uncouth and futile neologisms. There were no short cuts and there was no royal road. In architecture, as in everything else, the law of evolution was inevitable.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LOUIS BOLS

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR LOUIS JEAN BOLS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, who died on September 13, aged 63, left unsettled property of the gross value of £927, with net personalty £542.

DAME KATHERINE ELSIE EMMA HAWTREY, of Hertford-street, W., who died on November 14, aged 74, widow of Sir Charles Hawtrey, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £8,589, with net personalty £7,126. She left:—

The silver cigarette box given to her by King Edward VII., "which usually stands in my dining-room," to her friend Walter Payne:—

£500 each to her housekeeper, Mrs. Street, and her maid, Bessie Beast, if respectively still in her service; £200 similarly to her parlourmaid, Mrs. Edmonds; one year's wages to each other servant in her service at her decease who shall have been in her service for the two years preceding.

Mr. ALFRED BUTT, of Cork, and care of Westminster Bank Limited, York-street, Manchester, who died on September 3, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £81,080, with net personalty £80,985. He left:—

£250 to Richard Meadows, counter clerk with Messrs. Butt Brothers "when I left the business."

Mr. ALFRED EDWARD TYLOR, of Tunbridge Wells, and of Messrs. Woods, Tylor, and Brown, shipowners, of Leadenhall-street, E.C., died on August 25, leaving £78,673, with net personalty £68,894. He gives:—

£1 a week to his gardener, George Tasker.

Mr. WILLIAM EDGAR TAIT, of Edinburgh, who died on January 26, aged 75, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £26,470. He left:—

The residue of his property up to £10,000 to the Town Council of Kelso, for the construction and equipment of a hall suitable for the needs of the community, and should the residue exceed £10,000 the legacy would be free of Government duty.

Mr. ALFRED WILLIAMS, of Abergavenny, retired South African merchant, who died on May 24, aged 75, left property in this country of the gross value of £23,880, with net personalty £23,785. Subject to a life interest, he left:—

£250 to the Baptist Union of South Africa; and £50 each to Wale-street Baptist Church, Capetown, South Africa, and Frogmore-street Baptist Church, Abergavenny.

Mr. WILLIAM CAMPION, of Derby, accountant, who died on September 16, left £23,384, with net personalty £22,583. He gives:—

A picture, "Scottish Scenery," by Louis Hert, to the Derby Art Gallery.

£1 10s. a week for life to his housekeeper, Alice Goodwin.

The residue of the property in trust to pay two-sixths of the income to his niece Olive Mary Campion, and one-sixth each to his nephews and nieces Kenneth T. W. Campion, Mary Florence Campion, Margaret Joan Campion, and Thomas W. Campion, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor between the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children.

Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, of Birmingham, retired manufacturer, died on October 6, aged 77, leaving estate of the value of £76,929, with net personalty £68,822. He gives:—

£100 a year to his chauffeur, Claude Henry Watkins. The residue of the property to his wife for life, and then as to £10,000 for such persons as she may appoint, and the ultimate residue as to one-half to the Birmingham Blue Coat School and the other half to the University of Birmingham, for the benefit of the Mechanical Engineering Department.

Miss HANNAH FIELDSEND, of Sheffield, who died on July 30, left estate of the gross value of £13,563, with net personalty £12,784. She left:—

£300 each to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the Sheffield branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Sheffield branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Sheffield branch of Queen Victoria Nursing Association, St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Sheffield Children's Hospital, the Sheffield Boys' Working Home, Western Bank (Sheffield), King Edward VII. Hospital for Crippled Children (Sheffield), the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Church Army, the Church Missionary Society for the Mission to Lepers, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society of England, the Stirling Tract Society of Scotland, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Salvation Army for their Social Fund; and £200 to the Sheffield Police Court Mission.

Mr. JAMES FLECK BURNICLE, of Sunderland, solicitor and notary public, who died on March 3, aged 66, a direct descendant of Captain Cook, the explorer, left estate of the gross value of £12,065, with net personalty £9,153. He left:—

£500 (subject to a life interest) to Sunderland Royal Infirmary.

The brooch (formerly a buckle) which had belonged "to Captain Cook the circumnavigator and was given to my grandmother Ann Burnicle by Mrs. Cook, the captain's widow" to his niece, Kathleen Mary Burnicle, desiring that it should remain in the family.

Miss SARAH ALICE BEDFORD, of Sheffield, who died on October 25, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £8,624, with net personalty £8,541. She gives:—

£100 to Fanny Dearden, if still in her service; and £100 to Queen-street Congregational Chapel for the Poor Fund.

Mr. CHARLES JOHN ELLIOTT, M.B.E., of Surbiton, who died on October 3, aged 65, left estate of the gross value of £24,644, with net personalty £17,323. He left:—

£100 each to the Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W., and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, Fulham-road, S.W.; and £50 to Surbiton Hospital.

Miss MARY ADELAIDE GEORGIANA WORTHINGTON, of Brighton, who died on October 12, left £6,589, with net personalty £6,406. She gives:—

£500, a piano, and the income from £1,000 to her companion, Alice Daniel.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value.
AITKENS, Miss Jane Mary, of Twickenham (net personalty £7,519)	£7,597
BEEN, Mr. James Thomas Fraser, of Glasgow, iron and steel merchant (personal estate)	9,775
DARNBROUGH, Mr. Joseph, of Saltburn-by-the-Sea, managing director of Darnbrough and Sons, Middlesbrough, saddle and harness makers (net personalty £8,365)	12,876
DEW, Mr. Roderick, of Bransford, Worcs, farmer (net personalty £5,480)	8,883
DOUGLAS, Captain George Francis Valentine Scott, 15th Hussars, of Sherston, Wilts, polo manager of Ranelagh Club (net personalty £5,977)	5,306
GEOGHEGAN, Mrs. Jane, of Paignton, widow of F. Geoghegan (personal estate in Great Britain)	11,362
GILMOUR, Mr. William Dickson, of Bridge of Weir, coal merchant (personal estate)	11,245
IRELAND, Mr. George Hugh, of Norwich (net personalty £5,853)	20,532
PETERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon, D.S.O. (41), Lecturer in English at the University of St. Andrews (property in England)	2,799
WILSON, Major George (retd.), of Hurstpierpoint (net personalty £10,569)	11,224

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of London has appointed the REV. H. L. EVANS, minister of St. Padarn, Welsh Church, Islington, vicar of St. Matthias, Poplar.

The REV. J. E. PUGH, vicar of Alveston, near Bristol, has been appointed vicar of Clevedon.

The St. David's Diocesan Board of Patronage has appointed the REV. DAVID JONES, vicar of Tregaron, Cardiganshire, to be vicar of Llanwnda, with Manorowen, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire.

The REV. L. J. EDWARDS, curate of St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, has been appointed by the St. David's Diocesan Board of Patronage to the vicarage of Llawhaden with Bletherston, Pembrokeshire.

NOTES

The Rev. D. M. Salmon, vicar of St. Andrew's, Catford, will be inducted to the rectory of Streatham in the parish church of St. Leonard on Friday, January 9, at 8 p.m.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Relton will give the second of his addresses on "Church and State" in the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street, at 1.15 to-day.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1830. Price 7d.

Dr. Francis H. Ramsbotham presents his compliments to the editor of *The Times*, and informs him, that he—not his father, Dr. Ramsbotham—gave evidence before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Miss Nanney's mind on Thursday last. Although accuracy even in trifles is desirable in every published report, Dr. F. H. Ramsbotham would not have troubled the editor of *The Times* with this communication, but for a part of his evidence as given in *The Times*. He stated that Miss Nanney inquired of him during his interview with her, whether he had a son, to which he replied in the negative. This observation, if understood as coming from Dr. Ramsbotham, might have the effect of causing the correctness of *The Times'* report to be doubted, than which, for the space allotted to it, nothing could be more satisfactory.

Mr. R. H. Allen, one of the few survivors of both the Indian Mutiny and the Crimean War, has died at Thatcham, near Reading, in his 93rd year.

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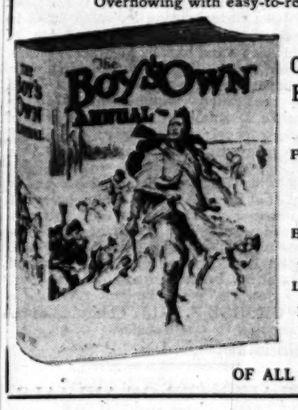

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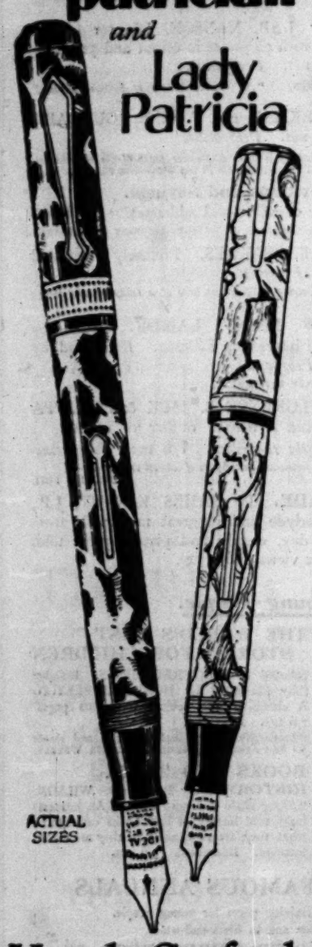

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Letters to the Editor

HOUSING IN LONDON

EFFORTS TO PREVENT OVERCROWDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the letter by Brigadier-General T. N. Howard in *The Times* of the 9th instant under the title "Clearing the Slums," perhaps you will allow me to inform you of the attitude of the London County Council on the subject of overcrowding. I quote from a report of the Housing Committee which was submitted to the Council at its meeting on December 9, 1930:—

With regard to houses on the Council's cottage estates, it is the practice, before accepting a tenant for any of the new dwellings, to notify the Metropolitan borough council concerned of the name and address of the family and of the future place of abode and date of removal thereto. Under this arrangement Metropolitan borough councils are taking steps to ensure that the houses from which the families have come shall be controlled in a manner to reduce existing and prevent future overcrowding.

It will be realized, however, that the accommodation provided by the Council forms only a proportion of the number of houses occupied by working-class families in the County of London. In our view there should be a clearly defined plan for the administration of the Acts and by-laws relating to overcrowding, so that whenever a vacancy occurs in rooms in an overcrowded house the local authority shall at once take steps to see that such rooms are not again overcrowded. A magistrate is reluctant, doubtless quite properly, to make an order for the abatement of overcrowding in a house when there is no evidence of alternative accommodation into which any of the families in the house can move. The case would be far different if evidence were adduced that, after full and adequate notice has been served upon the owners or the agents responsible for the letting, a house has been allowed to become re-overcrowded after overcrowding in that house has previously been abated. Any person responsible for such action should be liable to a severe penalty.

There is evidence that the Metropolitan borough councils are earnestly working to reduce overcrowding; but, since there is acknowledged to be an influx of population into the London area, we feel that there is need for great vigilance in order that the unhealthy conditions caused through overcrowding should be eliminated by every means in the power of the local authorities.

From an examination of the position with regard to the houses owned by the Council, out of a total of nearly 48,000 houses we have found only 417 cases of overcrowding, and we are taking steps to remedy these. In fact, the Council is able to prevent overcrowding in its own dwellings, including those dwellings which have been used to rehouse slum-dwellers.

I entirely agree with Brigadier-General Howard that strong measures should be taken to prevent overcrowding of houses, and that all persons responsible for permitting a recurrence of overcrowding should be dealt with severely.

Yours faithfully,
E. M. DENCE, Chairman of L.C.C. Housing Committee.
The County Hall, S.E.1, Dec. 10.

CHURCH AND STATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Bishop of Durham makes slight reference to my letter, but, with a "*pace* Dr. Wilson," he restates his own views rather more strongly. Incidentally I quite agree with the Bishop and Dr. Morrison that the public mind can admit at present no other matter than the present distress. Let us leave Disestablishment alone.

But in restating his views he how agrees with me that the term "spiritual society belongs to the Church of England in a sense which the nation as a whole cannot claim." He appears therefore to admit that there is a sense in which the nation or State does rightly claim "spiritual authority." That cannot be denied and that is what I contend, for both are spiritual powers. They are co-ordinate. One is not in abject subordination to the other. I will not at present occupy more of your space.

I am, &c.,
JAMES M. WILSON.

Steep, Petersfield, Dec. 10.

MEDIEVAL ROME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I briefly reinforce the admirable letter in your issue of to-day, in which Dr. Ashby and Mrs. Strong describe the work of the British School at Rome in medieval studies?

The Historical Faculty of the School has been endeavouring for some years to increase the facilities for students of archaeology and history in Rome, and the appeal for funds for a scholarship in medieval studies is part of this endeavour. The suggested stipend of £150 is admittedly small, in view of the cost of modern travel; and the Faculty hopes in time to increase the emoluments of this, and of other scholarships, to something like £250. But for this purpose a capital sum of at least £5,000 for each scholarship is necessary. Donations and subscriptions towards this endowment will be gratefully acknowledged, and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Russell, C.B., at 50, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. HILL, Chairman of the Faculty.

British Museum, Dec. 10.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It seems to be assumed by your distinguished, but necessarily inexperienced, correspondents that the mechanical killer is more humane than the present method of slaughtering pigs; but this is by no means admitted by practical men, who have evidence, based on study all over the world, to justify their attitude. It is indisputable that stunning instruments cause blood splash and defective bleeding, which the leading ham and bacon curers in this country regard as fatal to the quality, wholesomeness, appearance, and saleability of their products. The interests of the public health should not be overlooked even by vegetarians.

Possibly the fresh meat trade might not suffer, but this hardly seems the time to damage the already depressed curing industry, struggling against intensive foreign competition, and to discourage pig breeders. In view of your correspondents' appeal to the public, which can be so easily misled, it ought to be pointed out that there is another side to the shield.

Yours, &c.,
R. M. LEONARD.

Food Manufacturers' Federation, Incorporated, 22, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Dec. 11.

DURABILITY OF PAPER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Major Edington Aitken's letter in your issue of the 9th, it may be well to say at once that the Library Association's Committee on the Durability of Paper anticipate that there will be some discussion and criticism of their report. I will therefore not answer Major Aitken's letter now, but the committee will in due course issue a considered statement. The point raised by Major Aitken, the relative merits of esparto and chemical wood, is at present in the hands of the committee's technical group for further investigation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ARUNDELL ESDAILE.

50, Lansdowne-road, W.11, Dec. 10.

ELECTORAL REFORM

A LABOUR MEMBER'S VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An Electoral Reform Bill is to be introduced at an early date. Will it be a minor measure or a new and important reform of our Constitution, having historic consequences comparable to those that followed the Act of 1832? That measure was an extension of the franchise, an extension that was dreaded by many. It has been followed by other extensions. In the course of a century the number of electors has been increased from 500,000 to 29,000,000. Every man and woman of adult age now possesses, very rightly to my mind, the full rights of citizenship.

But hitherto comparatively little attention has been paid to the purpose and meaning of the vote, to its value in influencing representation in Parliament. In an increasing degree, however, we are becoming conscious that our electoral system results in gross injustices to large numbers of citizens, rendering their votes of little or of no value. To-day the demand for reform is a demand for the removal of these injustices. To make a real beginning with their removal would make of the promised Reform Bill a measure worthy to be classed with that of 1832.

There is a special reason why our Government and our Parliament should embody in the new Bill the principle of just representation for substantial bodies of opinion. There is to-day sitting in London the Round-Table Conference on India working out a new Constitution, of which the cardinal feature will be representative government. And Great Britain has, through the mouthpiece of his Majesty the King, indicated to India the principles on which true self-government must be based. His Majesty's words were:—

"I have in mind the just claims of majorities and minorities, of men and women . . . of the races, castes, and creeds of which the body politic is composed. . . . I cannot doubt that the true foundation of self-government is in the fusion of such divergent claims into mutual obligations and in their recognition and fulfilment."

If we agree that the true foundation of self-government lies, at least in part, in the recognition of the just claims of majorities and minorities, is it not of supreme importance for the prestige of Great Britain that its Government and Parliament should accept this great principle as a cardinal feature of our own Electoral Reform Bill? British parties and British statesmen cannot help India in a more effective way than in declaring that in the matter of representation they are willing to be just one to the other.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL H. WILSON.

House of Commons.

JUTE GROWERS IN BENGAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Owing to unprecedented and world-wide trade depression, the demand for jute manufactures this year is much below the normal. This, coupled with a bumper crop, has produced a slump in the raw jute market in spite of the fact that jute is a monopoly of India. The fall in prices has been disproportionately greater than the size of the crop justifies, and this is mainly due to the fact that consumers all over the world know that the entire crop must eventually come to the market as the producers lack completely in holding capacity. The result has been equally disastrous to those who had to dispose of a part of their products at uneconomic prices and those who are still desperately holding off for a better turn of the market, and acute and appalling distress prevails all over the jute-producing districts.

Government has been approached by public and semi-public bodies for intervention and assistance, but, apart from a lukewarm beginning of propaganda for restricted sowing next year, nothing tangible has yet been done. It is imperative that adequate assistance should be given to the cultivator regarding this year's crop to enable him to tide over the present difficulties. Taking into account the figures for the output and the estimated consumption, the visible surplus cannot be more than 2,000,000 bales, and this amount can be held off if the Government comes forward to advance, say, Rs.25 a bale against deposit of the stock and on the agreement that the borrower will sow less next year. The total amount needed will not exceed Rs.5 crores, but it is believed that a much smaller amount will be sufficient, as the declaration on the part of the authorities to help the ryot will undoubtedly improve the situation and raise the price, with the result that many of the prospective borrowers may no longer be in need of assistance. The assistance of Government in similar cases has proved a success in Egypt, the United States of America, Canada, and other countries, and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful in India. The provincial Government of Bengal cannot obviously do much in the matter owing to its limited resources. But the Central Government has at its command adequate resources to come to the rescue of the unfortunate cultivators. The funds at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate, because of the extra loans raised in England, in spite of the slight contraction of revenue due to the disturbed conditions in the country.

Apart from the moral obligation of the Government to help people in dire distress, there is another aspect of the problem. The Government of India raises substantial amounts from export duties (specific) on jute and jute manufactures (the estimated revenue for 1930-31 being Rs.4.2 crores) every year, no part of which is used for the direct benefit of the province in general, or of the cultivators in particular. The obligation of the Central Government is therefore still greater, and no time should be lost in rendering the assistance, if the cultivator is to be saved from starvation and utter ruin.

Yours faithfully,
NARENDRA NATH LAW.

Kensington Palace-mansions, W.8, Dec. 4.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT FOR TOC H

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—December 12 is "Tubby" Clayton's birthday, and we of Toc H are appealing to friends for a birthday present to him. Our need is twofold.

First, we are making a great effort to reach the men of the sea, in the Navy, the Mercantile Marine, and among stray travellers. This work is languishing for want of funds because it is the policy of the central executive under the guidance of our founder, to consolidate the home base first, and then to lift our eyes to the countless calls which come to us by every post. More particularly we are concerned with Southampton where the intention is that the Missions to Seamen will move to a more favourable site, and Toc H will develop its hostel work for sea-going boys. An appeal for the purpose was launched early this summer for £20,000. The result of combined effort as to date is that the sum has reached £6,000. We are, therefore, compelled to recast our plans and to begin on only a smaller portion of the intended building. It is estimated by the architect and others responsible that it would cost about £12,000. Of this sum Toc H must find £3,000. If we take it from our main fund someone must be put down from the staff or an appointment that is pending in March could not be confirmed. Therefore our immediate need is £3,000, and this we should like to get as a birthday present for "Tubby" Clayton, because it is the kind of thing he likes to get on that occasion.

Secondly, there is the Endowment Fund started in 1928, when the Prince of Wales asked in the Albert Hall for £250,000. The first year's work produced £60,000, and by the end of the second the Prince was able to announce the £100,000 mark. The fund now stands at £145,000, and it is a wonderful tribute to the work done by Toc H that in a year of financial difficulty and personal stress our family fund has been raised by £5,000 more than it was last year. We want to complete this, the Prince of Wales Toc H Builders, Fund at least by the annual festival at the Crystal Palace in June next year, at which the Prince of Wales has promised to be present after his return from the Argentine.

All subscriptions, however small, from members and friends, should be sent to the Registrar, Toc H, British Headquarters, 41, Francis-street, S.W.1, the new home of Toc H.

Yours faithfully,
FORSTER.
ROCHDALE.
WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE.
H. HAWORTH CORYTON.
A. COCK.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET

THE PLEDGE AGAINST PROPAGANDA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The *Moscow News*, a "five-day weekly" newspaper published in English at Moscow for the benefit of English-speaking specialists employed by the Soviet Government, publishes the following paragraph on the front page of its issue of December 2:—

Soviet Ambassador Sokolnikov has refused to alter the protocol between England and the U.S.S.R. with regard to the mutual abstaining from propaganda, stating that the Soviet Government is not responsible for the activities of the Comintern.

This seems to imply that an effort has been made by the British Government to recast in a more explicit form the mutual pledge to abstain from propaganda which was the condition on which diplomatic relations were renewed between the two countries. In its present form the pledge is interpreted by the British Government as applying to the Communist International as well as to other organizations "under the direct or indirect control" of either Government, and, as has been repeatedly stated, this interpretation is repudiated by the Soviet Government.

I am, &c.,
BRITANNUS.

NEW HOMES OVERSEAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The chances of arriving sufficiently soon by changes in fiscal policy at a harmonious solution of unemployment troubles are remote. The more direct method of securing relief by emigration contains fewer elements of political discord, and it constitutes the most hopeful means of bringing about amelioration, if not a complete cure. That there are difficulties, let us frankly confess, but let us also recognize that this is the moment to surmount them by the establishment of an emigration system in conformity with Imperial needs.

In the course of his speech at the banquet given by the great trade and shipping associations, reported in *The Times* of October 15, Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, said: "There were too many people in this country. Canada could not provide them all with homes as the nation was now, but some day it would, if all worked together."

If the Dominions will provide suitable land-areas, the Empire as a whole will be equal to the task of rendering those areas habitable, attractive, happy, and supporting for well-chosen emigrants in groups from the mother country. Preliminary clearances, opening up, drainage, service, roads, and essential buildings would be the first care of an organized Imperial emigration service. The work should be planned and carried out under the guidance and benevolent control of the Governments concerned, by contractors or by other approved means, until such time as the emigrant groups become townships or rural fraternities large enough to bear their own burdens.

At the initial stage the organizers would require to keep constantly before them the human needs and aspirations of the emigrants, and the scheme would succeed or fail in accordance with the provision made for the output by them of marketable goods. Upon this matter, and upon the conditions of living in their respective territories, the opinions of the Premiers would be to-day of the utmost value. To readers of *The Times*, the orthodox arguments in favour or disfavour of emigration are too well known to require comment here. What is wanted is to break new ground, to re-examine the evidence, and to go forward with enlightened courage. It is necessary to add that oversea areas with inadequate British population constitute a menace to the Empire scarcely less potent than unemployment itself.

To hasten the realization of Mr. Bennett's ideals, emigration must be made attractive to the emigrants, and emigrants must be persons acceptable by reason of good will, cooperation, and organization to existing residents overseas. Applied science has rendered easier and has completely altered the task of establishing conditions of efficiency, comfort, and amusement in remote settlements—electricity, wireless, cinemas, and improved transport and communications, are available for domestic life; excavators, agricultural and wood-cutting implements, tractors, and lorries are available for the land.

Among the benefits that would flow from the organized applications of modern science are, to those who emigrate, possession of a home in a beautiful country selected by the best local advice, and purchased under favourable conditions; the company of friends in the selected groups; families will be reared in healthy circumstances; women as well as the men will be able to emigrate, thus avoiding the separation which to-day is destroying the British race; restoration of the proper pride of the race, which now is in jeopardy from the dole. To those who welcome these emigrants to their country there would be increased security to their homeland against aggression, increased means of development of internal and external trade, and a cessation of the present evil of drifting into cities, for under suitable organization the fact of ownership would retain the emigrants upon the land.

I am, &c.,
HENRY CAMPBELL, Admiral.

94, Piccadilly, W.1.

SEA SERPENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a leading article in your issue of October 30 you referred to the reticence of sailors on the subject of the sea serpent and the invariable ridicule the subject excites. I enclose a note made immediately after the occurrence of a well-authenticated case. I was on deck at the time, and was called, but, half asleep in a deck chair, I did not realize what was passing until too late. Mr. Punch, who made the note, is a trained botanist and a reliable observer; he tells me that he sent the note to Professor Ray Lankester, who treated it with scorn. When I asked the skipper if he proposed to enter the occurrence in the log, the reply was, "If I did I should lose my ship." That explains a captain's reticence.

Yours truly,
W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH

56, Russell-square.

SS. Aro.

On Saturday, March 11, 1911, the ss. Aro was proceeding homeward bound from Sierra Leone towards Las Palmas. At about 11.45 a.m. her position was about lat. 18.15 N., long. 17.34 W. Captain Pooley was on deck and observed on the starboard bow a mass in the water, which at first he took to be seaweed. On approaching nearly he observed that it was moving, and then distinctly saw that it was a living creature. He called to a passenger, Mr. Punch, who was on deck, and called his attention to the creature in the water, saying that it appeared to be a sea serpent. At the same time he saw the creature raise its head above the water. The head was shaped like that of a turtle, and immediately behind the head were a pair of diamond-shaped fins. The head and fins were black or dark in colour. The creature lowered its head into the water, exposing a section of its body above water. The section was round in shape, about 18in.-24in. in diameter, and of brownish-white colour on the side exposed to view. At some distance behind and submerged another light-coloured section of the body could be seen. Captain Pooley estimated that the length of the creature would be not less than 40ft. Its movements appeared to be sluggish. The steamer passed within 30ft.-40ft. from it, and there was time to observe it carefully.

Mr. Punch, on hearing the call from Captain Pooley, saw plainly the two light-coloured masses in the water in front as the steamer approached. He did not see the head, but distinctly and plainly saw one section of the body about 10ft.-12ft. in length exposed above the water, with the other light-coloured section some distance behind. He called to another passenger, Captain Craven, to come and observe the creature. Captain Craven came and distinctly saw the two light-coloured masses in the water as the steamer passed at a distance of about 20ft.-30ft. There was a strong head wind, and the creature passed astern somewhat slowly, so that there was time for careful observation. Messrs. Punch and Craven are clear that the body was round in shape and of about 18in. to 24in. in diameter. Captain Craven agrees with Captain Pooley that the length of the creature would be not less than 40ft. The water was quite clear, and the body could be plainly seen under the water.

I hereby certify to the foregoing statement, and subscribe my signature.—RIC POOLEY, Master, R.M.S. Aro.

The above statement is correct.—CYRIL PUNCH, District Comr., S. Nigeria; J. CRAVEN, Capt., West A.F.F., S. Leone.

Points from Letters

DINING CAR FARE

I had been wondering for some time past for how much longer the British travelling public would maintain a dignified silence regarding the provender provided on the railway dining cars. Now I am glad to see the silence is inclined to be broken, by a few letters on the subject in the Press, for it is as well that those who are responsible for the catering on these trains should realize that this is the one "fly in the ointment" in what are otherwise some of the best running and most comfortable trains in the world. No one desires a number of dishes, but travellers desire other fish than halibut, a joint of first-class quality (British) meat, and a variety from rhubarb or apple tart.—SIR DAVID BAIRD, New Club, Edinburgh.

MILK IN POOR DISTRICTS

Some years ago, as honorary secretary of a school care committee in a great area of South London poverty, I adopted what was then regarded as the bold policy of insisting that every child ordered milk by the school doctor should have it. The certainty of the results was most striking; in weight, colour, and general health the children improved under our eyes. That experience called attention to one of the most curious anomalies in the social structure of a poor area: the almost total lack of milk shops in the streets and of facilities for keeping fresh milk in the houses. In the last few years there has been an increased sale of milk in bottles, but there are scores of thousands of families in East and South-East London where milk invariably comes in tins from the grocer. Parents are beginning to know that their children need real milk: a little organization would enormously increase the demand. What seems to be required is the supply at cost-price of milk-safes which could be fixed outside the windows even of one-roomed homes, a door-to-door delivery even in squalid courts and up and down the stairways of block dwellings, and, of course, continued propaganda through the schools and social agencies.—Mr. W. McG. EAGAR, Heatherwood, Pirbright, Surrey.

CAROL SINGING FOR LOVE

Last year with the help of some friends I obtained the services of a brass band who came on Christmas Eve and played in the open space which divides the new flats which we are building from the overcrowded hovels which they are rapidly replacing. It is impossible to describe the pleasure which this gave, and it has been with real sorrow that we have had to decide that this year we must deny ourselves all such luxuries in order that every available penny may be spent upon building. I need hardly say that we should extend a most cordial welcome to any choir or similar organization who would be willing to give up an evening or two this year in such a cause, and I can promise them a reception and an audience as appreciative and encouraging as they will find anywhere in the country.—The REV. J. B. L. JELLICOE, chairman, St. Pancras House Improvement Society, 96, Seymour-street, Euston, N.W.1.

OPEN SPACES IN GREATER LONDON

The only scientific estimation of the need of open spaces in Greater London in relation to population which has been made is that by the Greater London Regional Planning Committee. In their report it was recommended that seven acres per 1,000 of the population should be secured. Presumably the conference which is being convened and to which you refer will discuss ways and means for securing this area. In the first garden city at Letchworth 14 acres of public and private open spaces per 1,000 of the population have been secured and embodied in the town plan. It is doubtful whether any other town, large or small, has such a generous supply of open spaces.—Mr. A. T. PIKE, London Agent, First Garden City, Limited, 3, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

Assuming the effect of the alternative vote to be practically a question to each voter, "If you cannot have your own man in, whom would you rather have of the other two?" the result would be that, if there were three candidates in every constituency, the Liberals would receive an overwhelming majority, as representing the middle, or "least objectionable," party.—Mr. R. BRENT CLARK, Constitutional Club, Bristol.

DEBENTURE INTEREST

Sir Arthur Salter's articles cannot be allowed to pass in silence when he condemns debentures and fixed interest stocks and advises their reduction in interest returns. Holders of these stocks are among the soundest element of the population, and in many cases among the poorest, and have invested in such stocks with a view to safety and not for speculation, and even in these circumstances those holding stocks which before the War were on a 3 per cent. basis never had other than a very small return on their investments, and if sold now would lose from 40 to 50 per cent. of their capital. What the country badly needs is a return to confidence and not an unjust trickery with its finances. If our industrialists had that confidence given them by an assured home market, they could then compete in the markets of the world with the foreigner, with no need to increase the cost to the home consumer.—Mr. F. L. NICHOLLS, Fulbourn.

MOTOR HEADLIGHTS

Your correspondent Mr. David Law can hardly spend much time driving cars at night, or he would know that headlights are nowhere so much needed as in streets nominally lighted by lamp standards. Every lamp dazzles the eyes of a driver and beyond it lies an area of utter blackness, which can only be penetrated by the beams of powerful lamps. Some day streets may be illuminated by lamps which do not throw a direct glare into the eyes of the motorist, but until then, in the interests of pedestrians and others, we must keep our headlights.—The REV. P. GARDNER-SMITH, Cambridge.

ETIQUETTE IN CORRESPONDENCE

In *The Times* of December 9 I read that the English Church Union "*call* the attention" of the Bishop of Birmingham to certain matters. Without in any way estimating the relative importance of the English Church Union and the Bishop of Birmingham, may I venture to *invite* the attention of the English Church Union, and of your readers generally, to a rule which was impressed upon me when I entered the service of the State many years ago—namely, that it is correct to: *Call* the attention of a *subordinate*; *draw* the attention of an *equal*; and *invite* the attention of a *superior*. In the seclusion of my retirement I am wondering whether these rules were really intended as class distinctions or courtesies of correspondence.—Mr. ERNEST H. BRIGHT, Sandhill, Washford, Somerset.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

Mr. L. Reynolds says that, if municipal aerodromes were constructed, ratepayers would be penalized for the sake of a few who can indulge in luxury travel. I agree that the ratepayers would suffer a little, but, once the field was purchased, the cost of upkeep would be negligible in the vast majority of cases. The fields need only be equipped with identification marks, and aviators could have their own sheds built there, and would pay a yearly fee for the use of the field. Aviators landing in the fields could also be charged small sums. Air traffic is steadily increasing every year, and soon there will be a great need for such fields.—Mr. ALLAN B. CRAWFORD, The Hostel, Scorrier, Cornwall.

COUPONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

May I suggest that an easy way for cigarette smokers to make Christmas a happy one in the hospitals would be to send us their coupons, so that the gifts may be obtained for our poorer patients? Many smokers do not save their coupons at present, but, whether they do or not, I feel that they will appreciate an opportunity of doing a good turn at Christmas time. It will add a new and keener interest to coupon collecting.—Mr. GEOFFREY E. DUVEEN, Chairman, Royal Ear Hospital, Huntley-street, W.C.1.

THE ART OF CURSING

Commissioner Lamb's letter about Dr. Parker's denunciation of the Sultan reminds me of a poem of the time, published in the "Struwwelpeter Alphabet." It was headed "Parker's Peace," and ran somewhat as follows:—

P is Parker filling pews
By ignoring "p"s and "q"s:
It is part of Parker's work
Now and then to damn the Turk.
Oh, I don't think there's a worser
Creature than a pulpit curser.

—CANON SWANZY, All Saints Vicarage, Lincoln.

CHEAP DAY TICKETS

Yet another station to suffer from the Southern Railway's "queer methods" is Gomshall. Here one can get a cheap day ticket by travelling after 9.30 a.m., but this means that half your morning is lost as only the slower trains are available, and a change at London Bridge, in order to reach Charing Cross, is an additional toil. But the company kindly allows travellers by an earlier train to take a cheap return day ticket to Redhill, where they have also time to get out and take a cheap return day ticket to Charing Cross, rejoining the same train.—Mrs. C. M. TATHAM, Towerhill Manor House, Gomshall, near Guildford.

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A Gala Dinner in the Edward VII Rooms and dancing in the Ball Room. Ladies and Children will receive gifts from the Christmas Tree.
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ALLEGED SHARE FRAUDS

MAJOR KENWORTHY ACQUITTED

JURY'S VERDICT

The trial was concluded yesterday, before Mr. Justice Branson, at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes, of Major Reginald Watson Kenworthy, formerly a well-known air pilot, charged with conspiracy to defraud. The jury found Major Kenworthy *Not Guilty* on the conspiracy charges, and, after he had pleaded "Guilty" to an offence under the Registration of Business Names Act, he was bound over and discharged.

Four other persons, thought to be Americans, were stated during the police-court hearing to have been concerned with Kenworthy. Their names appeared in the calendar as :—RICHARD CHARLES GUEST, GEORGE ISADORE SHERMAN, EARL HENRY SEAY, and JOHN FRITZ FIGEL, or RAKER, but they were not present. It was stated that they were believed to be in America.

The original charge was of conspiring with four other persons to obtain by "false pretences and subtle devices" sums amounting to £12,816 from Mrs. Janet Mabel de Selincourt, wife of the author, of Sand Pit, Thakeham, Sussex. Kenworthy appeared on Wednesday on an indictment of seven counts charging him with "conspiring and confederating with four other men by false pretences and other subtle devices" to obtain from Mrs. de Selincourt and others money and valuable securities with intent to defraud.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. Waldo Briggs appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; and Mr. St. John Hutchinson for the defence.

The accused pleaded "Not Guilty" to all the charges.

At the opening of the trial it was stated by witnesses that Major Kenworthy was concerned mainly with the office routine work of the firm of Kenworthy and Co., alleged by the prosecution to be mainly concerned in share-pushing transactions, and that Guest and Sherman were regarded more as "the leading people" of the concern. It was alleged that Anglo-Colonial Territories shares had been bought by the company for 3s. 6d. each and sold for amounts varying from 27s. 6d. to 30s., and that certain people had been induced, during their transactions with the company, to part with valuable shares in other undertakings.

Mr. Gilbert Johnson, of Broad-street-place, London, E.C., stockbrokers' managing clerk, with 35 years' experience in stocks and shares, said that the last marking of Anglo-Colonials was on August 5, 1927, and they were then dealt in at prices between 3s. 1½d. and 3s. 3d. As far as the Stock Exchange was concerned the shares were now quite unsaleable.

JUDGE AND BANKERS' REFERENCES

After Fred Sutcliffe, chief clerk of the Fenchurch-street branch of Barclays Bank, had given evidence on various accounts in the name of Kenworthy and Co., Mr. Justice Branson asked about the bankers' references which had been given the Rev. W. R. Fox. "If you are asked for the financial standing of customers of yours, you can either refuse to give it or give it, but if you give it don't you make some inquiries?" his LORDSHIP asked.

Sutcliffe said that an inquiry was made, but he did not know what it was.

MR. JUSTICE BRANSON.—It seems to have been an inquiry that satisfied poor Mr. Fox that he could entrust these people with all his savings. It has nothing to do with this case, but it is a matter of public interest to know how these banks give references.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Major Kenworthy went into the witness-box to give evidence in his own defence.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON read a voluntary statement made by Major Kenworthy after he had surrendered to the police. In it Kenworthy stated that he was introduced at a London hotel to Mr. and Mrs. Guest. Mr. Guest wanted to start a business, which he thought would stand a better chance with a good English name rather than an unknown Canadian name like his own. He (Kenworthy) was to receive £600 a year and 5 per cent. of the net profits. After the business had been started he was once told by Guest that it was his (Guest's) business, that he had bought Kenworthy's name, and that it would be better for Kenworthy to let him carry on the business in his own way.

Replying to Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Major Kenworthy said that the business was the selling of shares on the instalment system.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—What part did you play in the business?—I was supposed to learn the business, and later I was to have sufficient knowledge to carry it on myself while these people were to go back to America.

Major Kenworthy added that he never knew anything about stocks and shares, and knew nothing of Anglo-Colonial shares.

Major Kenworthy said that he was informed by his solicitor that the business was quite a lawful one. He registered the company in his own name on Mr. Guest's instructions. He trusted both Sherman and Guest implicitly. He himself did not deal with the financial side of the business.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Had you any idea at all that anything criminal or improper was being done?

Major Kenworthy.—I had no idea that anything criminal was being done.

Cross-examined by SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT, Major Kenworthy said that he was the nominal head of the business, not the head. His name was used so as to give confidence to the public. He agreed that he went by motor-car to Mrs. de Selincourt's place with Seay. He did not know that Seay was connected with the firm; according to Guest, he was a business associate. He did not know that on that occasion Seay had a letter from Kenworthy and Co. introducing him to Mrs. de Selincourt as the secretary of the company.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON (re-examining).—Have you had one penny piece from this company except your wages?

Major Kenworthy.—No, and I am left with about £500 to pay motor-car hire and things like that.

After SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT had addressed the jury, Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON in his speech declared that Kenworthy was a "perfect stool pigeon" for Guest and Sherman, and also suggested that he was a "dupe." In these share-pushing cases it never seemed that the real criminal people were ever caught.

The jury after a quarter of an hour's retirement found Major Kenworthy *Not Guilty* on all the conspiracy charges.

On the second indictment of an offence against the Registration of Business Names Act, Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, after consulting with the defendant, said he had pointed out to Major Kenworthy that at any rate technically there was no answer to the charge. The defendant wished, therefore, to withdraw his plea of "Not Guilty," and to plead "Guilty."

He was thereupon bound over for 12 months on this charge.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT asked to be allowed to point out that the Registration of Business Names Act was not a mere name or a farce, but was an Act to be obeyed.

MR. JUSTICE BRANSON said he agreed, and added that he would not perhaps have taken the view which he had had not the conspiracy charges with which the other indictment was connected been negatived by the jury.

After entering into his recognizances, Major Kenworthy was discharged and left the Court with his wife.

EPILEPTIC'S DRIVING LICENCE REVOKED

The first instance in the country in which a motorist's licence has been revoked on physical disability grounds (as provided for under the new Road Traffic Act) occurred at Manchester yesterday. It was reported to the Watch Committee that a private motorist was an epileptic and had been involved in an accident as a result of an attack. They decided to revoke his licence, which had been issued in Manchester. The Chief Constable stated that it would not be possible for the man to obtain a licence elsewhere, unless it was subsequently proved to the satisfaction of a licensing authority that he was completely cured.

TRADE UNION LEADERS AND JOURNALISTS

A resolution was carried last night by the London Trades Council that all working journalists should be members of the National Union of Journalists, and that all trade unionists should be urged to ask journalists who approach them whether they are members of the union. The mover of the resolution complained of trade union leaders and compositors doing journalistic work in their spare time.

MINERS AND THE SPREAD-OVER

FEDERATION'S APPROVAL DOUBTFUL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Notwithstanding the reconsideration of the question by the district miners' associations, there is great uncertainty as to whether the Miners' Federation will be able to approve of the spread-over of working hours in the areas where owners and miners desire such an arrangement. It may be recalled that the Coal Mines Act makes the adoption of the spread-over conditional upon the approval of both the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association. A fortnight ago the Federation's delegate conference refused its approval. A week ago, after weighing the arguments of the three officials of the Federation and the written advice of the Prime Minister, the conference referred the matter back to the districts for a second decision.

The understanding then was that the replies should be at the Federation's headquarters by yesterday, but, in fact, they had not all been received and three officials, who had assembled to examine them, decided to make no statement but to summon an executive committee meeting for next Tuesday. There is, however, information that Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland have not been influenced by the arguments that the delegates to the national conference were able to take back with them, and that those districts remain opposed to the sanctioning of spread-over arrangements. South Wales and Scotland—now that Scotland also has a temporary spread-over method of working—must be favourable. The smaller districts are some of one opinion and some of another. The Lancashire view is doubtful. Hitherto the Lancashire vote has gone against the spread-over, but this week the Lancashire miners are face to face with the necessity of choosing between acceptance of a week of five days of 7½ hours each without a reduction of wages or the alternative of lower wages for a 7½-hour day. Until the Lancashire miners have taken a final decision in their own case they can hardly share in a more general decision.

Even if the Lancashire decision should be in favour of approving spread-over arrangements a national majority in favour of that course will not be assured; but if Lancashire should reaffirm its disapproval then the balance of opinion against the spread-over will be decisive. The exact number of members in the different miners' associations is not known, and consequently the voting strength can be only roughly estimated. In Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland there are more miners employed than in South Wales, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland, and, moreover, the union membership has declined in the three last-named areas more heavily than in the other three. The smaller districts may possibly decide the issue, though only if Lancashire is at last found supporting the approval of the spread-over.

But whatever the Federation does, the spread-over is an accomplished fact in several coalfields, including two of the largest, and the Federation's veto, if maintained, will be without effect.

A strike of 2,400 miners at Whitburn Colliery, South Shields, ended yesterday, the men returning to work pending negotiations with the owners. The men came out on Monday in sympathy with six timber drawers who had been dismissed on a question of time spent in the pit.

VOTING IN NORTHUMBERLAND

Returns of voting by the branches of the Northumberland Miners' Association, received at Burt Hall, Newcastle, yesterday afternoon, showed a large majority against the Prime Minister's recommendation for the acceptance of the spread-over principle in respect of the 7½-hour working day. The members feel that the enforcement of the law is definitely not a trade union matter, but one for Government decision and action.

The Northumberland miners are working the 7½-hour day under an agreement with the owners.

A WALLSEND PIT TO CLOSE

The directors of the Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company, Limited, have decided to close down their Edward Pit, Wallsend, for the reason that under the new Act they have to give less tonnage, which the company can produce at two pits instead of three, and therefore it is economically impossible to keep the three pits going. The Edward Pit was reopened in 1913 and entirely remodelled. About 450 men will lose their employment.

COAL MARKETING SCHEMES

ANALYSIS IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

Although the coming into operation of Part III. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has not brought about a crisis, there are still a number of problems to be overcome in connexion with a reduction of hours. In to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* a correspondent analyses exhaustively the main features of the marketing schemes which are intended to finance this reduction. He states that it should be emphasized very strongly that the present situation gives the schemes little opportunity of providing a sinking fund for political experiments. The Central Marketing Board has indented for an output during the first quarter of next year which is well below the present rate, and in accordance with the system predicated by the Act this in itself will involve the collieries in a substantial increase in working costs per unit of production.

Reasons are given why too much should not be expected of the marketing schemes, and it is pointed out that probably two years must elapse before material results accrue, and then only if the industry enjoys freedom from internal disputes and political intervention. The writer considers that, putting aside any question of subsidies, international understandings in relation to prices and output and wages and hours are two courses which offer hope of a rational solution of the coal industry's difficulties. Neither of these solutions can, he thinks, be reached without great difficulty and without imperilling the interests of British employers and workmen.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

BROAD STREET PRESS CASE

SOLICITOR ARRESTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Alderman Sir George Broadbridge, BURNETT LEON ELMAN, 37, a solicitor, of Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C., who was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, was placed in the dock, and charged with conspiring between September 1, 1928, and November 1, 1930, with J. Walker (otherwise Harry Wise, otherwise Guest, otherwise J. Factor), Arthur Klein, Stanley Victor Moncrieff, Harry Geen (otherwise Green), Herbert John Spellen, Joseph Wise, Frederick Newbury, and others unknown, to defraud such persons as should be induced to part with their money to them (trading under the name of the Broad Street Press, Limited), upon the false representation that they were carrying on a genuine business as stock and share brokers.

Several of the persons named in the warrant have already been before the Court, and are remanded on bail, each in the sum of £5,000, till next Wednesday.

The prosecution was opened on December 1 by Mr. L. A. Byrne, who, in the course of his statement, said that the solicitor to the Broad Street Press, Limited, was "Mr. Elman, of Lincoln's Inn-fields," and that that address was the registered office of the company.

No evidence was called against Elman yesterday, an adjournment till Wednesday being agreed to. Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, was present on behalf of parties interested.

In answer to the ALDERMAN, Detective Inspector Ward, of the City Police, who executed the warrant, said he knew of no reason why the defendant should not be admitted to bail. There were satisfactory sureties present in Court.

SIR GEORGE BROADBRIDGE.—Very well. I will accept bail in the same amount as was fixed for the others, and the case will be adjourned till next Wednesday.

Canon F. W. Greer, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Killiney, Co. Dublin, died in Dublin yesterday as the result of a collision on Wednesday between his car and a tramcar at Blackrock.

MENTAL WELFARE CONFERENCE

MINISTER OF HEALTH ON NEW ACT

A conference on mental welfare, in connexion with the Central Association for Mental Welfare, was held yesterday at British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square.

Opening the conference, Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, said that there was no greater tragedy in life than to see a broken mind. If they were to make the Mental Welfare Act a success, the powers that existed under it and the obligations that were imposed must be fully used. They could rely on the sympathy and cooperation of the central authority and he hoped it would be possible for voluntary associations to do a great deal of useful work in the administration of the Act. There were four grades of agencies concerned in the problem of the mental defective—the State, the local authorities, the medical profession, and the voluntary associations—and without the completest harmony and cooperation between them they would not have effective administration of the Act. He hoped that the machinery of the Act would be fully used. During the last few months those who were interested in this problem had been given new hope as a result of the recent legislation.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT, K.C., the president of the association, who was in the chair, said the Mental Treatment Act was the most important step forward in the establishment of a preventive mental health service that we had seen hitherto in this country.

The three most important provisions were: First, the establishment of out-patient clinics in our general and mental hospitals. That would bring for the layman, and he hoped for the general practitioner as well, the treatment of mental illness into the same category as the treatment of physical illness. The second was the provision of beds for temporary patients, which they hoped would gradually be made in all general hospitals. The third was the admission of voluntary patients to mental hospitals. Each of these stages would make its separate contribution towards the breaking down of the age-long prejudice attaching to mental trouble and to what was commonly called madness. The Act was also a valuable contribution to the newer outlook. We were moving further and further away from the old water-tight compartment methods of administration. The Local Government Act and the Mental Treatment Act were good examples of this newer freedom.

In a paper on "The Administration of the Mental Treatment Act," SIR WILLIAM HART, Town Clerk of Sheffield, said that mankind had yet much to bestow in care and kindliness upon sufferers from mental trouble before the gross barbarity of treatment of such cases in past ages could be atoned for. Happily the public conscience, asleep for centuries, had been roused.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

DR. A. T. W. FORRESTER, medical superintendent of Warwick County Mental Hospital, in a paper on "Out-Patient Clinics and their Development," said the treatment of mental disorders in this country was in the hands of quite a small number of medical men. Most of them were on the staffs of our public mental hospitals. It was to those men that we must look primarily to carry out the work of these departments. Hitherto the mental hospital physician had had his field of activities limited by the walls of his own hospital. He had had to wait until his patient was sufficiently ill to be brought to him by the machinery of certification. Now he asked to be allowed to go outside the walls of his own hospital. He would see largely the same patients, but in the earliest stage of their disorder.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. L. G. BROCK, the chairman of the Board of Control, said that they must recognize that outside a few of the larger urban areas and areas with quite large hospitals having neurological wards there were not men, apart from the staffs of mental hospitals, with any considerable experience of psychological cases or cases of mental disease. Medical students had lamentably little opportunity for the clinical study of cases of mental diseases, and the general practitioner, who had not had special opportunities of this kind of work, inevitably knew very little about how to deal with such disease. He was anxious to see a closer cooperation between the voluntary and mental hospitals.

At the afternoon session papers on "Social Services in Connexion with Mental Hospitals" were read by DR. THOMAS A. BEATON, medical superintendent of the Portsmouth City Mental Hospital, and Miss ST. CLAIR TOWNSEND, mental health worker, Child Guidance Council.

The conference will be resumed to-day.

FOOTBALL BETTING LAW

NEW POINT IN CASE AT BOW-STREET

FREDERICK READER, of Beauchamp-road, East Molesey, answered an adjourned summons at Bow-street Police Court yesterday accusing him of using premises in Essex-street, Strand, for carrying on a ready-money football coupon betting business in the name of Frank Fox.

Competitors were required to post not later than Friday night coupons containing a forecast of the result of Saturday football matches, and it was stipulated that the stake money was to be posted on the Saturday, but not until after the matches had been played. Two police officers using false names sent in coupons on several Fridays as directed, but posted the stake money before the conclusion of the matches, and it was said that some other competitors had done the same thing.

Mr. Elliot Gorst (instructed by Messrs. Eves and O'Connor) defended.

Mr. E. B. Knight, prosecuting, now said that the police visited Reader's office on Saturday, November 1, and it was found that no money arrived on that day. It would appear, therefore, that, generally speaking, money was not posted until after matches were over. The chief point in the case for the prosecution was that Reader received money not only from losers but from winners as well. He promised to pay the winners after he received the stake money from them, and therefore credit was not given to anyone.

Mr. Gorst submitted that there had been no betting of any kind. The competition, he said, consisted of a pool in which clients dealt among themselves.

The Magistrate (Mr. Graham Campbell) said that the case was an important one and ought not to be hurried, and he ordered a further adjournment.

THE FIRE IN THE EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND

OUTBREAK UNDER CONTROL

The fire on board the liner Empress of Scotland in Blyth Harbour, Northumberland, was got under control yesterday afternoon after 30 hours' strenuous work, and when darkness came it was considered that the ship was free from danger. All the furniture and fittings were consumed and much of the internal steel work was twisted. The vessel took a heavy list to starboard.

The Hughes-Bolckow Company hope to start breaking up the hull of the vessel in the course of a few days as scrap.

SIR J. STAMP ON KNOWLEDGE AND ACTION

Sir Josiah Stamp last night at Birkbeck College delivered the Foundation Oration on the occasion of the celebration of the 107th anniversary of the foundation of the college. Mr. W. L. HICHENS, chairman of the governors, presided. SIR JOSIAH STAMP, whose subject was "The Responsibility of Knowledge," quoted Huxley's saying that the great end of life was not knowledge but action, and said they could never be quite the same in their responsibility for action after they had learned a new fact as they were before it. A life of reflection with no action was not the best soil for knowledge. Several of the greatest critics who pontificated on every human affair under the sun would have been of far more use to them if they had ever taken on a single responsible task of organization and direction.

CORPORATION OF LONDON AND THE CADET CORPS

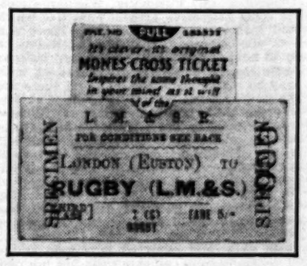
At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of London the Lord Mayor submitted a letter he had received from Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, president of the British National Cadets Association, inviting the Corporation to contribute towards the estimated cost (£20,000) of the administration of the Cadet Force of the country, now that official recognition of Cadets has ceased. The matter was referred to a committee for consideration and report.

NEW RAILWAY TICKET DEVICE

A "PULL" FOR BRITISH GOODS

A new form of railway passenger ticket will be in use on the whole of the London Midland and Scottish system early in the New Year. From then onwards, by means of an ingenious device, travellers will receive, inset with the ticket issued by the booking clerk, a reminder that they should buy British goods.

In the words of Sir Josiah Stamp, president of the L.M.S., who entertained some 200 leading men in industry and business at a luncheon at the Midland Hotel yesterday, within the company's tickets in the future will be found a brief and telling advertisement of some well-known product. In size, shape, and general



characteristics, the tickets will be as usual except for a small but important deviation. At the top in the centre of the ticket is a little red tab bearing the word "pull." Acting on this instruction the passenger obtains from the interior of the ticket a small card bearing an advertisement.

"Human curiosity," said Sir Josiah Stamp, "is the hub on which this new wheel of publicity will revolve. When you realize that the scheme applies to 200,000,000 passenger tickets a year, you will appreciate what a powerful force in advertising is about to be introduced. Care will be taken that only firms of repute will be allowed to participate."

Replying to the obvious suggestion that the passenger's curiosity may become satiated after a while, it is pointed out that, as the particular contents of the ticket envelope will be unknown until the instruction to "pull" has been obeyed, very few will be able to resist the temptation to "look and see."

Two machines, which have taken three years to design and construct, show how the small advertisement is printed and inserted in what is called the Mones-Cross ticket. A reel of cardboard is fed into the machine on the same principle as that employed in the rotary presses of great newspapers. It passes through nine successive operations, and emerges at the rate of 50,000 tickets an hour a machine with inset and red tab, the printing of the station of issue and the destination of the passenger being done elsewhere.

Sir William Crawford and Sir Herbert Morgan expressed satisfaction with the new venture, the latter suggesting that a sporting tip on the ticket would ensure its success. (Laughter.)

STATEMENTS TO THE POLICE

JUDGE AND CAUTIONS TO WITNESSES

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice McCardie, BEATRICE TOMKINS, 46, dressmaker, pleaded "Not Guilty" to an indictment charging her with performing an illegal operation on Emma Murrell. By direction of the JUDGE, the jury found the defendant *Not Guilty*, and she was discharged.

Mr. R. Blundell and Mr. Henry Elam appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Frank Powell defended.

In opening the case, Mr. BLUNDELL said that Miss Murrell between the years 1922 and 1925 met a young man named Charles Alfred Cann, a member of Cambridge University. At the beginning of this year they renewed their acquaintance in London. In November she spoke to Mr. Cann about her condition, and, through a friend, Miss Murrell got in touch with the defendant.

When Miss Murrell was called, MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE adjourned the Court in order that she might consult counsel before giving evidence which might incriminate her. When the hearing was resumed Miss Murrell said she preferred not to give evidence.

Mr. BLUNDELL thereupon said he was unable to carry the case any farther.

In answer to MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE, Miss Murrell said she could not remember whether she was cautioned or not before she made a statement to the police.

Detective-Inspector Cooper stated that he cautioned Miss Murrell in the usual way that anything she said might be used in evidence. He did not mention whom the evidence would be against. He agreed that it was not the same thing as telling her that what she said might result in criminal proceedings against her.

Counsel representing Mr. Cann said he would have refused had he realized the consequences.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE observed that the right of witnesses to refuse to answer questions was clearly established. The authorities would have to consider the method of taking statements from those whose answers might be incriminating.

Detective-Inspector Cooper said that when he took the statements from the witnesses he had no intention of charging them.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—You may not, but that does not alter the liberty of the witnesses.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEMYSHIPS AT MAGDALEN

OXFORD, DEC. 11

The following were to-day elected to senior demyships of Magdalen College:—Mr. H. B. Acton, B.A., junior demy of the college, for two years; Mr. H. E. Hoff, B.A., Rhodes scholar, of Exeter College, for two years; Mr. F. Lewellyn Jones, B.A., formerly exhibitioner of Merton College, for one year; Mr. H. E. W. Turner, B.A., formerly scholar of St. John's College, for one year.

The examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded the Charles Oldham Scholarship to Mr. J. E. G. Quick, scholar of Balliol College, and that they consider the work of Mr. W. V. Reynolds, B.A., St. Edmund Hall, and Miss M. F. Saumarez Smith, scholar of Lady Margaret Hall, to be deserving of honourable mention.

LONDON, DEC. 11

The following honour examination results are announced:—

THIRD (M.B., B.S.) EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.—(Internal and External.)—Honours.—Ellis, M. P. (*a*), Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Fitzsimons, R. A., B.Sc. (*d*), Charing Cross Hosp.; Joly, Beatrice M. (*a*), Lond. (R.F.H.) Sch. of Med. for Women; Jones, G. L. (*c*), St. Thomas's Hosp.; Kremer, M., B.Sc. (*a*), Middlesex Hosp.; Northfield, D. W. C. (*d*, *e*, University Medal), Guy's Hosp.; Rooke, A. W. M. (*e*), Univ. Coll. Hosp.

(*a*) Distinguished in Medicine; (*c*) Distinguished in Forensic Medicine; (*d*) Distinguished in Surgery; (*e*) Distinguished in Midwifery.

SCOTTISH SKIPPER SENTENCED

The trial of GEORGE GUNN, skipper of the Sutherlandshire Lass, a ketch which foundered in the North Sea, was concluded at the High Court of Justiciary in Inverness yesterday. Gunn was charged with acts which amounted to the scuttling of the vessel. He pleaded "Not Guilty." Andrew Ross, manager of the vessel, who was not on board the ship, was indicted on charges connected with the case, but did not appear when the case was opened on Wednesday. Sentence of outlawry was pronounced upon Ross and he forfeited a bail bond of £30. The jury yesterday returned a verdict that Gunn was guilty of omitting to use the pumps and that he acted in concert with Ross in securing a person to say that he was a member of the crew when the ship sank. By a majority, they also found Gunn *Guilty* of tampering with the pumps of the vessel. In passing sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, LORD ALNESS said that Gunn was a tool, but a willing tool, in the hands of Ross.

NINE MEN GASSED IN A SHIP

A Lascar lost his life and eight others were gassed yesterday as a result of fumigation operations on board the cargo vessel City of Khartoum, berthed at Elderslie Dock, Glasgow. The dead man is Waterulla Anis Mahd, a fireman. Bassimalee, a native fireman, discovered the men in their bunks in an exhausted condition when he went to call the watch. The men were taken to hospital. The ship had been thoroughly fumigated on Wednesday, and was given the "all clear" certificate that night. The men had been allowed back to their quarters after the usual precautionary measures had been taken.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SIR HALFORD MACKINDER AND THE CHAIR

In a letter to the Prime Minister, dated November 18, Sir Halford Mackinder, having recalled the fact that on the eve of the Imperial Conference he placed himself at the disposal of the Conference in respect of his chairmanship of the Imperial Economic Committee and of the Imperial Shipping Committee, wrote:—

I have now had the opportunity of reading the Report of the Graham Committee, which was endorsed by the Conference. It seems to me that it is there implied that I should continue as chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, but that I should cease to be chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee. In the latter case it is desired to alter the constitution of the committee by reducing the representation of the United Kingdom, so that all the Governments may have an equal number of members, and with the same idea it is recommended that the chair should be occupied for the term of one year by a representative of each Government in rotation.

Though I part with my work with sorrow, I now beg you, on behalf of the Governments of the Empire, to accept my resignation from the chair of the Imperial Economic Committee. I am proud of the fact that this body, to which birth was given only after much trouble and in some doubt, should at the close of my six years of office, during which unanimity has been unbroken, not only receive a fresh lease of life, but also a more accurately Imperial constitution, a wider reference, and, if need be, a reinforced secretariat. Perhaps also I may be forgiven if I refer to the begetting in that period of a daughter in the shape of the Empire Marketing Board.

In his reply dated December 3, the Prime Minister said:—

The Imperial Conference decided to extend the reference of the Imperial Economic Committee in several directions and felt that the time had come when its constitution should be in more precise accord with the principle of equal status. At the same time, as you know, the Conference expressed to the Imperial Economic Committee, and to yourself as chairman, its high appreciation of the Committee's work since the last Imperial Conference, and also paid similar tribute to the Imperial Shipping Committee and to your services as chairman. I find in both these resolutions—as did undoubtedly my colleagues at the Conference table—a direct testimony to the manner in which you have presided over both Committees since their inception. Moreover, experience of the working of the Imperial Economic Committee has removed the apprehensions which, as your letter recalls, attended its commencement. Its sphere of work and its influence have steadily increased, and I am certain that both the Committee itself and the Governments by whose general consent you were appointed to be its chairman, will gratefully remember the debt owed to you. The term of your chairmanship has witnessed a most valuable advance in Imperial economic cooperation.

I feel sure that it would be the wish of all the Governments represented on the Imperial Economic Committee that you should continue to act as its chairman until there has been time for effect to be given to the proposed changes in its constitution, and I hope you will agree that your resignation should not take effect until then.

The position as regards the Imperial Shipping Committee is, of course, different. It was the desire of the Imperial Conference that the work of that Committee should be continued generally on the excellent lines already laid down. I trust that you will feel able for the present to remain as its chairman, so that it may have the advantage of your continued guidance.

Sir Halford Mackinder replied on December 11 accepting the Prime Minister's proposals.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTAL

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), EVELYN FAITH BETTS, 41, was found *Not Guilty* on a charge of committing perjury at Clacton-on-Sea Police Court, and she was discharged. Mr. C. E. Jones appeared for the prosecution. Betts pleaded "Not Guilty" and denied the charge.

ULSTER LINEN INDUSTRY

MR. AMERY ON EFFECT OF SAFEGUARDING

Mr. Amery attended a luncheon of the Ulster Association which was held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday, and spoke on the benefits which safeguarding would be likely to confer on the linen industry in Northern Ireland.

SIR HUGH O'NEILL, presided in the absence, through indisposition, of Lord Londonderry.

Mr. AMERY said that a change of fiscal policy was destined to come about as surely as the sun set. The Ulster linen industry was an industry distinguished not only for the volume of its production but also for the quality of its products. It would, however, be foolish to say that it had been advancing greatly in recent years. The total export of Ulster linen goods had in actual money dealt with been slightly less in a normal year than it was in 1913, and when price changes were taken into account the volume of exports was considerably less. At present 38 per cent. of the workers were unemployed in the industry, and that was a very serious situation.

The four principal markets to which production was exported were the United Kingdom, the British Empire, the United States, and European countries. Of these four the market of the United States was the best. It took something like £3,500,000 of the total production of £12,500,000, interesting evidence of the fact that no tariffs, however high, would keep out goods of the very first quality from a wealthy and great market. The whole of Europe together took only about £600,000 worth of Ulster's linen, less than 5 per cent. of her total production. The industry had therefore no reason to fear Continental retaliation if preference was put into operation. Canada imported rather more foreign linen than she did Ulster linen, but in Australia, where the preference was higher, Ulster had practically got the whole of the market.

The first and immediate direct result of a policy of safeguarding would be not only security to Ulster in the United Kingdom market, but a very reasonable chance, in fact a certainty, of Ulster capturing a great part of the £1,000,000 worth of foreign linen goods coming into this country from abroad. The same would apply to Canada, and there would be a considerable addition to Ulster's exports to other parts of the Empire. Extra trade of £3,000,000 a year was not to be despised in a total output of £12,000,000.

That, however, was only a part of the advantage which Ulster would gain. The real importance of safeguarding and of Empire preference lay in its effect in strengthening for every industry the market in which it was going to sell.

SIR ROBERT MCCALL proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Those present also included:—

Major Ronald Ross, M.P., Mr. William Stewart, M.P., Mr. J. W. Ferguson (New South Wales), Mr. W. J. Davies (Newfoundland), Mr. D'Arcy Addison (Tasmania), Sir Edward Macartney (Queensland), Sir H. N. Barwell (South Australia), Mr. Walter Leitch (Victoria), Mr. J. W. Downie (Southern Rhodesia), Dr. John Miller, Mr. Thomas Somerset, M.P., Sir Menzies and Lady O'Keeffe, Mr. D. D. Reid, M.P., Mr. J. R. Fisher, Professor James Lindsay, Sir Joseph McConnell, M.P., Sir Robert Evans, Dame Louise McIlroy, Captain Gerald Lowry, Mr. R. A. McQuitty (chairman of the Executive Council), Mr. James Kirkland (hon. organizing secretary), and Mr. H. A. McCann (hon. secretary).

TRAFFIC IN WORN-OUT HORSES

The Committee of the International League Against the Export of Horses for Butchery have decided to organize a memorial to Miss A. M. F. Cole, who practically spent her life working for the protection of aged and worn-out horses. Miss Cole several times expressed the wish that stables should be established not far from London, where worn-out horses could be received for killing on this side of the water—her reason being that London contains a large repository for horses, where many horses are bought for shipping abroad. It is proposed to rent a field and stable in the direction of Barnet, where horses bought at the repository, which otherwise would be sent abroad to be slaughtered would be brought and housed for a day or two. They would be well cared for, gently treated, and then killed with the humane killer. The carcasses would be sold and sent abroad. The office of the League is at 5, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

News in Brief

The headquarters of the City of London Police will be removed from 57, Gresham-street, E.C.2, to 26, Old Jewry, E.C.2, as from 1 p.m. to-morrow.

The Corporation of London have decided to retain the services of Mr. Sydney Perks, the City architect and surveyor, who was due for retirement under the age limit, for a further period until July 1 next.

Able-seaman George William Streamer, 21, was killed during Lewis gun practice at Whale Island yesterday afternoon. Dummy ammunition was being used, and it is assumed that a live round got among the supply.

Carnarvonshire County Council yesterday sanctioned a scheme for road improvement in the Rhostryfan district, at a cost of £13,000. It was stated that every man in the district is at present on the "dole."

A number of Christmas draws have been stopped by the Portsmouth police, and the promoters have returned the ticket money to purchasers. The draws stopped include that of the Portsmouth Tramways Social and Sick Club.

The General Surgical Company, Limited, 147, Farringdon-road, E.C., wish to point out that they are not the firm who appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday as defendants to summonses issued by the Board of Trade under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of London the General Purposes Committee submitted a report recommending that the tender of Higgs and Hill, Limited, amounting to £50,717 be accepted for the works affecting the rearrangement, the redecoration, and the relighting of the Mansion House.

An official communication was received at Wolverhampton yesterday that a reprieve had been granted to George Augustus Pugh, 18, who was sentenced to death at Stafford Assizes on November 25 for the murder of his sweetheart, Miriam Bratch, with a view to its commutation to penal servitude for life.

The Squeak, a barge with a cargo of wheat, gave signals of distress yesterday when in danger of drifting ashore between Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton, and the Clacton lifeboat put out to her assistance, towing her into deep water and putting three lifeboatmen on board. Later the barge was towed into Harwich by a tug.

The Corporation of London have decided to inform the Ministry of Health that they do not agree with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Public Cleansing in London that the disposal of house, trade, and street refuse should be centralized and placed under the control of one body. This opinion is to be reported to the Metropolitan, City, and Borough Councils.

The executive committee of the Federation of British Industries at their meeting on Wednesday received a letter from Sir Thomas Robinson, M.P., who has been the nominee of the F.B.I. on the National Railway Wages Board since its inception, resigning this position. The resignation was received with regret. It was decided to nominate Mr. Wallace Thorneycroft in his place.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £100 is offered in respect of a large quantity of stolen silver articles and jewelry. (p. 1)

A hospital appeals for watch-chains, "displaced by the universal wrist-watch." (p. 1)

Information is wanted by an advertiser in America of the whereabouts of Maggie Guing, widow of Bartholomew Guing, and daughter of Thomas Nunan. (p. 1)

A Principal is required to inaugurate and direct the Dundee School of Economics and Commerce, which is about to be opened. (p. 3)

The Kent Rural Community Council has two vacancies for volunteers, one at the head office, Maidstone, and one to supervise the branch office at Folkestone. (p. 3)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT

While electric lighting was being installed in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, workmen found signs of damage by death-watch beetle. Scaffolding has been erected in the nave to enable experts to ascertain the extent of the damage. Similar trouble was discovered two years ago, when new and specially treated timber was substituted for the infected beams.

The Christmas Table
Everything for Christmas at the International! Come and choose from a splendid variety that will suit every taste and every purse.
MUSCATELS Choice Clusters per lb. 1/4
FIGS Layer, per lb. 9d per box 8d
DATES Tunis, per box 7½d Turban, per carton 6d
MINCEMEAT a good recipe per jar 7d and 1/1
MINCEMEAT extra rich quality per jar 8d and 1/3
XMAS PUDDINGS (basins free) each 1/2, 2/3, 3/4
XMAS CAKES Decorated each 2/6 to 7/6
DUNDEE CAKES each 2/3, 3/4, 5/-
BISCUITS Fancy and Novelty Tins 1/3 to 3/6
CHOCOLATES Best Asstd., fancy boxes 8½d to 6/6
GINGER Pre

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), *London*.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE BLASÉ YOUNG MAN GROWS UP

By CALLISTHENES

In the earlier years of this century it was fashionable for the young man to be blasé.

The pose was to find life "a bore." Work was "a bore." Effort was "a bore." Those who talked of the beauty of the world or of art were "a bore." Those who talked of ambition and energy were "a bore." The most heinous fault was enthusiasm. The hero, if one can use such a word in such a connection, was the youth who had no interest in anything.

With many of the young men the fashion was superficial and short lived. When they had to earn a living, when they began to know the world, they dropped being blasé, gave up the pretence of having sampled all human experience and found it savourless.

But with many it penetrated beneath the skin. They accepted the affectation as obstinately as if it were a reality. They went on refusing to be interested, looking up to the imitation cynic and down on the man who put zest into his work.

The aspect of the matter which affects this Store is that these young men have now grown up and are holding, or should be holding, key positions in industry and commerce.

These were the young men who should be leaders to-day, but many of them while at Public School and University instead of fitting were unfitting themselves for leadership.

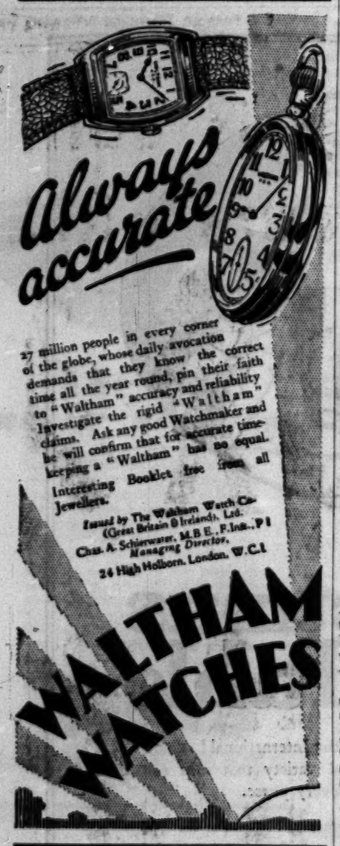
The industrial, commercial and financial leadership of the world is not going to stay with the men who look down on special effort as a sign of racial or social inferiority. Supremacy in the world comes to those who work supremely, and no man ever worked supremely who did not believe in work.

With many of those who allowed themselves to be influenced by the cult of the blasé young man golden hours were lost. The longer they followed it the more serious the loss became till, in the total, years of the most critical and formative time of their business career were irretrievably wasted. You may even still find some of them now doing as little work as possible, devoid of spirit and enthusiasm, belated and middle-aged followers of an exploded fashion.

The cumulative loss to the national energy is serious. It is serious because the young men affected by the blasé fashion were just those from whom leaders should be drawn. It is specially serious because these young men have grown up into a world where intense international competition is pitilessly sifting the workers from the slackers.

British industry is going to be helped out of its present troubles not by blasé young men grown to middle age and still blasé, but by men of energy, enthusiasm and faith.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



Corner Location
for
Men's Shoe Shop

An opportunity for a merchant selling high-grade shoes for men to locate in the Hotel New Weston, Madison Avenue and 50th Street, New York City. This new corner store will draw its clientele from the finest and best shopping district in the city, and from the guests of this large hotel.

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The premier Hotel for business men. 30 stockrooms for display purposes provided. Near all stations. 130 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each. Electric and goods lift. Special weekly and week-end terms.
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THE PALACE THEATRE

The Palace Theatre, which for the past few years has been showing musical plays and films, will be reopened as a variety house on Monday, January 5. The first production there will be *Cochran's 1931 Varieties*, in which the company will be headed by the four Marx Brothers, the American comedians, who are at present to be seen at the Carlton Theatre in a film entitled *Animal Crackers*. Mr. Cochran, who is chairman of the company which owns the Palace Theatre, stated yesterday that he hopes to produce there successively a number of variety programmes, to which well-known international artists will contribute.

Entertainments

AMBASSADORS THEATRE

"TO SEE OURSELVES"

BY E. M. DELAFIELD

Freddie Allerton	.. ..	NICHOLAS HANNEN
Caroline Allerton	.. ..	MARDA VANNE
Jill Charteris	.. ..	HELEN SPENCER
Owen Llewellyn	.. ..	MAURICE EVANS
Emma	.. ..	AUDREY CAMERON

Freddie Allerton is an undemonstrative and unobservant husband. Does Caroline look prettier with her hair short than she did when it was long? "Don't know that I ever thought about it, my dear," says he, withdrawing discreetly into his newspaper. "Anything in the paper to-day?" asks Caroline, hoping to tempt him into conversation on his own ground. "Nothing that I can see, m'dear," he answers, still reading. And the trouble goes deeper than feminine vanity and masculine taciturnity. Caroline is no fool, demanding extravagant raptures; she is fond of Freddie and of their children; and Miss Marda Vanne's portrait of her—a brilliant portrait of a woman with enough romanticism to make her charming and enough power of self-criticism to save her humour from being drowned—makes it abundantly clear that she is not given to theatrical self-pity. Yet she is unhappy. Freddie may be fond of her—but will he never show it? If only, when he does appear with some flowers for her held out in his clumsy hand, he wouldn't spoil his gift by saying that the idea of it was Jill's! If only, when she is trying to make him understand, he wouldn't go on searching their bedroom for a lost tube of tooth-paste! "Extraordinary thing!" he exclaims. "Nothing in this house is ever in its right place." Meanwhile there are tears in her eyes, and—since Miss Delafield's sense of the incongruous never fails—there is face-cream on her tragic face.

Staying in the Allertons' house, observant of this happy marriage, are Jill, Caroline's younger sister, and Owen, who hopes to become Jill's husband. It is Owen who brings Caroline very near to rebellion, his Celtic imagination for a moment running away with him—and with her. And it is Caroline who, at last, in a final act as neat as any in the play, enables Jill to perceive that all men are not Freddies, though, alas, many of them are. The little group of four is very skilfully manipulated. Freddie, we confess, is too stupid to sting us as he should. Mr. Nicholas Hannen discovers all the fun in him, which is abundant, but he cannot conceal that Miss Delafield has, in his case, blunted the edge of her humour. Perhaps she did it deliberately, knowing that to have drawn Freddie this side of caricature would have been to convert a light, shrewd entertainment into something much more serious. And it would be graceless to complain. Jill and Owen are clear, sharp, and alive—the younger generation for once represented with insight and intelligence. Mr. Maurice Evans and Miss Helen Spencer respond admirably to the opportunity of a wit which, though often not very profound, is never empty, and Miss Marda Vanne, with her slow smile and quiet manner, is a delight. Miss Delafield's good sense and shapely style are an extremely welcome innovation in the theatre. She is fastidious, and she can write; she does not shout, but speaks—and never without point.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S BIRTHDAY

RED CROSS DAY THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

At a conference of county representatives of the British Red Cross Society held at the headquarters of the society yesterday afternoon, with Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the executive committee, in the chair, it was decided to adopt the suggestion made by the recent Empire Red Cross Conference to observe Florence Nightingale's birthday, May 12, as Red Cross Day. In future it will be celebrated throughout the Empire.

The purpose of the Red Cross Day, Sir Arthur Stanley explained, is to focus public attention on the work of the Red Cross, and branches both at home and oversea are to cooperate, so far as local conditions admit, by organizing flag days and holding local demonstrations to raise funds for the society and increase its membership.

Florence Nightingale's birthday was selected as the most appropriate day for the purpose.

Next year Red Cross Day falls appropriately in the middle of "Safety Week," which the National "Safety First" Association is organizing, and in which the Red Cross Society is cooperating.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

INCREASE IN APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION

The 172nd anniversary festival dinner of Alexandra Orphanage, of which the King and the Queen are patrons and the Prince of Wales is President, was held at the Clothworkers' Hall last night. Mr. J. Arthur Rank was in the chair.

Proposing the toast "Continued Success to the Alexandra Orphanage," the chairman said that it had a splendid record, and for the last two or three years the number of applications for admission had been on the increase. To maintain the splendid work it was necessary to raise every year by voluntary subscriptions a sum of £10,000.

LORD MARSHALL, treasurer and chairman of the board of management, responded. He said that the orphanage since 1758 had been the making of nearly 8,000 respectable God-fearing loyal men and women. He had been treasurer for 32 years, and he was told that in that period some 2,000 children had been trained and taught, and that the income of the orphanage had been over half a million pounds. Every child cost about £50 a year, and as there were over 350 they required £17,000 a year. The £50 covered home, food, clothing, educational expenses, games, medical care, maintenance of property, and administration. It was the best £50 worth in London.

DR. ARTHUR BOUSFIELD, Master of the Clothworkers' Company, proposed the health of the Committee and Stewards, which was replied to by Mr. ERNEST A. HITCHINS and SIR JEREMIAH COLMAN. Mr. FRED. J. ROBINSON, the secretary, announced donations amounting to over £8,000, and LORD WAKEFIELD proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

A NATIONAL POETS' LIBRARY

The first of two recitals of classical and modern poetry was given by Miss Lillah McCarthy (Lady Keeble) at the Grotrian Hall last night, when her programme included selections from the works of Shakespeare, Thomas Campion, Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, Thomas Hardy, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Laurence Binyon, and Mr. John Masefield. The object of the recitals, of which the second will be given to-morrow afternoon, is to raise money for the establishment of a National Poets' Library, which will be used for reference and will be primarily a hall in which verse will be spoken.

Before the recital, Miss McCarthy said that there were throughout Great Britain many trained and beautiful speakers of verse. These speakers were no amateurs giving tedious recitations to long-suffering audiences, but fine craftsmen, who had worked strenuously at their difficult art, that of telling poets' messages in the way the poets themselves would have told them. She was convinced that there were large numbers of people, belonging to every class and kind, who loved poetry and loved to hear it spoken. With that conviction there had grown up within her the desire to join with all the people who were fostering the love of poetry, and who were keen on establishing a National Poets' Library.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

"UNDER THE ROOFS OF PARIS"

The work of M. René Clair, one of the most individual of French film directors, is very little known in this country, and it is pleasant, with recollections of *Les Deux Timides* still in mind, to give it a further welcome. In *Under the Roofs of Paris*, presented with the French dialogue intact, M. Clair not only enchants us by the story he has to tell, but makes new discoveries in the development of sound technique.

In the back streets of Paris he introduces us to Albert, an engaging nondescript who sells songs in the street, and to his friend Louis, a street hawker. Albert regularly conducts little musical festivals of his own which attract the local inhabitants and bring down the curses of people living in the neighbourhood. His song, "Sous les Toits de Paris," is taken up all over Paris, and he acquires a local fame. Here, for the first time, owing to the ease and naturalness with which M. Clair assembles his material, we feel that the device of the theme song is not being merely exploited, but provides the spirit and impulse of the whole story. Albert makes friends with a girl named Pola, who helps him to sell his songs, but Pola, whose wayward character M. Clair does nothing to extenuate, comes under the influence, first, of Fred, who dominates a gang of roughs in the district, and then of Louis. Fred gets Albert sent to prison for a theft of which he is innocent, and while he is there Louis takes possession of Pola. When Albert is released he realizes that the two have fallen in love and that nothing can now be done, so he returns to his trade of street singing, and that is the last we see of him.

This unaffected story is presented with an extraordinary closeness of observation, mixed with a genial play of irony, wit, and philosophic detachment. M. Clair makes no effort to "present" his characters. They stroll into the scene like the persons in a Tchehov play, not, as it were, intending to be dramatic, but becoming so by accident. Albert, Louis, Pola, and Fred are all drifters, uneasily attached to life, and the casualness of their relationships is beautifully conveyed in the film. The snatches of dialogue are merely used as punctuation marks giving pause or significance to the narrative, and with such economy that M. Clair is justified in claiming that the film can be perfectly understood by people with no knowledge of French. His method makes far greater use of visual imagery than is common, and, while entertaining us by its revelation of character, goes far towards solving some of the central problems of sound film construction. Perhaps we can best express our appreciation of M. Clair's picture by saying that it is not only a criticism of life: it is also a criticism of films.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS IRENE SCHARRER

A prominent feature of the pianoforte playing of Miss Irene Scharrer, who gave a recital at the Wigmore Hall on Monday night, was the charming quality of her tone-production, and in Franck's "Prelude, Aria, and Finale" it was particularly well shown. The whole performance, indeed, with its technical precision and ease, was thoroughly enjoyable. In Bach's Choral-prelude, "Jesus Christ the Son of God," while nothing jarred in the actual sound, the dynamic scale was rather above what was required, and seemed to take away something from the inherent dignity of the music. Beethoven's Sonata in A flat (Opus 110) was given a performance of great executive surety, but one had an impression, especially towards the end, that over-carefulness in keeping the tone pure was making the interpretation lose in personal interest and expression.

MISS GWENDOLINE PARKE

At her pianoforte recital in the Grotrian Hall on Monday night Miss Gwendoline Parke played Beethoven's Sonata in A flat (Opus 110), Brahms's Rhapsody in G minor, Chopin's Impromptu in F sharp, Schumann's "Carnaval," and a group of preludes by Rachmaninov. In Beethoven's Sonata the fast movements were played with a superficial neatness, and there was a tendency to allow the music to break up into small sections, but the slow movement was made to sound really eloquent. It was evident later that Miss Parke has not yet the muscular control to carry through an exacting programme, and by the time she reached "Carnaval" her hands were showing signs of fatigue.

MISS MOLDAWSKY

A recital of violin music by Russian composers was given in the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night by Miss Sonia Moldawsky. The programme included a Sonata by Medtner, Glazounov's Concerto in A minor, and five Melodies by Prokoviev. The first two movements of Medtner's Sonata in B minor contain some interesting material, though it is rather too heavily decorated to please all tastes. The third movement is weak and unworthy of the other two. Glazounov's Concerto is also over-decorated, but here it is a case of cheap ornament applied arbitrarily to a commonplace structure, whereas Medtner might reasonably claim that his elaborate style is the just expression of complex thought. Prokoviev's pieces were, by contrast, plain and simple enough, but rather dreary. It cannot be said that Miss Moldawsky put the music in the best light. Her tone was rough and uncertain in pitch, and her bowing was not firm enough to give definition to the outlines. The pianoforte accompaniments were played by Miss Ethel Hobday.

ART OF THE SKYSCRAPER

NEW ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES

At a meeting of the Institution of Structural Engineers held last night at 10, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W., Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on "The Aesthetic Side of Structural and Constructional Engineering."

The architect and engineer, he said, were complementary. Design and structure went hand in hand. In structure alone was not to be found the soul of architecture, even though it was completely satisfactory from every scientific aspect. A thing which functioned perfectly was not of necessity beautiful. In good structure, however, resided potentialities for aesthetic satisfaction.

The most fundamental change had taken place in structure. Exact engineering science had been substituted for empiricism, and had given to architecture a new freedom. Knowing that they could bridge vast spaces and build towards the sky, there was the itch to do so.

There were two categories of problem in the treatment of structure. In the first he placed the commonplace structural framework of such buildings as medium-sized houses, flats, office buildings, sheds, garages, &c. An ordinary steel roof truss, an occasional stanchion, gave one no thrill. They were functional necessities which, though perfectly designed for use, had a very minor intellectual or emotional interest. When, however, the small office became a 1,000ft. skyscraper, this mental attitude altered. The physical daring involved captured the imagination. Structure so light and delicate, yet so strong and aspiring, was worth exhibiting. Obviously the steelwork could not be exposed. The architect, therefore, attempted to clothe it in the materials at his command and to give to its form some suggestion of the structural vitality within. Sometimes he was successful, as in the Woolworth building, the Gothic trimmings of which were as appropriate as any other trimmings. At other times he suggested his structure by line, as in the Pan-Hellenic Tower, or by choosing forms which were only realizable in steel or concrete. At other times he neglected expression of structure quite frankly and concentrated on the beehive character of the big office buildings, as in the Buhl building and other large office buildings in New York and Chicago.

Many attempts had been made to leave structure exposed and make of it a decorative element. And the least successful were those which departed most radically from the character of steel and concrete. The modern movement had encouraged the recognition of structure, because of its reaction against superfluities in general. The tendency was towards frank acknowledgment and the consideration of structure from the dual aspect of strength and aesthetic quality. An instance was the Transbordeur Bridge at Marseilles—strong, yet airy and delicate. To-day the flexibility of modern structure was influencing design. The possibilities of mushroom construction, of the cantilever, were bringing out an expression which was not only real, but one which also percolated into the realm of furniture and the smaller details of decoration.

ROUND THE SHOPS

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The window displays everywhere, lighted up early on account of the dark afternoons, are more elaborate and more ingenious than they have been in former years. All of them make a strong appeal to children. Harrods have their working model of Mickey Mouse's orchestra in the window; Marshall and Snelgroves have lifelike dolls, animals, toys, and games skilfully arranged and with novel lighting; Dickins and Jones (where there is a singing competition for children at the afternoon entertainment) have a series of fancy-dress set-pieces as backgrounds to their window.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have some attractive artistic novelties which would make acceptable presents. There is a set of six coloured glass toilet bottles on a tray to hold various toilet waters and lotions; it costs 35s. A bubbly glass cocktail set with a tray to match costs 49s. 6d., and there are some novel animal pottery door stops at 35s. Book-ends are in pretty, new designs and there are hand-modelled floral baskets which are in charming colourings for books on gardening at 37s. 6d. Handsome cushions are in various shapes and there is a useful fan-shaped cushion decorated with Chinese embroidery and finished with a tassel end at 98s. 6d. Tapestry writing sets with French pictorial designs cost two guineas for a set of rack, blotter, and paper spill. A bridge set with round cards, two scoring pads, and mounted in a case in the new elephant-grain calf-skin costs 21s. 9d. Silk stockings are one of the most acceptable of gifts to wear, and these are shown for both day and evening in fancy boxes containing three pairs at various prices according to the quality.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, have a wonderful collection of bags. They are moderately priced, and a novelty is a commodious under-arm bag which has a pull-up mirror, a concealed pocket for cigarettes and lighter, a fitted captive purse, and a long pocket; it costs 45s. At the same price is another practical and unusual morocco bag; it opens at the top and has sliding trays at the base to hold coins and cigarettes. New skins are used to make some very smart bags; frogskin makes a beautifully finished and unusual bag costing six guineas; giant shark-skin makes a practically everlasting top-opening bag that is smart-looking and very well fitted; it costs 6½ guineas. Pelican skin is perhaps the biggest novelty and is soft and pleasant to carry; it is made up in a smart flat shape and lined with calf skin, with corners in silver-gilt, and costs 5½ guineas.

AUSTIN REED, Regent-street, where there is a comprehensive selection of gifts for men on the various floors, have issued an amusing booklet called "Packing Predicaments," which is dedicated to men who leave things behind. It is divided into sections covering the vital necessities which should be taken on various journeys, winter sports, the sea, the chase, travel, formal occasions, games, and general. It costs 1s. (by post 1s. 2d.), and would make an excellent Christmas card for one's men friends. They have also a gift catalogue full of useful suggestions for presents called "100 Ideas of Presents for Men," which will be sent post free on request.

FENWICK'S, New Bond-street, are continuing their special week offers of sports wear, coats, gowns, and ensembles at £4 this week, being remaining models from the season's range to be cleared at this low price. The continuance of their offer is due to the extraordinary success of their "special week," held last week.

BURIED CATHEDRALS

DISCOVERIES AT YORK AND RIPON

The discovery of an unrecorded Saxon church of the eighth century beneath the choir of York Minster was announced last night at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries by the president, Mr. C. R. Peers, Chief Inspector of Monuments under the Office of Works.

Mr. PEERS, who delivered a lantern lecture upon his discoveries at the rooms of the society in Burlington House, described the known course of the history of the churches at York, from the wooden church built when Paulinus converted King Edwin at York in 627 to the rebuilding of the Minster in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He said that in removing part of the pavement of the crypt for the burial of Sir John Maxwell, a massive rubble construction extending 125ft. east of the east face of Archbishop Thomas's transepts had been brought to light, with an apsidal east end on foundations 10ft. wide. The total width of this construction was 64ft. from north to south, and it was strengthened by bond timbers averaging 12in. square, going the whole length of the foundation, and tied together at intervals by cross-timber.

The great length of this made it unlikely that it was Archbishop Thomas's choir; so long a choir without aisles was inconceivable in the eleventh century. Moreover, on the inner side of the north and south foundations walls 52ft. long, 4ft. 8in. thick, and sometimes 10ft. high extended beyond the west wall of the crypt as it existed to-day, with masonry completely different from Thomas's work. In successive rebuildings a great church often advanced eastwards, but here it was clear that the rebuilding of 1070 left a considerable part of an older building, or at least its site, unoccupied to the east of the new work. The natural explanation was that this was not the building which Thomas's church was meant to replace. The old church of Edwin and Wilfrid lay farther to the west on ground now occupied by the nave of the Minster. Following a practice of which evidence existed on several Saxon sites, a second church was constructed to the east of Edwin's and on the same axis. The foundations consequently were not those of the church restored by Aelbert, but of the new one he built, dating from about 770. Mr. Peers pointed out that we had no remains of such a large eighth-century church for comparison, and no historians to tell us the fate of the site between the eighth century and the Conquest.

He further described some new discoveries he had made in another church associated with St. Wilfrid—Ripon Cathedral, where the installation of heating pipes had laid bare a hitherto unknown foundation wall 9ft. wide, apparently built between the destruction of St. Wilfrid's building in 948 and the rebuilding by Archbishop Roger in the twelfth century.

** An illustration will be found on page 18.

PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA

VISIT TO DOCKLAND SETTLEMENT

One hundred Boy Scouts with torches welcomed Princess Helena Victoria, the president of the Dockland Settlement, Canning Town, and the Sultan and Sultana of Johore when they visited the settlement last night for the opening of the Men's Hostel for resident workers.

The HON. WARDEN of the SETTLEMENT (Sir Reginald Kennedy Cox) said that the rebuilding of the Canning Town Dockland Settlement was begun five years ago, and, although the building which housed the settlement staff was in a most deplorable condition, it had been their policy to first rebuild the premises used by the boys and girls, and only this year was it found possible to start on the residence.

The SULTANA of JOHORE said the hostel would offer a wonderful opportunity to students from overseas to learn from them how to carry on similar settlements in other large cities of the world.

The gold key of the main entrance of the new residence was presented to Princess Helena Victoria by the architect, Mr. G. Raymond, and at her invitation the Sultana of Johore opened the door.

CHRISTMAS PLAY IN THE INNER TEMPLE

A Christmas Mystery, including scenes from the Coventry Miracle Play, will be given (by permission of the Masters of the Bench) in the Hall of the Inner Temple on Thursday and Friday evenings, December 18 and 19, at 8.30 p.m. The music by past and present members of the Temple Church Choir will be under the direction of Mr. G. Thalben-Ball. Tickets, price 10s. 6d. and 5s., can be obtained from the Sub-Treasurer, The Inner Temple. The proceeds will be devoted to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association and children's hospitals.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30.
"ANOTHER COCHRAN TRIUMPH."—*Yorkshire Post.*
"EVER GREEN."
A Musical Show.
"FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE LONDON PUBLIC WILL FLOCK TO MR. COCHRAN'S EVER GREEN PASTURES."—Mr. James Agate in the *Sunday Times.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 9. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

ARTS THEATRE. SIX PUBLIC PERFS.
(Tem. 7544) TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, to TUESDAY, Dec. 16. Matinées To-day and Monday (15th), at 2.45.
LOPOKOVA and COMPANY
In a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING. Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW. W. CRONIN-WILSON
BEN WELDEN. EVELYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM. JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
TWELVE HOURS.
By John Willard.
Mats., Tuesday and Friday, 2.30.
"CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30.
(Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in
The famous Farcical Comedy.
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. NIGHTLY, 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON
presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
Commencing Christmas Eve, 7.30, & then Daily, 2 & 8.
Julian Wylie's Pantomime,
ALADDIN.
LUPINO LANE. ELLA RETFORD & NELLIE WALLACE.
Now Booking for Christmas Eve and onwards.

DUCHESS, Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888.
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 16, at 8 (subsequently 8.30).
Mats., Thurs., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS,
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"BLACK COFFEE."
Nightly, 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

FORTUNE (People's Theatre). 8.30. Pop. prices.
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 3991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
LONDON'S ROLLICKING FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE,
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice. (109th Performance.)
Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No Perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
Sat., Dec. 20th, at 8. Mats. Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30.
CHRISTMAS SEASON. EDWARDIAN VERSION OF
CINDERELLA.
Songs and costumes of the times. (Box-office, 10 to 6.)

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
LAST WEEKS.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.
Final Performance, Saturday, 10th January.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. Last Mat., To-morrow (SAT.), 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association
With Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES in
"SONS O' GUNS."
(POSITIVELY LAST 2 DAYS.)
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)
DEC. 18TH: "MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 22, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. 8.40. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
LAST WEEK of BEATRIX THOMSON in
"WOODEN SHOES."

LITTLE. EVGS., 8.30. Temple Bar 6501.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY presents
CAVIARE.
A REVUE. (Christmas Fare.)
Mats., Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

LYCEUM PANTOMIME.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Boxing Day and Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES.
EVGS., 8.40. Matinée, Saturday, 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing Wed. Evg., Dec. 17. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON. Box-office now open.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. SAT., Dec. 20, 8.15.
(Subsequently 8.45.) FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY.
Matinée Boxing Day and Sat., Dec. 27th, at 2.45.
A CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET.
With KARSAVINA, Leon Woizikowski, and the Marie Rambert Dancers. Box-office open 10 to 6.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.
LAST WEEK OF PRESENT SEASON.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road. (Tem. 8611.) Last 2 Weeks.
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD DU MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.
Extra Mats., Boxing Day, Dec. 26, and Sat., Dec. 27.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON,
Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
"A Test of Woman's Humour."
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.
The most audacious and cynical play in London.

PRINCES. NIGHTLY, 8.30. Temple Bar 3633.
Mats., Wed., Sat., and Boxing Day at 2.30.
"OH, DADDY!"
"A roaring popular success."—*M. Post.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) EVENINGS, 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. LEON M. LION'S Production.
MARY NEWCOMB in
A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED.
EVENINGS, 8.40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.

RUDOLF STEINER. Nr. Baker-st. Stn. Pad. 8219.
JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY
Dec. 20 and Daily, 2.30. Children's Matinées.
"GINGER AND PICKLES."
"KING HILARY," by A. A. Milne.

ST. JAMES'S. (Gerr. 3903.) NIGHTLY, 8.30.
MATS., WED., SAT., and BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED."
A Ghost Story, in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kendall, Margaretta Scott, J. H. Roberts.
"THE BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS."—*Eve. News.*

SAVOY. 8.15. M., S., 2.30. All seats b'kable. Sm'k'g.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: Exc. of H. B. Irving.
Lessee: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
Dorothy Dickson and Carl Brisson in
André Charlot's *WONDER BAR.*
Elsie Randolph, J. Greenwald, Blaney and Farrar.

SAVOY. Com. Dec. 22, 2.30. Mats. only. Tem. B. 8888.
HUGH MARLEYN presents
ALICE IN WONDERLAND.
Phyllis Bedells and the wonder-child Joy Blackwood.

SCALA. Near Goodge-street Station.
Museum 6010. Tottenham Court-road.
Commencing BOXING DAY and DAILY, 2.30 & 8.
10th YEAR. Bert Coote's Original London Production.
THE WINDMILL MAN.
A Children's Musical Fairy Play by Frederick Bowyer.
BERT COOTE as "THE MAD GARDENER."

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS.—Mon., Dec. 22nd; Fri., 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan. 6th; Wed., 7th; Tues., 13th; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. as usual.

STRAND. Tem. Bar 2660. Prop., KyrleBellew.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
"IT'S A BOY."
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Ediss. Austin Melford.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

THE OLD VIC. To-night, 7.45. Sat., 2.30.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Sat., at 7.45. TANNHAUSER.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) EVENINGS, 8.45
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE, MARIE LOHR. Mon., Sat., 2.45.

WHITEHALL THEATRE, Whitehall, S.W.1.
(Reg. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
Christmas Mat., Boxing Day & Sat., Dec. 27, at 2.30.
*THE WAY TO TREA

Imperial and Foreign News

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

LABOUR PARTY DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 11

As the extraordinary Session of Parliament draws to its end it becomes more apparent that Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, will find a disunited Labour Party on his return from Europe. There have been frequent signs of a complete rupture between the right and left wings, but the unorthodox ideas of Cabinet ethics possessed by certain Ministers have thus far prevented the logical outcome of their behaviour.

The Caucus majority is continuing its devastating course and has appointed Mr. Theodore and Mr. Curtin to advise Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, and Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, in financial matters. It would have gone further and insisted on Mr. Theodore and Mr. Curtin being equally responsible with Mr. Fenton, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Anstey (Minister of Health and Repatriation) for the Cabinet's financial policy when the negotiations with the Board of the Commonwealth Bank were resumed. Mr. Lyons took up the stand that the move amounted to a want of confidence in the Cabinet, whereupon the extremists desisted, though they would not admit defeat. The influence of Mr. Theodore and Mr. Curtin will be used to press the Commonwealth Bank to release credits; they also favour the extension of the period for balancing the Budget.

The financial aspirations of the extremists in another direction have been thwarted for the time being. The Nationalist majority in the Senate took the business out of the Government's hands to-day, and postponed the Central Reserve Bank Bill till after Parliament reassembles next year. Mr. Scullin will now have to decide whether this measure shall be used to force a dissolution of both Houses, which the extremists are anxious shall take place before the electors are thoroughly disillusioned.

Mr. Lyons has left Canberra for Melbourne, where he will assist at the final rallies in support of the Conversion Loan, which is expected to be successful. Thereafter Mr. Lyons will go to Tasmania to attend the farewell to Sir James O'Grady, the State Governor. In spite of the Caucus, Mr. Lyons has not deviated a single inch from his advocacy of the loan, and his many admirers are confident that the loan's success will place him in the most favourable position when the day of reckoning comes for the extremists, who have tried to frustrate the efforts of Mr. Lyons and are seriously endangering the Commonwealth.

MR. SCULLIN IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 11

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived in Rome this evening from Florence and was met at the station by Mr. Osborne, the Councillor, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the First Secretary, of the British Embassy. There were also present officials from the Italian Foreign Office and Mr. Bewley, the Minister to the Holy See of the Irish Free State.

Mr. Scullin will have an audience to-morrow at noon with the Pope, to whom he will be presented by Mr. Bewley. It is also probable that Mr. Scullin will have a conversation with Signor Mussolini to-morrow evening, and that in that case the question of the Italian emigrants debarred from landing in Australia will be discussed. An appointment has also been made for Mr. Scullin to see Signor Grandi in the morning. Signor Grandi will afterwards entertain Mr. Scullin at an informal luncheon.

N.S.W. UPPER HOUSE

NEW MOVE TO PREVENT ABOLITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, DEC. 11

Two members of the New South Wales Legislative Council [the Upper House] to-day applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Sir John Peden, President of the Council, from presenting to the Governor for the Royal Assent the Bills abolishing the Legislative Council. The Government, through its counsel, challenged the jurisdiction of the Court, but Mr. Justice Long Innes granted an injunction until Monday for the purpose of referring the matter to the full Court.

The Premier, Mr. Lang, informed a trade unionist deputation that he would introduce a Bill for a 44-hour week before Christmas.

AUSTRALIAN STATE GOVERNORSHIPS

THE LINK WITH THE "OLD COUNTRY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), DEC. 11

Sir William Campion, the Governor of Western Australia, in a further reference to his impending departure and to the appointment of a successor, said he had tried to keep the King, the British Government, and the people of the Old Country informed in regard to public opinion in Western Australia. He believed he was right in saying that the majority of Western Australian people desired that the next Governor should be appointed in the same manner as formerly.

The newspaper *West Australian* endorses Sir William Campion's view, and declares that any suggestion of destroying this intimate link between the King and the people of Western Australia would be unthinkable.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, DEC. 11

During the debate in the Tasmanian House of Assembly on the proposed provision of £750 a year for the Lieutenant-Governor of the State after the departure of Sir James O'Grady, the Governor, whose place it is not intended immediately to fill, Mr. McPhee, the Premier, read a letter from Sir Herbert Nicholls, the Chief Justice, on whom the office of Lieutenant-Governor would devolve, dissociating himself from the proposal.

Sir Herbert Nicholls announced his intention not to continue to hold the office if, after a fair trial, he incurred financial loss. He suggested that the Government should find somebody possessed of a substantial private income for the position.

HOBART, Dec. 11.—In the House of Assembly to-day motions proposing the abolition of the State Governorship and of the Legislative Council were rejected.—*Reuter.*

A CANBERRA telegram states that the Gold Bounty Bill, which provides for a bonus of £1 per ounce on all gold produced in Australia in excess of the average yield for the years 1929-30, and 1930-31, has now been passed by the House of Representatives and by the Senate.—*Reuter.*

RED TERRORISM IN RUMANIA

SOVIET AGENTS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, DEC. 11

On December 8, Gojhevitzki, an agent of the Galatz Sûreté, was found gagged, bound, and shot in a room in a Galatz inn. Though seriously wounded he was able to describe his assailants, who have been arrested. It was at first thought that the case was one of ordinary attempted murder, but it has since been proved to have been a terrorist attempt by three Soviet agents. It appears that Gojhevitzki was on the track of three suspects, who, to get rid of him, enticed him into the inn and attempted to force him to go with them to Russia. On his resisting they bound and gagged him, and their leader shot him. Thinking they had killed him, they made off.

At the inquiry which followed their arrest the miscreants admitted that they were in the service of the Soviet, which had charged them with the preparation of terrorist acts. The leader, who worked under the assumed name of Radion Rosalenko, said that he had been engaged on Communist work since the beginning of 1928 in the Constanta-Braila district, where he acted on instructions from the centre at Kieff. He frequently journeyed to Kieff, crossing the River Dniester [which forms the Soviet-Rumanian border] clandestinely, to receive orders, money, and explosives. At the time of his arrest he had in his possession two bombs and quantities of T.N.T., which he had been instructed to bury at a spot on the Constanta-Murfatlar road, where there was already a store of bombs and explosives, to be used when necessary on instructions from Kieff. Rosalenko was also engaged on espionage.

The other two terrorists, called Comrade Misha and Mashlevski, had also worked for the Soviet since early in 1928, when they were taken on after producing proof that they had taken a prominent part in the Tatar Bunar rising three years ago. Like Rosalenko they kept in close touch with Kieff, travelling there from time to time to collect funds for their work and explosives, which they buried not far from Focsani. They admitted having engineered several railway explosions in Rumania during the past two years, and having placed several bombs in a coal depôt in Galatz station as recently as December.

The arrest of the three terrorists has led to the discovery of further accomplices, whom the authorities hope to arrest also.

*** In September, 1927, there was a series of Bolshevist raids into Bessarabia, where plans were made to form a Moldavian Soviet Republic on the Dniester. The population of Tatar Bunar, on the coast, helped the raiders by covering their landing from motor-boats.

BOLIVIAN FINANCES

COMMISSION'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 11

Members of a Bolivian financial commission will arrive here to-morrow to conduct negotiations with foreign creditors. The commission consists of Señores Alberto Palacios, general manager of the Central Bank of Bolivia; Carlos Victor Aramayo, Bolivian Minister in London; and J. Arturo Arguedas, an official of the Patino Mines. Señor Arguedas, who is already resident in New York, has been preparing the ground for his colleagues.

The leading interests with whom conversations will be carried on are Chase-Equitable and Dillon Read. The object is to arrive at some arrangement whereby the burden of the foreign debt service, which now threatens the political and social structure of Bolivia, may be made more tolerable. Payments for the service of the debt amount to $6,000,000 annually. Since the Government revenues are largely dependent on the tin market, the heavy slump in the price of tin has created a serious budgetary situation, besides involving the principal industry of Bolivia in a depression even more grave than that experienced by other South American countries less dependent on the price of a single product.

The result is a heavy increase in taxation and a growth of unemployment which would constitute an immediate threat to the stability of the country were it not that labour in Bolivia is almost entirely unorganized. Well-informed opinion in Wall-street dismisses as baseless the theory that such evidences of unrest as have been reported are due to the influence of Communist agitation. They have been occasioned rather by the immediate pressure of economic distress, and it is believed that unless some relief for this distress can be found the situation may become menacing. Wall-street is therefore awaiting the visit of the financial commissioners in a very sympathetic spirit. It is taken for granted that the commissioners' proposals will involve either a refunding of the foreign debt on cheaper terms or the issue of a new loan.

MORE UNREST IN CUBA

STUDENTS' CLASHES WITH POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 11.

Señor Machado, the President of Cuba, this afternoon issued a decree suspending constitutional guarantees throughout the island because of increasing unrest. The announcement of the decree was made at a time when serious clashes between students and police were occurring in the streets of Havana, the police using firearms in attempts to disperse demonstrators.

The police have been making arrests of students at many places in the island and sending their prisoners to Havana by train. Yesterday, when they were taking 16 students to the railway station at Sagua La Grande, they were attacked by a number of other students. In the *mêlée* the police shot and killed one student and wounded six more. Several clashes have also occurred between students and police at the railway station at Havana, apparently as the outcome of attempts to rescue prisoners.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, DEC. 11

The Earl of Athlone, the retiring Governor-General of South Africa, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge arrived here by special train this morning and later left for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where they will be the guests of the Governor, Sir Cecil Rodwell.

After a few days at Salisbury they will return to Bulawayo on Tuesday, attend a civic garden party, and leave the same day for Broken Hill and the copper belt. They will spend Christmas in Katanga and will go thence to Bukama, Kongolo, Stanleyville, Entebbe, the Sudan, and then down the Nile to Cairo, where they will arrive on March 13 or 14.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE

CONGRESS AND "CREED OF VIOLENCE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11

The speech of Mr. Subhas Bose, the Mayor, yesterday in supporting the resolution expressing the Calcutta Corporation's abhorrence of the Writers' Buildings outrage, has caused much surprise in Congress circles because of its frank admission of the failure of the Congress to convert the country to the cult of non-violence.

The shooting incidents were (Mr. Bose said) "a confession of the temporary failure of the Congress programme and also of the temporary failure of the Congress leaders to influence cent. per cent. the younger generation in the country." Why was it that, in spite of the best efforts of the Congress leaders, they had failed to influence the minds and judgment of the younger generation? They had failed because the Congress programme had not achieved freedom for India. Until it did so it would fail to convert the whole population and country.

This notable utterance by one of the most active leaders of the Congress was prompted by the action of Mr. Biswas, a member of the Council, who has achieved a reputation by his unceasing opposition to the majority [Congress] party in the Corporation, and who yesterday presented a resolution condemning the crime and expressing abhorrence at "the dastardly outrage."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Biswas said: "To our shame and humiliation we must confess that within the past few months we have witnessed, not one or two, but a series of such outrages, which have shocked the whole community, as they have humiliated the Province. These outrages afford a clear indication of the existence of a deep-seated, well-organized conspiracy to subvert the Government by a policy of terrorism." While admitting that the Congress was opposed to the creed of violence, he asked whether no responsibility or duty was thrown upon the leaders of the Congress to do something to make a repetition of such incidents impossible.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDIST METHODS

MANUFACTURED MARTYRDOM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 11

Reports from the Junnar *Taluka* [revenue area] in the Poona District, where there has been much trouble through breaches of the Forest Laws, show that the whole countryside is now quiet, and that the collector during a recent tour experienced no opposition.

The way in which Congress propaganda is carried on is illustrated by photographs published in Congress newspapers in Bombay of a large meeting on Tuesday in honour of the "Martyrdom" of Maniklal Said, who was said to have died in Murshidabad Gaol after hunger-striking 60 days. In the same issue of the newspapers there appears an official contradiction of Maniklal's death and a statement that no such person has been hunger-striking nor died as the result of a hunger-strike.

The Bombay *Evening News*, commenting on the incident, says the contradiction will not worry the Congress, which is only anxious to maintain its campaign and anti-Government propaganda, and which, if unable to find a genuine grievance, is always ready to manufacture one.

VICEROY IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11

Following the cancellation of the visit of the Viceroy to the Scottish Churches College, it was announced to-night that the Viceroy has abandoned his intention to visit Serampore College on Saturday and that the Metropolitan will preside at the annual convocation. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin attended a reception by the Yorkshire Society of Calcutta this afternoon.

VALENCIA STRIKE ENDED

GENERAL STRIKE BEGUN AT CADIZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 11

The general strike at Valencia ended last night. To-day the situation is normal, except that several strikes which had begun before the general strike continue. The manifesto issued by the Federation of Trade Unions at Valencia calling on the workers, with the exception of the wood, shipbuilding, artificial stone, and chemical trades, to resume work, says:—

Labour has given a fine example of discipline and social solidarity, which allows great hope for the future. The importance of our organization, which extends to all trades, has been proved, and the same discipline must be shown in returning to work as in coming out on strike.

The hand of the Sindicato Unico is clearly shown in the case of the woodworkers at Valencia, who have now been on strike for six weeks, as all demands for increased wages were granted by the employers some time ago. They refused only to recognize the Sindicato Unico.

There was a general strike to-day at Cadiz, which was called last night after a meeting of the unions. The pretext was sympathy with the strike of masons. Strikers picketed the streets and upset some vegetable carts. They rushed into the new Hotel Atlantico, causing some alarm among the guests, but, having brought out the waiters, who, they thought, should have joined the strike and who had not, they retired satisfied.

Unrest has made itself felt in the peseta exchange, which declined to-day to 45.20 to the pound sterling.

THE OUSTRIC CASE

FORMER MINISTER'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 11

M. Raoul Péret, the Minister of Justice in the outgoing Government, appeared to-day before the Parliamentary committee of inquiry which is investigating the Oustric case, and gave an account of the circumstances in which he had on June 23, 1926, again as a member of an outgoing Cabinet, given his authorization as Minister of Finance for the quotation on the Bourse of shares in the Italian artificial silk company Snia Viscosa.

The gist of M. Péret's evidence was that his Ministry had been approached in the usual way, and that the whole affair had been treated as an ordinary application, having no particular significance. From the financial point of view there were arguments for and against the granting of the authorization, but diplomatic considerations, urged with vigour and insistence by the French Ambassador in Rome, M. René Besnard, and the Quai d'Orsay had preponderated. It might have been better to wait, he added, but at all events he had signed. M. Péret then went on to describe how, having returned to the rank of Senator, he had acceded to the request of M. Oustric, whose company was interested in the Snia Viscosa shares, to become one of his legal advisers. During the time that he had so acted, that is to say, until he broke the connexion on becoming a member of M. Tardieu's Cabinet in March, 1929, he had received from the Oustric group payments at the rate of £800 a year.

After hearing this evidence the Committee intimated that it would hear M. Péret on a future occasion, and adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ARTIGLIO WRECK

DIVERS' EXAMINATION DELAYED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BELLE ILE, DEC. 11

To-day a strong west wind howled among the Napoleonic bastions of Le Palais, and drove a multitude of white caps before it over the green waters of Quiberon Bay. Between Belle Ile and the mainland, the low island of Houat, near which the Artiglio lies, sometimes stood out sharply in a burst of sunshine and sometimes vanished behind a curtain of rain. There is a small community of fishermen on Houat. Their cottages were shaken and in some cases damaged by the explosion on Sunday, and their boats were threatened by a great wave which swept their beaches a few minutes later.

In the present state of the sea it would be hopeless to attempt an examination of the Artiglio. The divers of the Rostro can only wait for better weather. Their task will be difficult in any case. The floods of the past few weeks, swollen rivers, and rough seas have made the water near the coast exceptionally muddy, and even at only 50ft. below the surface visibility is very bad. This is probably one reason why the Artiglio's divers failed to find any special indication of danger in the Florence. The Sorima Company naturally do not want to run any more risks. It is always dangerous to dive to a ship which has been damaged by an explosion, because it is covered with jagged and unstable wreckage. For these reasons the hope of recovering the bodies of the dead is not great.

Three of the survivors are still in hospital. They are all doing well, and will be able to leave for Italy in a few days. All of them naturally are very much shaken, and with their aches and pains and jumpy nerves they get little sleep.

Various sidelights have been shed on the disaster by later talks with the survivors. Evidently all who were in the bows of the ship (except one man who was in the forecastle) and all who were not badly injured and could fight their way clear of her as she sank were saved. Those who were in the stern and below decks were lost. Some of them were seen to take refuge from falling débris in the engine-room hatchway and the hatchway leading to the engineers' quarters, which both face astern. There they must have been trapped by the water. Directly after the explosion a violent wind—the back draught—swept the ship and whirled the survivors off their feet.

STEWARD'S ADVENTURES

The hero of the occasion was the little steward Gino Filippini, who had never been to sea until this summer. He was swept forward along the deck and fetched up against the coaming of the open divers' hold, where the cylindrical inspection shell and the articulated diving shell were kept. Into this he fell, and the sea poured in on top of him. After a nightmare struggle with the great steel limbs of the robot-like diving shell he clambered out of the hold and managed to get astride a wooden hatch cover, on which he floated, while other buoyant objects shot up round him with murderous force. Four other survivors were floating near him and two more farther away, and Filippini, who was the youngest and probably the worst scared of the lot, sang and shouted through his chattering teeth to encourage the others, and cheered the Rostro when she drew near.

The diver Gianni's body was still warm when they picked it up, and for over an hour the crew of the Rostro tried to revive him by artificial respiration. He was badly wounded in the head and side. The diver Bargellini, who is among the missing, was looking forward to finding a small daughter in Italy. She was born last September and christened Egiziana in memory of the finding of the sunken P. and O. liner Egypt.

Before being laid up at Brest for the winter the Rostro will place three special buoys, with encircling bands of timber to protect them against being holed by passing ships, over the Egypt to mark her through the winter, instead of the lighter working buoys. A short time ago a French naval sloop, returning from duty with the Newfoundland fishing fleet, approached Brest at night in foggy weather. Although the sloop had wireless, her captain had not received the notice to pilots for weeks, and he and his crew were the only seamen in those waters who did not know that the Egypt had been found. It was a distinct shock to them, therefore, to find themselves, at a point which they supposed to be 30 miles off the Armen Light, suddenly surrounded by large red buoys.

They hastily reversed their engines (nearly bisecting one of Commendatore Quaglia's best steel hawsers in the process) and frantically called upon all wireless stations on the coast to tell them where they were. At the same time they took a cast of the lead, and their bewilderment increased when it showed a depth of over 60 fathoms. The wireless stations coldly informed them that they were neither off their course nor suffering from hallucinations, but lying exactly over the wreck of the Egypt in a buoyed area which all navigators were particularly requested to avoid; at which the sloop, still somewhat incredulous, made steam for Brest with extreme caution and in a properly chastened state of mind.

THE SAFETY OF TOURS CATHEDRAL

HEAVY TRAFFIC FORBIDDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 11

The Mayor of Tours has issued an order forbidding heavy traffic in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral. The stability of the Cathedral gives no cause for alarm, but this step has been taken at the instance of M. Bray, the architect in charge of the historic monuments of the Department of Indre et Loire, in order to prevent any possibility of damage being done to the north tower, of which the foundations have shown signs of sinking.

The north tower stands upon a Gallo-Roman substructure and appears to be less solidly built than the rest of the Cathedral. A few years ago a fissure appeared at the level of the second storey of the tower and temporary measures were immediately taken to prevent it from spreading. A plan for the general reinforcement of the tower with concrete and chains has now been drawn up and will soon be put into effect. M. Bray considers that every possible cause of vibration in the immediate vicinity of the tower should be removed in order to facilitate the work.

WHOOPING COUGH HAVOC IN THE SOLOMONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, DEC. 11

Reports received on the return of the Melanesian mission steamer Southern Cross state that about 500 children are believed to have died in the Solomon Islands during a serious epidemic of whooping cough. The epidemic began before the arrival of the Southern Cross and was abating when the vessel left the group.

*** A letter from the Bishop of Melanesia, appealing for subscriptions for a new vessel to take the place of the Southern Cross, which he says is now worn out after 27 years' service, appeared in *The Times* yesterday.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

M. STEEG'S MISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 11

President Doumergue this morning summoned M. Théodore Steeg to the Elysée and asked him to form a Government. Like his predecessors in what is becoming a thankless task, M. Steeg asked for time to consult his political friends before definitely replying. Late this evening he announced that he would call upon M. Doumergue to-morrow morning and acquaint him with the progress of his efforts. Meanwhile M. Tardieu and his supporters continue to demand adequate representation in the Cabinet, and the Socialist-Radicals continue to demand their exclusion. After announcing this morning that he had in view a coalition based on a truce of the parties under the banner of loyalty to the principles of the Republic, M. Steeg embarked upon the customary round of conversations, beginning with M. Poincaré, M. Briand, and M. Tardieu.

In selecting M. Steeg the President was following the practice of summoning a representative of the group which overthrew the late Cabinet. M. Steeg has been a member of the Senate since 1914, and represents the Department of the Seine. He belongs to the Democratic Left, which in the Senate corresponds to the Socialist-Radical group in the Chamber, and he holds a high place in the councils of the party.

In no quarter are M. Steeg's prospects of success in his new mission considered to be very bright. The decision taken by the Socialist-Radicals yesterday not to cooperate in any Cabinet with either M. Tardieu or members of the group led by M. Marin virtually put an end to all prospects of reconciliation between the Left and M. Tardieu's late majority. To-day, in the course of an article in *L'Ere Nouvelle*, M. Herriot still further defines the position of the Socialist-Radicals. They do not want, he says, anything in the nature of a national union of all the parties such as was formed by M. Poincaré in 1926. Nor do they believe in a party truce. They interpret the vote of the Senate (by which M. Tardieu was placed in a minority of three) as implying that the majority in the Chamber must be shifted to the Left, and therefore include themselves. Hence their intention to oppose anything in the nature of a revival or simple extension of M. Tardieu's late majority. On the other hand, M. Herriot does not say how this result is to be achieved so long as the groups which supported M. Tardieu in the Chamber remain loyal to their former chief.

EINSTEIN AND NEW YORK REPORTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 11

Professor Einstein arrived in New York in the Belgenland this morning. In spite of his frequently expressed terror of New York newspaper men, he submitted to a somewhat turbulent 15 minutes' interview by massed reporters of the city, and for a further 15 minutes faced the batteries of Press cameras.

On his arrival at the pier he retired to his cabin and locked himself in, to protect himself from "these men like wolves—each anxious to get a bite at me." From the seclusion of his cabin he made a short speech of greeting to the United States, which was broadcast over the Continent by a chain of wireless stations. He spoke in German, and his speech was then translated by his wife.

GERMAN BAN ON "ALL QUIET" FILM

CENSORS' DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 11

The Board of Censorship to-day banned throughout Germany the talking film *All Quiet on the Western Front*—on an appeal from the decision of the first censor that it "did full justice to the courage, steadfastness, and comradeship of the German soldier"—as likely to injure German prestige abroad. A Foreign Office representative said that his Department had changed the opinion expressed when the film was passed for exhibition, and now felt that it was injurious to German standing. In some quarters here it is thought that German prestige may suffer more through the ban than the film.

A Reichswehr Ministry representative reaffirmed the view that the film brought the German soldier into contempt, and a representative of the Ministry of the Interior said it endangered law and order. The Board of Censorship did not in its finding adopt this surprising view. Save for one organized disturbance the film has been shown several times nightly in perfect order to audiences which have been deeply impressed, every seat being sold out long in advance.

Thus, as the Socialist *Vorwärts* predicted, the ugliness of war may not be shown in Germany. The Board of Censorship is ostensibly independent in its decisions, but its action was predicted by the entire Press. It is generally interpreted as a capitulation of authority to the young men (of whom the great majority never knew the War and only a tiny minority can have seen the film) who have lately been parading round Berlin.

AN ARTIFICIAL AGITATION

The film, however, has been only a pretext for a political demonstration. Even the Nationalist Press has made little complaint against it. It was argued that different versions, more hostile to Germany, were shown abroad, but that could have been said of many films, such as *Wings* and *The Big Parade*, which have had successful runs here—in, moreover, theatres of the Ufa, the chief proprietor of which, Herr Hugenberg, in his capacity as Nationalist leader, telegraphed to President von Hindenburg to "end this scandal," while his newspaper presses were printing programmes of the film.

The ban imposed after six days of obviously artificial agitation under a régime which has shown so firm a hand in other matters, is bound to be regarded as a direct encouragement by the extremists now busy in fostering hatred and glorifying war among the younger generation, who have been boasting that they would go on until they gained their way. Several members of the Prussian Cabinet, including Herr Severing, the Minister of the Interior, and a large number of senior officers of the Berlin police, saw the film to-day, and agreed that it contained nothing objectionable and was excellent propaganda against war.

The representative of the American producers announced shortly before the Board gave its decision to-day that the film would be withdrawn irrespective of the Board's ruling.

A revision of the scale of contributions to the League of Nations by member States is being considered by the Committee on Allocation of Expenses now sitting at GENEVA. It is proposed that the new scale of contributions should be based on the national Budgets for 1930, and on an economic index which would take into account such factors as agricultural and mineral production and foreign trade.

Telegrams in Brief

A message from TOULON states that the police have arrested at Hyères an Italian named Victor Dao on suspicion of espionage.

The death occurred at TORONTO on Wednesday of Mr. Watkin Mills, a well-known Canadian singer, who sang at the coronations of King Edward VII. and King George V. He was 74.—*Reuter.*

The bodyguard of the Protogueroffist leader Parlitcheff was assassinated in his home in SOFIA yesterday by emissaries of the Mihailoffist faction of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization.

An International Congress for aerial security was opened in PARIS on Wednesday by the President of the Republic. The Congress, which is presided over by Marshal Lyautey, is attended by delegates from 42 countries.

A proposal to open three new and powerful inland broadcasting stations, in addition to the two existing stations at Bombay and Calcutta, will be considered by the INDIAN Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee on December 20.

A five-year course of research into Canadian social problems is to be begun at McGill University, MONTREAL, next year with an investigation of unemployment under the direction of Dr. L. C. Marsh, of the University's Department of Political Economy.

The High Court of BOMBAY yesterday gave judgment in the appeal by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against a sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on him on a charge of defaming Sir Pheroze Sethna, chairman of directors of the Central Bank of India. The Court confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs.1,000 [£75].

CATS IN TRAJAN'S FORUM

EVICTION ORDER SERVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 11

The eviction order which has since last August been hanging over the heads of the cats living in Trajan's Forum has now been delivered, and the Roman Animal Lovers' Society has been requested to remove them "within a short period."

The reassuring prospect then held out that the cats would be taken away comfortably in a motor-lorry to a healthy suburban resort and there pass their days living on the dole at the public expense has proved false. In these days of economic crisis room cannot be found even in the most "totalitarian" State for the tribe of over 100 cats which, "owing to their archaeological incompatibility," have to be removed.

The society is now faced with the "unhappy dilemma" of either themselves "suppressing" the animals by the most humanitarian means or allowing them to be "eliminated" by the employees of the city authorities, unless people can be found to afford hospitality to the animals. The society offers to provide for the transport of the cats, their maintenance, and their treatment when sick. It would appear that this appeal will not be made in vain. Although the notice appeared only this morning, already 20 offers have been received by the society, which is determined to save the cats at all costs, even if the present good response should not be maintained.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, DEC. 11

The two Chambers of the Swiss Parliament to-day met in Federal Assembly and elected Federal Councillor Heinrich Haeberlin as President, and Federal Councillor Giuseppe Motta, as vice-President of the Confederation for 1931.

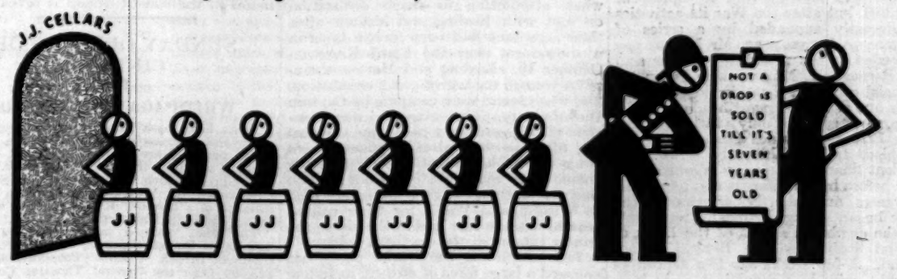
M. Haeberlin was President also in 1926. He lived for some time in England, and is considered an authority on Shakespeare. He is a jurist and was for seven years chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police.

The National Council yesterday passed the military estimates for 1931. These will be about 12,000,000f. higher than the normal estimates, to provide for the purchase of new equipment and military material.

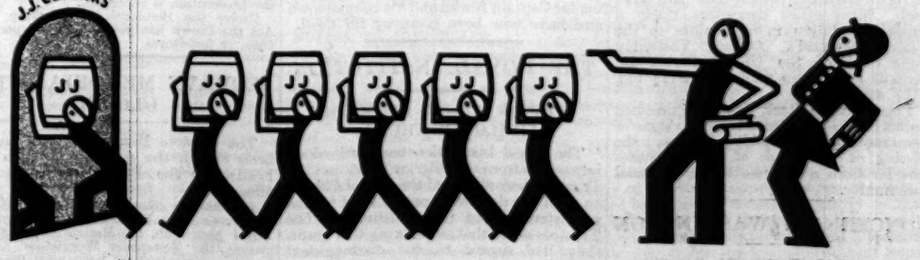
Other Foreign News on following page

★★★ Not a drop is sold till it's seven years old!

"You can come out now, boys. Law says three years is long enough for whiskey to mature."



"Stop! What have you got to say in face of this ancient proclamation?"



"Back you go, boys. And go on growing smoother, softer, richer—for at least another four years."

John Jameson ★★★ whiskey

Distilled several times over—from home-grown cereals only. Matured over seven years—in selected casks. Bottled pure—unblended with any other spirit. Made—regardless of time and expense—from a recipe discovered 150 years ago. The J.J. you buy to-day was distilled before 1923.

BANK FAILURE IN U.S.

LIABILITIES OF £40,000,000

CLEARING HOUSE ACTION

EFFORTS TO AVERT A CRISIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 11

The Bank of United States at 535, Fifth Avenue, and its 59 branches, which are all in this city, was closed to-day by the State Superintendent of Banks.

This is the largest bank failure that has ever occurred in New York. At the time of its latest published statement the bank had 400,000 depositors, with $202,972,000 (£40,594,000) in deposits, and its capital was $25,250,000 (£5,050,000), and surplus and undivided profits $17,156,000 (£3,431,000).

Immediately after it was announced that the bank had been closed by the banking authorities, the Assistant Attorney-General of New York announced that he had been secretly investigating for a month allegations of depositors that the bank had sold them shares of its stock combined with shares in an affiliated company for dealing in securities, Bankus Corporation, with a guarantee against loss for one year, and that this guarantee was not made good.

The banks comprising the Clearing House Association have agreed to make loans at 5 per cent. against the net claims of depositors of the Bank of United States up to 50 per cent. of these claims. In addition the Association admitted to membership this morning the Manufacturers' Trust Company, the Public National Bank and Trust Company, and the International Trust Company, which were included in a proposed merger with the Bank of United States which was abandoned on Monday night. Their admission to the Clearing House is virtually an endorsement of their soundness, and it is hoped in financial quarters that this action will go a long way to restore public confidence.

DEPOSITORS' ANXIETY

A certain amount of anxiety exists here, however, as to the effect abroad and among foreigners in this country of the announcement that the Bank of United States has failed because of the widespread misconception that its name meant that it was a governmental institution.

The position of the Bank of United States has been a cause of concern to bankers and the State Banking Department for some weeks, but until yesterday it was hoped that one of the big Wall-street banks could be induced to take it over. Yesterday afternoon the situation became acute when there was a run of 5,000 depositors on one of the branches of the bank in the Bronx and smaller runs broke out at branches in New York's ghetto. The Federal Reserve Bank gave aid to the limit of its ability under the law, but it could do no more after the Bank of United States' supply of paper eligible for rediscount ran out.

Last night there was a conference of the most important bankers of the city, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Mr. Herbert Lehman. Among those present were the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and the Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Owen D. Young, Deputy Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, and Mr. Francis D. Bartow, of Morgans, together with the chairmen and presidents of the biggest banks of the country. The conference lasted until 4 a.m., those present trying vainly to avert a situation which some of them said frankly to-day is one of the most difficult since 1907.

Because of the possible psychological influence of the failure of so large a bank, and particularly of a bank bearing such a name, it was hoped to avoid having it actually fail, but none of the banks asked to take it over was willing to accept the responsibility of dealing with a type of business unfamiliar to its staff.

SHARE SELLING

The Bank of United States was founded in 1913 by Mr. Joseph Marcus, who had founded a bank for wage-earners in 1908. It had at first a capital of $100,000, but after the War its activities were greatly expanded by a series of mergers. A few years ago Mr. Marcus was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Mr. Bernard K. Marcus, who began his financial career as a cashier in the bank. He is one of the youngest heads of banks in the country, being only a little over 40.

In 1928 the Bankus Corporation was organized to take the place of an independent financial company organized the year before by Mr. Marcus and one of his associates, and shortly afterwards the bank began selling certificates representing the combined shares of the Bank of United States and the Bankus Corporation. A few weeks ago two depositors brought suits in a municipal court here alleging that they had been guaranteed by the manager of one of the bank's branches that the bank would repurchase at any time within a year, without loss to them, shares for which they paid $198 each. Many other depositors made a similar allegation in complaints to the Attorney-General's Office. Yesterday these Bank of the United States and Bankus units were quoted at $11¼ bid, $13¼ asked.

Prices on the Stock Exchange declined somewhat to-day, but showed no signs of demoralization, possibly because the closing of the Bank of United States was far from a surprise to the financial community.

CONCERN IN WASHINGTON

POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE FAILURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11

The news of the failure of the Bank of United States was received here at the Treasury and in Congress with feelings not easily distinguishable from dismay. The name of the institution conveyed to those who are ignorant of its status such serious implications that one of the principal news agencies received from Sweden a request to be informed whether the United States Treasury had closed its doors. The officials immediately concerned with Government finance were left in doubt whether the sort of reassuring statement they would otherwise have immediately issued would not be interpreted by the ill-informed as proof that a central bank had failed, and help to precipitate a run on other institutions dealing largely with immigrant deposits.

From the Capitol came a statement signed by Mr. McFadden, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, pointing out that the Bank of United States had nothing to do with the Government, but this was all. There is, of course, nothing that either the Senate or the House can do, but, even if there were, it is worth noting that in the recent allocation of committee positions to new Senators Mr. James Davis, the former Secretary of Labour, was sent to the Committee on Banking and Currency, while Mr. Dwight Morrow, once a partner in the house of Morgan, went to the Committee on Labour. On the legislative side of the Government special competence is not necessarily utilized, and exceptional competence tends to arouse jealousy rather than admiration.

Bank failures have been distressingly frequent in this country for a long time past, but this is the first of any commanding size since the slump in the Stock Market ushered in the depression. It has deepened the nervousness which is apparent both in the Senate and in the House—the nervousness which finds vent in savage attacks on the President whenever the occasion serves. Mr. Hoover spoke the truth when he said the other day that there were men who were "playing politics at the expense of human misery," but the opportunity to throw a *tu quoque* back at him was not to be resisted, and when it had been done there was an end of harmony.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIGHT

The President is evidently aware of this, and aware also of the fact that there is hardly a man in the Senate or the House who is genuinely his friend. The statement from the White House which caused so much rumpus was a deliberate assertion of himself, and so was his dispatch of the World Court Protocols to the Senate so soon after. He is, so to speak, daring his enemies to come on, and if there are some of his intimates who applaud him, there are nevertheless others who know that the question is ultimately—to borrow a famous phrase of the Civil War time—whether he is strong enough to "fight it out on this line, if it takes all the summer." Mr. Hoover is occasionally charged with lack of courage. It would be more true to say that he hates a fight, which is not the same thing. But he will have a fight on his hands for three months to come.

The dangers ahead of him were described to me this morning by a man whose knowledge of domestic politics is profound, and who sought an illustration in the national card game.

Politics, he said, is a good deal like poker. When the cards are running against him the wise player stays out of the pots, and waits for the luck to turn. The political cards have been against the President for more than a year, but he is going into pot after pot. He may "chip away" everything he had unless he changes his game.

One effect of the deepening nervousness of Congress, however, is to reduce the likelihood that those who wish to create a situation making the calling of the new Congress into Special Session will be disappointed. If things are to grow worse, the average member of either House would rather be anywhere than in Washington, where he may be accused by public opinion of breeding business uncertainty. The question of the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice may show which way the wind is blowing. For every Senator against the proposal there are five who would vote for it, but, this notwithstanding, it is possible that a resolution may be introduced and carried postponing all consideration of the matter for a year—in other words, until December, 1931, when the new Congress assembles. And, if there is to be no Special Session, Mr. Hoover will have been lucky for the first time since he took the office of President.

TWO MONTHS LOST IN THE SNOW

AEROPLANE RESCUE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER (B.C.), Dec. 11

Two survivors of the party which set out with Captain E. J. Burke in an aeroplane on a mining and prospecting tour and had been lost in the Liard District since October 10 have been found and taken to Whitehorse, Yukon, where they arrived yesterday. They were found, after an arduous and heroic search lasting two months, in the northern wilds of British Columbia by an air pilot named Wasson and a guide named Walsh. The two survivors are Kading, a mechanic, and Marten, a prospector. The rescuing aeroplane had to leave the body of Captain Burke in the bush, and will return for it soon. Captain Burke died from hunger and exposure on November 20, when attempting to reach civilization on foot with Kading and Marten after their aeroplane had been forced down in a snowstorm near the Liard River on October 10. Kading and Marten themselves were in the last stages of exhaustion, and when found were camping by Captain Burke's body. They attracted the attention of Wasson's aeroplane by a signal fire after he had already passed them twice in the last month without seeing them. They had subsisted on one caribou shot by Marten. High tributes are paid to Wasson and Walsh for their gallant search, both on foot and in the air, in the winter rigours of the northern wilds.

The search for the Burke party has engaged a large force of airmen, including men and machines of the Canadian Air Force and United States naval airmen. Captain Robin Renahan and two companions were lost in the waters off the northern coast six weeks ago when searching for Captain Burke and his companions, and have now been given up for dead.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

GIFT OF £16,000 FROM THE PILGRIM TRUST

The Royal Institution has received an intimation from the Pilgrim Trust that the Trustees have allocated the sum of £16,000 to meet the deficiency on the fund for the reconstruction of the Institution. The Trustees state that, in making this grant, they had regard to the distinguished scientific services rendered to the whole community by the Royal Institution for over a century, and to the approaching Faraday Celebrations. They were also not unmindful that the founder of the Royal Institution, Count Rumford, was of American origin.

THE BELGIAN FOG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11

News has just been received from Oostacker, a village near Ghent, stating that five persons there had been taken seriously ill during the fog last week, but that none of them had died. At Flemalle Grande two further autopsies have been ordered.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS

GEN. HERTZOG ON UNITY

THREAT TO RESIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Dec. 11

The remarkable series of speeches made by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, since his return from the Imperial Conference—the dominant feature of which has been a steady denunciation of Republicanism—is causing perturbation and rumblings inside the Nationalist Party. The Prime Minister is well aware of this dissatisfaction, but the only effect has been to encourage him to indulge in a still more vigorous castigation of the people seeking to revive the constitutional issue, which he regards as closed since the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926.

In a speech at a Nationalist gathering here last night General Hertzog continued the attack begun at Bloemfontein, and at the close received a remarkable ovation from an assembly representative of Transvaal Nationalism.

"If after what I said at Bloemfontein (he remarked) it should be said I am a deserter from the Nationalist cause—if that opinion be really held—then it is time there was a change in the leadership. If the Nationalist Party is not prepared to support me I am prepared immediately to relinquish the leadership." The General went on to maintain that the fight which the Nationalists had been waging for a hundred years had now ended, and that the party was now entering on a new task—the unity of white South Africa. If they wanted the Nationalist Party to be a Republican party they had the right to get it, but he also had the right to make propaganda against them, and would use every ounce of his strength, every vestige of his influence, to counter this Republican propaganda and obviate disastrous consequences to South Africa. Both sides in this quarrel had made South Africa a hell long enough.

In conclusion General Hertzog said:—"Now we have our freedom it is absurd to go on fighting, because we have nothing more to fight for. I want to ask you whether any honest man can remain a leader if he be not trusted. It does not require much more to let me understand that you have no confidence in me. I refuse to be your leader if I do not enjoy your confidence. I want to ask those people who accuse me of preaching Botha's policy of conciliation whether they can show that I have ever lost anything for Dutch-speaking South Africa or whether I have done anything to justify being called a traitor to my people. The Nationalist Party must take me as I am or I will not bother them longer with my presence."

Mr. Grobler, leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, proposing a vote of confidence, thanked General Hertzog for obtaining for South Africa freedom absolute, unlimited, and unquestionable.

ATTITUDE OF CAPE NATIONALISTS

POSITION OF DR. MALAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, Dec. 11

General Hertzog's speeches yesterday at Pretoria were a signal political sensation. His denunciation of Republicanism and his threat to resign if inadequately supported are the strongest things General Hertzog has done during his political career.

The speech reached Capetown too late for comment in the morning newspapers, but the *Evening Argus* accepts General Hertzog's declaration with enthusiasm, though it points out that South Africa was as free as it now is when Botha was preaching conciliation. There is muttering by Cape Nationalists, among whom is a considerable Republican element, and if the Republicans had any prominent leader there might be a formidable revolt among the Nationalist Republicans.

Much will depend on the attitude of Dr. Malan (Minister of the Interior), whose views are represented by the Afrikaans newspaper *Die Burger*. *Die Burger* makes a brief acid comment this morning on General Hertzog's luncheon speech at Pretoria [reported in *The Times* yesterday], but announces that it will reveal its views in a considered leading article to-morrow. Should Dr. Malan raise the flag of revolt against General Hertzog the Nationalist Party would be split in a moment, but it is improbable that Dr. Malan will so do. Nevertheless, party readjustment is nearer than ever before, and influences in the Transvaal are working hard for it. The Nationalist prestige has been greatly lessened by the recent hard times.

The situation will remain obscure till the attitude of the Nationalist Republicans and the support they can command in the constituencies is revealed.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

WRITS AGAINST OWNERS

Writs have been issued against the owners of several cinemas in Central London under which penalties are claimed in respect of the opening of their theatres on Sundays. The proceedings, which are under the Sunday Observance Act, 1781, have been taken at the instance of a member of the public, a woman living at South Hackney.

The sums claimed include £30,000 from Associated British Cinemas, £40,000 from the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, and £25,000 from the General Theatres Corporation. The companies concerned have to enter an appearance to the writs within eight days.

Under the Sunday Observance Act, proprietors are liable to a penalty of £200 for each breach, those in control £100, and doorkeepers and those who receive money £50 each, where the prosecution is successful.

Under the Remission of Penalties, 1875, Act the Crown has power to remit penalties, fines, or forfeitures.

SEGRAVE MEMORIAL FUND CLOSED

The Segrave Memorial Fund has now been closed, the donations, which were headed by the Prince of Wales, being adequate.

An awarding committee, consisting of representatives of the Royal Automobile Club, the Royal Aero Club, the Marine Motoring Association, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Royal Aeronautical Society, and the Institution of Automobile Engineers, will sit each January to review the achievements of the previous year, and the memorial trophy will be awarded to the British subject of either sex who, in their judgment, has accomplished the most outstanding demonstration of the possibilities of transport by land, air, or water.

One thousand pounds has been set aside to defray the cost of the trophy, which will probably be a triptych in gold. A replica of the trophy will be given to the holder, to become his property on each occasion that the award is made.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estate.
Killinghall (Rubber) Development.
Paraguay Central Railway.
S. Smith and Sons (Motor Accessories).

UNIONISTS AND ECONOMY

THE "COUNT-OUT"

GROWTH OF CIVIL SERVICE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The principal subject of conversation in the lobbies of the House of Commons yesterday was the "count-out" which occurred on Wednesday evening on Sir John Davidson's resolution calling for economy in the national expenditure, which, it was felt, had struck a severe blow at the whole system of private members' business. The Conservative Whips can hardly be blamed for the incident. They had issued a two-lined whip reminding members of the debate, and they have no power to enforce attendance on a private members' day. They had assumed that at least 40 members of the party would be sufficiently interested in the subject to be present, and they had therefore allowed members to carry out their speaking engagements.

But one drawback of the new arrangement by which Wednesday is wholly a private members' day is that members habitually make both their political and social engagements for that day. They point out that even when a resolution is carried the Government may indicate, as it did after the recent debate on the position of pre-War pensioners, that it proposes to do nothing whatever, and they argue that there is no use in their remaining in attendance. They had apparently overlooked the fact that the Leader of the Opposition, in his recent manifesto, put the need for drastic national economy in the forefront of his programme. Even yesterday they did not seem to realize that they had placed Mr. Baldwin in a most humiliating position. It must be remembered also that the Whips have had the greatest difficulty in securing a full attendance of Conservative members even when a three-lined Whip has been issued.

It is understood that the Conservative Party will oppose the Bill which the Minister of Health will introduce early in the New Year to safeguard the health and pensions insurance rights of unemployed persons who are in danger of losing those rights through long-continued unemployment. The Approved Societies Consultative Councils have made it clear that they are not prepared to shoulder any part of the financial burden, but the Conservatives urge that the whole of it ought not to be placed upon the National Exchequer. They feel that this is the first step towards depriving the scheme of its insurance basis.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Ministry of Health yesterday issued to maternity and child welfare authorities a memorandum "for improving and developing their maternity services, and for securing that the women most in need of these services are persuaded to make use of them." A circular letter accompanying the memorandum states:—

The Minister feels sure that the Council will be anxious to do all that is reasonably possible in this matter. The additional expenditure involved in any area will be small in comparison with the advantages that would result from the provision of the necessary facilities, and their full use by those for whose benefit they are provided, and I am to remind the Council that the development of the maternity and child welfare services is one of the extensions of local services in consideration of which an additional amount of £5,000,000 was included in the General Exchequer Contribution for each year in the first fixed grant period under the Local Government Act, 1929.

I am also to point out that the Act provides that the amount of the General Exchequer Contribution shall be revised periodically, and that at each revision it shall, subject to the necessary provision by Parliament, be fixed by reference to the total amount of the rate and grant expenditure incurred by all local authorities in the last year for which particulars are available as compared with the amount of that expenditure in the year 1930-31.

GOVERNMENT STAFFS

A YEAR'S INCREASE OF 9,038

A White Paper issued yesterday shows the civil staffs employed in Government Departments on October 1, 1930, compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3736, price 1d.). The grand total of all departments, while showing a decrease on that for April 1, 1922, is an increase on those for October 1, 1929, and July 1, 1930. The increases of staff are accounted for as follows:—

Post Office.—Growth of postal work.
Inland Revenue.—Additional work in tax offices.
Health, Labour and Insurance:—
Ministry of Labour.—Increase in the Live Register of unemployed persons.
Trade and Industry:—
Small increases of staff in various Departments.
Common Services:—
H.M. Office of Works.—Acceleration of the programme for new buildings.

The grand total in all departments on October 1 was 313,729, of whom 78,545 were women. The Revenue Departments employed 231,044 persons, 197,497 being in the Post Office; the Defence Departments, 13,074; the Civil Departments, 69,611. The table below gives the increases (+) and the decreases (−) shown by the staffs on October 1, as compared with the staffs employed on the dates in the three columns:—

	April 1, 1922	Oct. 1, 1929	July 1, 1930
Revenue Departments—			
Post Office	+ 12,301	+ 1,049	+ 241
Inland Revenue	+ 1,215	+ 945	+ 503
Customs and Excise	+ 200	+ 10	+ 2
Total Revenue Departments	+ 13,716	+ 2,002	+ 746
Defence Departments—			
Admiralty	− 1,843	− 481	+ 29
War Office	− 1,873	+ 6	+ 14
Air Ministry	− 133	+ 31	—
Total Defence Departments	− 3,849	− 444	+ 43
Civil Departments—			
Central Government and Finance	− 1,977	+ 58	+ 15
Imperial and Foreign	− 607	− 71	− 127
Home Department, Law and Justice	+ 2,302	+ 286	+ 9
Education and Museums	− 416	− 16	− 6
Health, Labour and Insurance:—			
Ministry of Health (England and Wales)	+ 2,564	+ 777	− 17
Dept. of Health (Scotland)	+ 303	+ 141	+ 3
Ministry of Labour	+ 1,348	+ 5,001	+ 403
Other Depts. in this Group	− 189	+ 191	+ 18
Trade and Industry:—			
Board of Trade	− 1,146	− 9	+ 2
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	− 219	+ 136	− 139
Other Depts. in this Group	+ 1,041	+ 230	+ 91
Common Services	+ 17	+ 186	+ 43
Ministry of Pensions	− 16,913	− 339	− 157
Total Civil Departments	− 13,782	+ 7,480	+ 216
Grand total of decreases and increases	− 3,715	+ 9,038	+ 1,007

In the above table industrial staffs are excluded throughout. The Pensions Ministry figures include the staffs of institutions (hospitals, &c.), numbering 1,425 on October 1, 1930. The Admiralty figures do not include foreign yards. The War Office figures do not include the staffs of certain of the outlying branches of the War Office. The total of non-industrial staffs not covered by these figures was 2,999 clerical and 2,497 technical, &c., on October 1, 1930. The Air Ministry figures do not include units and command offices, &c., the staffs of which numbered 1,302 clerical and 1,712 technical, &c., on October 1, 1930. The Labour Ministry figures do not include branch managers, who are paid by fees, and numbered 744 on October 1, 1930.

INDIAN MINORITY SAFEGUARDS

THE HINDU-MOSLEM DISCUSSIONS

AGA KHAN ARBITRATOR FOR BENGAL

The Prime Minister continued yesterday afternoon his efforts to assist, as conciliator, the Hindu and Moslem delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference to find a basis for renewed negotiations for the settlement of their differences on the question of minority safeguards. A prolonged meeting was held at 10, Downing-street. In addition to the representatives of the two parties whose names have already been published, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, the United Provinces representative, who has for some time been serving as Secretary of the Moslem delegation, was present. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday.

At the meeting on Wednesday, one of the leading Hindu delegates said that he had been working hard for a settlement on lines that would meet Moslem wishes, and he deeply regretted that Bengal was standing in the way of a general settlement. A delegate on the Bengal Hindu side then expressed the belief that Bengal would be willing to lead the way to a settlement on its own account provided that there was some guidance from a fully informed authority in whom both sides had complete confidence. To this end the delegate suggested that the case of Bengal should be submitted to the arbitration of the Aga Khan; and, further, that to promote a general settlement his Highness might be asked to make alternative awards—one based on the assumption that under the general Conference settlement separate electorates would remain, and the other on the assumption that joint electorates were to be introduced. The Bengal Moslem delegate present accepted the proposal, and the Aga Khan then accepted the position of arbitrator in order to serve the cause of settlement. The decision removes Bengal from the immediate negotiations, and it should have a favourable effect upon the prospects of a settlement.

THE SMALLER MINORITIES

Meanwhile the smaller minority interests are showing some apprehension lest their claims should be overshadowed by the greater question which the Prime Minister has taken in hand. The delay in setting up the Sub-Committee on Minorities is leaving a good number of members of the Conference without specific duties. It has been noted, in particular, that the two women delegates are not on any of the existing sub-committees. It is felt in circles more particularly interested in the rapid growth of the women's movement in India that fuller use should be made of the opportunity of the presence for the first time of women delegates at so important a Conference.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, whose knowledge of finance has been of great service in sub-committee discussions, is compelled to leave London next Thursday to return to India in order to finish the work of the important Indian Central Banking Committee, of which he is chairman. He expects to return to London at the end of June to take up his new appointment as High Commissioner for India in succession to Sir Atul Chatterjee.

It is expected that the four delegates from Burma, and Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of the Province, who is here in a consultative capacity, will leave London within the next two or three weeks. There can be no doubt that at the plenary sittings next week the Conference, in dealing with the report of the Burma Sub-Committee, will confirm the acceptance of the principle of separation. After that the only matter to detain the Burma delegates would be an announcement by the Government, in accordance with the suggestion of the Sub-Committee, accepting the principle of separation. The Burmans hope that such an announcement may be accompanied by an intimation of the procedure contemplated by the Cabinet, which they hope will be by another Conference to be held in London next summer rather than by a further Commission.

To-day the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee resume their meetings, after two days' interval, at St. James's Palace.

DEATH OF SIR HASTINGS ANDERSON

THE KING'S SYMPATHY

We regret to announce that Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson, Quartermaster-General to the Forces, who was to succeed General Sir David Campbell in the Aldershot Command next year, died at Millbank Hospital on Wednesday night at the age of 58.

Lady Anderson has received the following telegram from the King:—

The Queen and I are distressed to hear of your grievous sorrow, in which we sympathize with you from our hearts. The whole Army will mourn the loss of Sir Hastings Anderson and the untimely close of his distinguished career. George R.I.

Sir Hastings Anderson fell ill in November, and entered Millbank Hospital on November 14. He was treated for appendicitis, and an operation, which had to be postponed on account of a cold, was performed on December 5. He was to take over the Aldershot Command on March 1, being succeeded as Quartermaster-General by Lieutenant-General F. F. Ready.

⁂ A memoir appears on p. 9, and the arrangements for the funeral on Monday will be found on the Court page.

SIR OTTO BEIT

The King and Queen have sent the following message of sympathy to Lady Beit (Reuter states):—

"The King and Queen have heard with regret of the death of Sir Otto Beit, and desire me to assure you and your family of their heartfelt sympathy in your loss. Their Majesties gratefully remember all that he did for the promotion of medical research and the equipment of hospitals. —Stamfordham."

Messages of sympathy have also been received from the secretary of the Johannesburg Hospital Board and from the Senate of Hamburg.

A report of the memorial service for Sir Otto Beit, held at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday, appears on p. 17.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. W. Graham, Miss Bondfield, Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. W. M. Citrine, Mr. E. Debenham, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, and Sir Josiah Stamp.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR

VOTING REFORM

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party last night lasted for more than two hours and a half, but on three occasions the proceedings were interrupted by divisions in the House of Commons. Those present unanimously passed a resolution approving the line of Mr. Lloyd George's speech last Friday after Sir John Simon had left the meeting without moving the resolution which he had handed in casting doubts upon the value of the alternative vote to the Liberal Party and urging that there should be no agreement in advance to support the Trade Disputes Bill.

It should be explained, however, that Sir John Simon, who had to leave early, spoke on the present political situation, about which he expressed deep anxiety. Mr. Lloyd George explained at some length why he has been induced to accept the alternative vote if it is included in the Electoral Reform Bill which the Government will introduce early in the New Year. He is still convinced, though some of his supporters are not so sure about it, that the alternative vote will be of considerable benefit to the Liberal Party. As a comfort to the Labour members who distrust the new contact with the Liberals Mr. Lloyd George added that the Labour Party also could expect to benefit by the alteration. He insisted once more that there is no pact or arrangement between Ministers and himself, and that the Liberals can pronounce no verdict on either the Electoral Reform Bill or the Trade Disputes Bill until the text is available. Some of the Liberals have the idea that the Government, in return for Liberal support, will not press the clause in the Trade Disputes Bill which would restore the principle of contracting out of the political levy, but there is no doubt that trade union members in the House of Commons would regard such a compromise as a gross betrayal of the trade union movement.

A DINNER PARTY

In the long general discussion which followed members suggested that it was impossible for the Liberal Party to pledge itself to a particular line of action on the two Bills until the contents of them are known, but it was clear that there are many members of the party who have no enthusiasm for the alternative vote and who feel that a fight should still be made for the principle of proportional representation, at any rate in the large towns. They finally agreed that there was no chance of the Government conceding proportional representation, and that they must accept the alternative vote as the next best thing.

No reference was made at the party meeting to the dinner party which Mr. Lloyd George and a number of Conservative members and ex-members of the House of Commons attended on Wednesday night. The gathering has created a good deal of speculation, but the Liberals were quite prepared to regard it as the private party which it was supposed to be. Mr. Boothby, M.P., who was the host, made the following statement yesterday:—

I gave a private dinner to a few personal friends, included among them being Mr. Lloyd George. I have known Mr. Lloyd George for a long time, and he has often had dinner with me. I hope he will do so again. The dinner was arranged long before Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Liberal candidates. It will be unfortunate if members of Parliament cannot have a little function among themselves. It has been stated that we were discussing the idea of a National Government. The dinner had no political significance whatever.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS

FREE STATE PROPOSAL FOR ABOLITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Dec. 11

An important announcement was made in Dail Eireann to-day by Mr. P. J. McGilligan, Free State Minister for External Affairs. In reply to a question he said that legislative proposals to abolish appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were under consideration, and would be introduced in due course. This statement raises acute questions of constitutional law. The Free State delegation at the recent Imperial Conference tried to secure the abolition of Privy Council appeals, but found that their abolition would involve a change in the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, which can be altered only by agreement with the British Government. There is a sharp difference of opinion between Dublin and London on the interpretation of the relevant clause in the treaty, and it will be interesting to see how the Free State Government will be able to make such a radical change in its Constitution by a unilateral Act.

Dail Eireann will rise to-night until February 19.

POLITICAL NOTES

HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE DYESTUFFS ACT

It is now accepted that when the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill comes before the House of Lords again on Monday the Dyestuffs Act will be renewed for a further year on the understanding that in the meantime the whole question of the working of the Act will be examined impartially. The Bill will then come before the House of Commons again on Tuesday, but there was no indication last night that the Government would accept this compromise. In that case the whole position will have to be examined most carefully by the Upper House, as all the measures included in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill would be affected by any further opposition resulting in the loss of the Bill.

When the motion for the adjournment of the Commons is taken next Friday Mr. Guinness will call attention to the Government's treatment of ex-Service Civil servants, which has been much discussed recently.

Lord Cecil will address a meeting of the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee at 5.0 on Tuesday on "The Disarmament Decisions at Geneva."

INVALIDS

The Marquess of Crewe was reported last night to be better.

Lord Riddell was stated to be going on well.

Mr. Justice Langton was stated to be a little better last night.

Miss Jessie Millward, who is seriously ill at Brighton, had a very comfortable day, and last night was reported to be improving.

Miss Phyllis Dare underwent an operation for appendicitis in a London nursing home yesterday. It was stated that the operation was quite satisfactory.

ATLANTIC AIR SERVICES

AGREEMENT ON THE ROUTE

FRENCH AND U.S. PLANS

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

The danger that a Transatlantic air service, when it is set up, might have to be operated under divided control has been removed by an agreement recently reached between the companies of three nations. The route along which the service may be most easily worked is that from Portugal through the Azores and Bermuda. Imperial Airways had been given rights of operation in Bermuda. The French company, the Union Aéropostale, had secured the operational rights in the Azores, so that neither company could reckon on working the service in three sections. The Pan-American Company, equally interested, made an arrangement with Imperial Airways about a year ago for the operation of a Bermuda-United States service, which apparently had for its object the ultimate development of an Atlantic service. It is now understood that the three companies recently came to an understanding on a basis of cooperation for such a service.

This arrangement has resolved the initial difficulties of the Pan-American Company and, strongly supported by the American Post Office, it is pressing forward its plans for opening a service in 1932. The keenness of the American Post Office on the project has been shown by its invitation of tenders for such a service. The announcement inviting tenders was made within a fortnight of the conclusion of the agreement. The conditions provided that the first stage of the route between Norfolk or Charleston and Bermuda shall be in operation by next June, but that the operating company shall receive no payment until the whole service to Europe is established. The French company, on its side, is similarly preparing to begin a service. Great Britain at the moment has taken no step either through the Post Office or through the Air Ministry to prepare for a service, which both the other countries are evidently determined to start during the next two years.

LONG-RANGE FLYING-BOATS

The development of a Transatlantic service would probably not be easy. It would involve the construction of flying-boats of greater range than any at present in use, but the question has been closely examined and those interested have satisfied themselves that boats with a range of 2,000 miles and capable of carrying a pay load of 400lb. or 500lb. can be produced. The route is likely to be a profitable one, yielding ample freight and demanding little in the way of aerodrome or seaplane stations. If the long-range boats should prove satisfactory, the stages would not be unduly long. The distance from Portugal to the Azores is 900 miles; from the Azores to Bermuda about 2,000 miles; and thence to the American coast about 700 miles.

The United States and France are both constructing flying-boats suitable for this service and will have the first of them ready for trial well within two years. The service to be set up in June between the American coast and Bermuda will probably not be of great importance or carry large quantities of mails or freight. It will certainly not be operated by the new boats which are to undertake the regular Atlantic service. Great Britain has no boats under construction for a similar purpose. It is stated, however, that these could be produced in a comparatively short time. It is estimated that the first long-range boat of this type could be designed and built in 15 months. A further three months would be necessary for tests, and then, if the boats were satisfactory, reproductions could be constructed quickly. The Air Ministry has not given any indication that it proposes to move in this direction, but it is clear that if provision were made in the next financial year Great Britain need not be behind the other nations in this enterprise.

Without some such provision it seems certain that the United States and probably France will start a Transatlantic service before two years have elapsed while Great Britain, to whom the Northern Atlantic has hitherto been of such great importance, will not have made a beginning. The recent arrangement for the mutual use of the Azores and Bermuda has cleared the way for through operation—a condition on which Imperial Airways has insisted as necessary for efficient working on all its routes—and advantage will undoubtedly be taken of it by the two other countries.

THE KING

The King, owing to bad weather, cancelled the shooting party arranged for yesterday at Windsor Great Park. He will probably shoot over the Windsor preserves again next week.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	LOHENGRIN	7

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	9
Arts	LOPOKOVA AND COMPANY	2.45 & 8.45
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	9.15
Royalty	A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED	8.45
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Conway Hall	GUILD OF SINGERS AND PLAYERS	8
Grotrian Hall	MISS CATHERINE WALKER AND MR. AUGUSTUS LOWE	8.30
Queen's Hall	HALLÉ ORCHESTRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MISSES BEATRICE BEAUFORT AND JANET CHRISTOPHER	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Agricultural Hall	SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW	9 to 8
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	ON APPROVAL	1 to 11

THE TIMES

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Illustrations :	
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Correspondence :	
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Burglaries Unpunished	15
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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong winds between west and south; cloudy, some rain or showers; mild.

Week-end Forecast.—Rain at times; mild; winds mainly between south and west, strong at times. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The American, French, and British flying companies have come to an agreement for the use of the Bermuda-Azores route for an Atlantic air service, and both the American and French companies are preparing to open one. (p. 14)

Major Reginald Watson Kenworthy was *Acquitted* at the Sussex Assizes yesterday on the indictment which alleged that he had conspired with four men not in custody to defraud investors, and was discharged. (p. 11)

Sir Samuel Wilson gave evidence yesterday before the Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa and urged the need of an agreed policy. (p. 16)

Writs have been issued against owners of London cinemas under which the informer claims penalties under the Sunday Observance Act, 1781, in respect of the opening of the cinemas on Sundays. (p. 14)

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, opened a conference on mental welfare in London yesterday. (p. 11)

A White Paper issued yesterday shows the civil staffs employed in Government Departments on October 1, 1930. The grand total of all Departments, while showing a decrease on that for April 1, 1922, is an increase on those for October 1, 1929, and July 1, 1930. (p. 14)

The Pilgrim Trust has set aside £16,000 to meet the deficiency on the fund for the reconstruction of the Royal Institution. (p. 14)

A list of new Members and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons is published. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Improvement of Live Stock (Licensing of Bulls) Bill and the Ancient Monuments Bill were read a second time. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons further progress was made in Committee on the Education Bill. (p. 7)

Mr. Churchill, addressing a meeting of the Indian Empire Society in London yesterday, said that the British nation had no intention of relinquishing effectual control of Indian life and progress. He emphasized the responsibility of Parliament and deprecated a policy likely to excite false hopes. (p. 16)

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party yesterday a resolution was passed unanimously approving the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's speech last Friday. Members who favoured proportional representation finally accepted the alternative vote as the next best thing. (p. 14)

It was announced in Dail Eireann yesterday that the Free State Government would introduce legislative proposals for the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Bank of United States, a New York concern, with deposits equivalent to £40,000,000, was closed yesterday. (p. 14)

The Prime Minister continued yesterday his efforts to assist the Hindu and Moslem delegates at the Indian Round-Table Conference to reach a settlement. The Aga Khan has agreed to act as arbitrator in the case of Bengal. (p. 14)

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in another speech in Pretoria, has again denounced Republicanism, and threatened to resign if he had not the support of the Nationalist Party, among whom are many Republicans. Our Capetown Correspondent says that there would be a revolt against General Hertzog if the Republicans had a good leader. (p. 14)

Bad weather is preventing divers from making an examination of the sunken salvage vessel Artiglio near Belle Ile, and for this and other reasons there is little hope of recovering the bodies of the dead. (p. 13)

The Australian Labour Party is showing signs of rupture between the Right and Left wings. The latest act of the Caucus majority is to appoint Mr. Theodore and Mr. Curtin to advise the Acting Prime Minister and Treasurer on financial matters. (p. 13)

The talking film, *All Quiet on the Western Front*, has been banned in Germany as likely to injure German prestige abroad. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, opened a new wing at the Dudley Guest Hospital yesterday. (p. 17)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The University match at Association Football at Stamford Bridge yesterday was drawn, each side scoring one goal. (p. 6)

Some of the Spring Handicap entries were announced yesterday. (p. 5)

The Amateur Squash Rackets Championship was continued at the Bath Club yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Economy and Trade Revival; Hudson's Bay Dividend Decision; American Banking Troubles; Good Rand Mining Dividends; Provincial Brewery Reports; Fires in Liners in Port; and Clerks on the Baltic Exchange. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street money rates showed little change, but discount rates hardened further. The Bank sold £962,000 in bar gold and received 400,000 sovereigns. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was lower and also the Paris, Swiss, and Amsterdam rates. Italian lire were cheaper. The Madrid rate again moved against the peseta. A further decline occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver rose ¼d. to 15 9-16d. per oz. (p. 22)

A weak tone prevailed in the Stock Exchange yesterday. In most markets prices were quoted lower, the principal falls taking place in Industrial shares. (p. 21)

ECONOMY

The letters which appear on this page to-day give expression to a widespread and thoroughly justified sense of indignation. It would be difficult indeed to imagine anything more utterly discreditable to the House of Commons, and in particular to the Conservative Party, than the fiasco of Wednesday's debate. The most crying need of the country to-day is economy in public expenditure. There was a rare opportunity that evening for emphasizing it on the motion of a private member, SIR JOHN DAVIDSON, who happens moreover to be a popular and highly respected Conservative. Yet it was barely possible to maintain a quorum even during the mover's speech, and at eight o'clock the House was actually counted out for lack of an audience of forty. This was precisely the hour, it may be added, at which MR. LLOYD GEORGE (according to our Parliamentary Correspondent) "had "accepted an invitation to dine with some of "the young Conservative members who are "less enthusiastic about protection than "most of their colleagues," while another Conservative ex-Minister was penning a tribute to the "courage" (why courage?) of SIR OSWALD MOSLEY in issuing his latest manifesto. *The Times* will hardly be accused of any rigid party ties; but it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the national interests would be better served if those who profess to believe in certain principles of policy were to take the trouble to show that they are sincere about them instead of perpetually scuttling round in search of coalitions.

For public economy remains the most difficult (and for that reason no doubt the most neglected) issue in modern politics, which so far neither of the two professedly anti-Socialist parties have really attempted to take seriously. Meanwhile in the absence of any effective opposition the cause of the taxpayer is left to go by default. Pact or no pact, the incompetent "footlers," so eloquently denounced last week by the leader of the Liberal Party, appear to be assured for the time being at least of the essential support which will keep them in office without any check to the havoc they may be causing to the national finances. What MR. SNOWDEN'S next Budget holds in store for the taxpayer only next year's Estimates can show. But it does not need any very lively imagination to envisage a probable picture of the future. Already this year the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has added more than £45,000,000 to the taxpayers' annual burden, and, in spite of the assurance he has given that he will endeavour to avoid further taxes, who would now venture to predict that the present level of taxation will suffice to meet next year's commitments? Quite apart from the yawning gap in what political courtesy still persists in calling the Insurance Fund—which is at present being covered by the doubtful expedient of borrowing at the rate of some £40,000,000 a year—the increased expenditure obediently voted almost daily with the assistance of the Liberals since the beginning of the present Session has already reached a formidable total. Since the House of Commons assembled in October it has been presented with nearly £12,000,000 of supplementary estimates (most of which sum is due to the cost of "transitional benefit"), in addition to indefinite commitments in respect of diverse measures running into many millions. So month by month the expense of the vast administrative hydra continues to grow. Only yesterday the country received another unpleasant reminder of these increasing burdens in the shape of a White Paper showing an increment over last year of more than 9,000 in the number of Government servants. Calculating on the modest basis of an average salary of £200 a year, this means an additional Budget expenditure of nearly £2,000,000. And who knows where is the end?

The devastating effects of these increasing charges upon the industrial life of the country have been impressed so repeatedly upon Government after Government that their reiteration begins almost to sound like a stale and wearisome platitude. Nevertheless, call it truth or truism, the simple but unpalatable fact remains. The constant increase in Government spending, which has been aggravated so grossly by the present Administration, constitutes the gravest and most difficult problem of post-War democracy. It must be plain by this time that our financial machinery has failed to adapt itself to the system of adult suffrage. So long as human nature remains what it is, parasitic Socialism cannot fail to offer a powerful temptation to an irresponsible majority to help itself, to the last shilling, to the resources of the defenceless few. Clearly the remedy for this distressing state of affairs can no longer be looked for either in the Treasury or within the Departments themselves, which are only the servants of the Government. Treasury control has been tried and failed. The real cure must be sought elsewhere. And where else can it be found except in the House of Commons itself? Incomparably the most important task of Parliament to-day is to call a halt in the present orgy of expensive legislation, and to seek for measures which will interpose some effective system of financial control between the spending departments and the electorate. That is a task which can only be accomplished by the cooperation of resolute and prudent persons irrespective of party allegiance—not by way of any National Government, which is simply a grandiose name for an ineffective coalition, but by the development of a strong Estimates Committee including members of all parties, which will enable the voice of financial criticism to be heard and respected. Sooner or later the axe of economy will be forced into the hands of reluctant politicians. But is it really necessary to wait helplessly till disaster actually waits upon the doorstep?

Extremists in Australia

The extremists in the Federal Labour Party in Australia have scored another victory over the moderate section to which the majority of the Ministers belong. At the Caucus meeting on Wednesday, after what is described as one of the stormiest discussions in its history, it rejected the offer made by MR. LATHAM, the Opposition leader, to cooperate with the Government in action to meet the economic crisis, an offer which both MR. FENTON, the Acting Prime Minister, and MR. LYONS, the Acting Treasurer, were anxious to accept. Yesterday they followed up that success by appointing MR. THEODORE and MR. CURTIN to "advise" the Government on financial matters. MR. CURTIN was one of those who voted for the motion—which was carried in the Caucus, but which MR. LYONS refused to obey—directing the Government to postpone the payment of the internal obligations falling due next Monday; and MR. THEODORE, though he did not vote for that motion, has been active in criticizing the financial policy of the Government.

It is in connexion with the negotiations between the Government and the Commonwealth Bank for a possible extension of credits that these two nominees of the Caucus are to advise Ministers. It was even proposed that they should be given the same responsibility as the Ministers for the conduct of the negotiations, but MR. LYONS took such a strong stand against that proposal—amounting, as he pointed out, to a vote of no confidence in Ministers—that it was allowed to drop. MR. ANSTEY, the leader of the extremist section of the Cabinet, is already associated with MR. LYONS and MR. FENTON in these negotiations. Now that he is to be reinforced by MR. THEODORE and MR. CURTIN the position of the two moderate Ministers will become almost intolerable. That they consent to carry on in these circumstances is probably due to their wish to await the return of MR. SCULLIN before challenging a final trial of strength with the extremists at the risk, almost with the certainty, of breaking up the party. And they are possibly counting on the success of the £28,000,000 internal loan which the Government are floating, in defiance of the extremist majority, to pay off the obligations falling due on the 15th. MR. LYONS has worked hard to secure subscribers and his efforts seem likely to bear fruit. Certainly every one concerned for the future of Australia will wish him success. If the loan were to fail it would give a very serious shock to the credit of the Commonwealth.

Humane Killing

Clearly this is Animal Week in Parliament. Yesterday, in the House of Lords, LORD DE LA WARR brought up for Second Reading the Bill for the eventual suppression of Scrub Bulls, while MR. SHAW was expounding in another place the effects of lemon juice on cats; and to-day the Bill presented by LIEUT.-COLONEL T. C. R. MOORE, the object of which is to provide for the humane slaughter of animals whose flesh is to serve as butcher's meat, comes up for Second Reading in the Commons. This measure is strongly backed by the important letter printed in these columns yesterday, the signatories to which are a number of well-known and influential men and women belonging to no particular school or party. On scientific as well as humanitarian grounds they call upon members of Parliament and the public to give the measure all the support necessary for its passage into law. To that appeal only one response should be possible. In this country as in most others the ordinary methods of killing the animals in question are barbarous and primitive. Through nearly the whole of the Christian era and for many centuries before it—in fact, ever since the age of Noah—they have remained practically unchanged. All animals slaughtered for food have to be bled. Before this is done the traditional practice, still prevalent, is that cattle are pole-axed, sheep are first stuck with a knife and their spinal cord then broken with a knife or the finger, and pigs are stuck and allowed to bleed to death, often after having been first suspended for a considerable time head downwards by a chain fastened round one hind leg. The process of stunning the larger animals with a pole-axe—especially when the slaughterer is learning his trade—in many cases necessitates more than one blow, and it is beyond all question that their death agonies, like those of the smaller animals, are often prolonged and greatly increased by wholly unnecessary sufferings amounting to cruelty, as well as by the terrors of anticipation excited by the smell of blood.

That, briefly and temperately stated, is the humanitarian side of the case for the long overdue reform of an evil which no civilized people ought to tolerate. On the other hand, as the result of numerous experiments carried out by practising butchers and scientific experts, it has been conclusively proved that the pole-axe and the knife are an anachronism, and that their place can securely be taken by the mechanical killer, the effect of which is to produce unconsciousness in the animal before it is killed. North of the Tweed, by the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, this method of stunning all animals (with the exception of pigs) intended for food and so rendering them "instantaneously "insensible to pain until death supervenes" is already by law established. It has also been voluntarily adopted by about 370 Local Authorities in England and Wales, with the same satisfactory results as in Scotland. For about the last thirty years there has been a steadily growing movement in favour of reform, and there are good grounds for the belief expressed by our correspondents that a stage has now been reached when the nation can be convinced that a radical change from the old methods of slaughter is not only possible but essential.

There is still some opposition to the introduction of the humane killer on the grounds that it is dangerous and has led to accidents to human beings, and that the meat of animals—more especially of pigs—stunned by its use deteriorates more quickly than it would if they had been slaughtered in the usual way. The answer to the first of these objections is that such accidents as have occurred have been due to carelessness, and that when the captive bolt killer is used there can be no accident because the captive bolt never leaves the pistol which the slaughterer places against the animal's forehead. In the same way the allegations about the spoiling of the meat are so completely denied and demolished by so large a host of competent witnesses, in the shape of medical officers, health inspectors, abattoir-managers, and experienced butchers, that they can only be regarded as being due to prejudice. For many years past the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered at its demonstrations to reimburse any butcher for any financial loss proved to be caused by the use of the humane killer, but no such claim has ever been received. The practically universal testimony of thousands now using it in the United Kingdom is that it is safe and easy to handle; that it does not frighten the animal to be killed, and saves an immense amount of needless torture; and that, if the animal is bled immediately after being stunned, it does not affect the quality of the meat of either cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Ancient Monuments

The Ancient Monuments Bill, which was given its second reading in the House of Lords yesterday, is, as LORD PONSONBY said, a measure on which there is believed to be substantial agreement. It is intended to consolidate the Act of 1913, and in two notable ways to enlarge its scope. For the first time, if the Bill becomes law, a new class of monument will be created in inhabited houses which may be in danger of being bodily transported to another country. There have been recently, as every one knows, several regrettable instances of this practice, which is quite modern, but may well become intensified in the future; and the Bill provides for its summary prohibition by an order of the COMMISSIONERS of WORKS, which shall come into force at once and continue until revoked by a subsequent order. It is probably the most disputable part of the Bill, but the evil at which it is directed is not imaginary. Modern engineering, as LORD PONSONBY pointed out, has greatly facilitated the dismantling and the transportation of a house or of parts of it.

The Bill, however, has not been promoted primarily for this purpose. Its object is rather to remedy the weakness, which has become all too patent, in the law with regard to the future of monuments to which the Act of 1913 gives already a real but often inadequate protection. The case of Stonehenge, which LORD PONSONBY quoted, and still more the notorious and as yet undecided case of Hadrian's Wall, have proved that, while a monument itself may be safe, such changes may be brought about in its immediate neighbourhood as to deprive it of its beauty, significance, and "amenities." To make good this defect it is now proposed to give the Commissioners power to make a preservation scheme for as much of the outlying area of a monument as in their opinion is necessary for the maintenance of its amenities. At present, as LORD PONSONBY explained, the ground between Hadrian's Wall and the Vallum to the south is defenceless, and the land around Stonehenge was secured only after much trouble by private subscriptions. With the powers to be conferred upon them the Commissioners will be able to purchase such land as they think fit to indicate in a preservation scheme, at a price determined by arbitration. Unquestionably this new power of intervention on land round or near a monument is the real essence of the Bill, and it appears to offer means of stopping the threatened scandal in Northumberland—especially if the Commissioners are encouraged by the Treasury to take a wide view of the area to be exempted from desecration.

The Humour of Hemlock

Yesterday afternoon the House of Commons—or at any rate a part of it—fell into one of its laughing moods. It persisted for a few minutes in treating MR. TOM SHAW as some irreverent audiences treat MR. BERNARD SHAW, and laughing at everything he said. On such occasions, as every one knows, MR. BERNARD SHAW is deeply hurt; and MR. TOM SHAW must have been deeply hurt. He had been devoting a great part of his "quiet, respectable and useful" existence (for the third SHAW, the aircraftman, cannot claim the whole stock of those virtues) to the study of the effect of hemlock on goats; of lemon juice (not that of tobacco-juice, which CALVERLEY long ago decided) on cats; and of belladonna on rabbits. And he must have been almost as pained as GROCK when his hearers laughed at his earnestness. But he was ready for them. One of his hecklers was silenced with a retort from the philosophy of ancient Greece. Another lured him towards a trap—a rabbit-trap; and the mind of the whole House turned to that debate on unemployment in 1924, when the then Minister of Labour asked the historic question: "Does anyone think that we can "produce schemes like rabbits out of a hat?" A rabbit-trap would certainly catch that Minister of Labour, now Secretary of State for War. He came up to it; he saw it; he flashed away from it with a turn quick and deft enough for a hare. And the House laughed louder than ever; and some members were quite unkind to one who tried to get the debate back on to the lofty plane of seriousness where MR. TOM SHAW (like MR. BERNARD SHAW) is truly at home. It must all have been great fun; and perhaps it was as well that no one thought of asking what form of drug had been found most fatally effective on another *corpus*—the Cadet Corps.

READY FOR CONSTRUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During less than six months three manifestos have appeared. I refer to—

(1) The Bankers' pronouncement on Empire trade and protection issued in July last.

(2) The resolutions passed by a meeting of business men in September, followed by the formation of the National Council of Industry and Commerce.

(3) The manifesto issued by Sir Oswald Mosley, M.P., supported by a number of Labour members of Parliament, on December 6.

Such remarkable documents indicate the serious view regarding the country's position held by men of varying political opinions and different interests who are connected with the commercial and industrial life of this country.

Without doubt all thinking men and women share in this anxiety and will support a constructive policy which promises the restoration of the commercial and industrial pre-eminence of this country and the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers.

In a condition of emergency such as exists to-day must we wait for a Parliament election, with all the incidental disturbance, before some constructive move is made? May I support Major Walter Elliot's plea in your issue of to-day that the most recent manifesto must not be light-heartedly dismissed and suggest that it is the duty of the Prime Minister to announce constructive measures for the revival of British trade and industry. Surely he must recognize that the policy of the open door for foreign imports to this country is thoroughly out-of-date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FELIX J. C. POLE.

Calcot Place, Reading, Dec. 11.

COUNTED OUT

MEMBERS' "INTEREST" IN ECONOMY

BLAME TO ALL PARTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is yesterday's economy debate fiasco in the House of Commons a true reflection of the interest taken by members of the House in that subject? If so, it is time that the taxpayers of this country realized the fact and determined when the opportunity comes, which may be sooner than the majority of voters expect, to replace them with men or women earnestly and definitely pledged to bring about a reduction in taxation.

I will not attempt to apportion the blame between the parties for the way in which Sir John Davidson's very important motion was rendered useless, but apart altogether from the deliberate absence from the Chamber of Labour members it is a lamentable fact that not a mere 40 Conservatives and Liberals could be whipped up in time to save the situation and at least to give the House and the country a chance to learn what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to say on the subject, as it was quite well known that Mr. Snowden intended to reply.

Earlier in the sitting the House complacently gave permission to a Socialist member, Mr. McGovern, to introduce an extraordinary measure setting up a National Council with power to raise £500,000,000 for housing. On the previous day another £10,000,000 was voted for the dole. Further comment is unnecessary.

Yours truly,
DECIES, Director, Income Taxpayers' Society.

Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Dec. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Wrottesley is quite right when he says that the country needs a patriotic leader who will commit himself in unmistakable terms to a programme of economy.

The debate upon the subject in the House last night was not very illuminating, at a time when our country, in the utmost need of conserving its resources, is faced with an expenditure never before contemplated.

Surely, it is not too much to ask that the leader of any party, whether of the party in power, or of one which is hopeful of being in power, shall state now clearly and without equivocation the policy of retrenchment which he is prepared to carry out. Why should it require so much courage to do the right thing?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HOWARD FRANK.

5, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.3. Dec. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As yet another "Professional man without any particular party ties" I cannot help being struck by the unanimity of approval which has greeted Mr. Wrottesley's admirable letter in your columns of to-day. He appears to crystallize the opinion of all those who, like myself, consider national economy to be the one really vital question in present-day politics.

What, then, are we to think of the attitude of the average members of the Conservative Party as shown by their conduct in the House of Commons last night? Do they, or do they not, place retrenchment first and foremost in their party programme? If they do, do they consider that such an exhibition of cynical apathy helps to convince the country of their sincerity? If they do not, let them be honest and say so.

It is particularly heartbreaking to those of us who still cherish the lingering hope of a strong Conservative Party under the honest leadership of a man like Mr. Baldwin as the last bulwark against Socialist squandermania, and it is for this reason that we would strongly endorse Mr. Wrottesley's plea for a definite programme of retrenchment categorically and plainly expounded by the leader of the party in such terms as would convince us all of his real sincerity and enthusiasm.

I am &c.,
GEORGE M. PARKIN.

4, Tokenhouse-buildings, E.C.2, Dec. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The resolution moved by Sir John Davidson in the House of Commons last night failed to secure an attendance of 40 members. The first count moved by a Labour member was unsuccessful, notwithstanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer preferred to survey the scene from a vantage point where his vote could not be employed to keep the debate alive. He has every reason to justify his abstention.

Later on another count was made which achieved its purpose. The House of Commons is losing its influence, and happily so if its treatment of this vital question of economy indicates its capacity to visualize the dire needs of the country. All parties stand almost equally condemned—a stronger word would be more appropriate. I observed that the Strangers' Gallery was full.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL J. LONGCROFT.

9, King William-street, E.C.4, Dec. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Wrottesley's letter in this morning's issue came at a most opportune moment in view of the fact that last night in the House of Commons a discussion promoted by Sir J. Davidson on national expenditure and the need for drastic economy was, after one unsuccessful attempt, brought to a close soon after 8 p.m. by a "count out." Unlike Mr. F. J. Wrottesley, I am not without any particular party ties, and I view with keen disappointment that our legislators appear to regard with indifference a subject which all parties profess to believe to be of great importance, if our country is to regain its position in the eyes of the world. Particularly does this apply to Conservative members, whose leader, during his recent address to members and candidates, laid special emphasis on economy as a plank in the party's programme at the next General Election. Does this indifference signify that the Conservatives are once again going to pay lip-service to the idea of reduction in expenditure while in opposition, and do little towards putting the idea into practice when in office? If so, I warn them that this time they will incur the serious displeasure, not only, as hitherto, of those who are identified with the Right Wing of their party, but of those who have supported them in their social legislation from 1924 to 1928.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
ERIC HALL.

The Bath Club, 34, Dover-street, W.1, Dec. 11.

BURGLARIES UNPUNISHED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder if any of your suburban readers can give an instance, from his own experience, of a burglary or housebreaking which has been followed by the arrest of the thieves. I live in a main thoroughfare and have twice had my house broken into within the past six months. A large number of my neighbours, living in the same road, have been similarly treated during the past two years. One night last week three houses a few hundred yards distant from here were broken into.

My complaint is twofold—namely (1) that, considering what we pay in rates, we are entitled to much more efficient protection than we receive; (2) that the evildoers are never caught either in the act or otherwise. (One poor fellow was actually caught about a year ago; but he had done something exceptionally stupid).

I have no complaint against the local police personally. They are among the most charming people I have ever met—as prompt, attentive, courteous, sympathetic, reassuring as the best type of family physician. But they don't keep thieves away, and they never catch 'em afterwards.

I can only guess at the explanation—possibly there are too few police for this large and straggling district; or too few "thief-catchers" as distinct from patrols; or the liaison between the three police districts which meet at this point may be defective; or the energies of the force may be absorbed in some more exciting job—*e.g.*, hunting motorists. The existing state of things is highly uncomfortable.

I am quite willing to give my name to the authorities, but I am not willing to advertise the undefended condition of this neighbourhood by signing it here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
December 10. SOUTH-WEST.

A MINORITY IN POLAND

THE UKRAINIAN CONFLICT

I.—INQUIRY ON THE SPOT

(From Our Warsaw Correspondent)

To revisit Eastern Galicia at the present time is to have a sharp and unpleasant reminder of one of the few latent wars that continue to be waged by a wholly submerged nationality. The conflict is between the Poles, who are sovereign, and the Ukrainians or Ruthenes, who are subject.

There is no clear line of demarcation between the two races because their settlements overlap and are intermixed. Under these conditions the best criterion for estimating their numbers is the difference of religious observance, which, more than any other factor, has enabled the Ukrainian national movement in Eastern Galicia to mature. Both races are Roman Catholic in the widest sense of the term, but, whereas the Poles belong to the Latin Rite and follow the usages and traditions of the Western Church, the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia possess a Uniat Church of their own which uses the Eastern Rite and the Old Slavonic Liturgy. The three East Galician Provinces of Lwow (Lemberg), Stanislawow, and Tarnopol contain nearly 3,500,000 Uniats, about 2,000,000

Latins, and about 500,000 Jews. It is fair to say that to every four Poles there are six or seven Ukrainians. The East Galician Ukrainians belong to the same race as the Ukrainians of Orthodox faith who inhabit Polish Volhynia and the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine; but, as they were cut off from the Ukrainians of Russia while Galicia was under Austrian rule, their language, culture, and general outlook are on a different level.

A Ukrainophil movement, aiming at the exaltation of a peasant dialect into a literary Ukrainian tongue, was started in the Russian University of Kharkoff about the middle of last century. It was not, however, till 30 or 40 years later that it became a serious political factor in Eastern Galicia. By that time a number of educated people had emerged from the peasant mass, and in 1891 a group of Ukrainian Deputies appeared for the first time in the Austrian Reichsrath. The new middle class was recruited almost exclusively from the sons of the Uniat priests, who were permitted to marry in accordance with the tenets of Eastern Christendom.

THE WAR OF 1918

As the movement grew steadily in numbers and influence, the Governments of the three Empires and the various national organizations of the Poles took an increasingly active interest in its possibilities. The Poles, who always regarded it as a danger to themselves, worked in Austria and in Russia to obstruct it. Russians and Poles gave their support to a smaller Russophil party, known as the Old Ruthenes, and the Russian Government developed a vigorous propaganda in Eastern Galicia to counteract the new Ukrainian nationalism. Germany and Austria, on the other hand, made use of the Ukrainians as a weapon against Russia and the Poles. They were thus in sympathy with an ecclesiastical ambition to endow the Uniat Church with a national status and extend it into Russia as an instrument for the conversion of the Orthodox.

After the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918 the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia proclaimed a West Ukrainian Republic and fought a war against the Poles, which they lost. A year later the Poles, in alliance with the Ukrainian Ataman Petlura, with whom they had come to terms, made their ill-fated march on Kieff, the failure of which did not prevent them from establishing their frontier once again on the River Zbrucz, the former eastern boundary of Austria, when they concluded a peace treaty with the Bolshevists. The Allied Powers had conceived a plan of giving Poland a mandate over Eastern Galicia for 25 years, but eventually they recognized the whole of the Polish eastern frontier in the consideration that it was acknowledged by Poland, so far as concerned Eastern Galicia, that ethnographical conditions required a system of autonomy.

The reason why autonomy has not been granted is a simple one. The relations of the two peoples have continued so strained that there has not been the slightest ground for expecting that autonomous institutions would be made to work, or would do anything but widen the area of friction. While the difficulties of getting the Galician Poles to treat the Ukrainians as equals are admittedly great, the policy and behaviour of the Ukrainians during the last decade have rendered conciliatory intervention by the Central Government futile. Any Government inspired by Marshal Pilsudski—whose belief in the benefits of a Polish-Ukrainian alliance has been proved up to the hilt—would not hesitate to overrule the Polish Nationalists if the Ukrainians showed the will to cooperate. That is being done in Volhynia.

HOSTILITY TO THE STATE

The attitude of all but an insignificant minority of the Ukrainian parties and organizations has been one of declared hostility to the Polish State, and the politicians have been avowed secessionists, not home-rulers. I cannot do better than quote the following extract from a conversation with one of the most representative of Ukrainian leaders: "We are fundamentally disloyal. We do not want peace. If our people are allowed to enter into friendly cooperation with the Poles they may cease to cherish the dream of an independent Ukraine, which we hope to realize in 30 or 40 years' time. Whatever is done for us, we must always be discontented."

The effects of this doctrine on the everyday life of the two communities can safely be left to the imagination. What is important is that the forces of intimidation at the command of the extremists have prevented many moderate home-rulers from making their peace with the Poles, whom they recognize to be as indigenous to Eastern Galicia as they are. While this state of affairs lasts a Polish Government can no more introduce an autonomous régime than a British Government could persuade Ulster to unite with a Southern Ireland in which there

was a Republican majority. The East Galician Poles, like their northern compatriots of Vilna, are animated by a spirit which is comparable to that of Ulster.

The intimidation of moderates is exercised, at bottom, by the U.O.W. (Ukrainian Military Organization), a secret and illegal association which aims at being a sort of *cadre*. Its recruits are found among lads in the upper classes of the Ukrainian secondary schools, university students, and peasants of the younger generation, but it is controlled by hardened conspirators. Volunteer fire brigades, athletic clubs, and even an organization modelled on the Boy Scouts have been used locally to screen allegiance to the U.O.W. The commander-in-chief is M. Konovalets, a Galician schoolmaster's son, who is now living at Geneva after a long residence in Berlin, whence the funds and munitions of the organization are largely derived. The interest of German military circles in Ukrainian nationalism is nothing new; it was well established before 1914.

The U.O.W., which has always counted terrorist action among the weapons in its armoury, embarked for the first time last summer on an intensive campaign, immediately distinguishable from the sporadic outrages of former years. There are three possible explanations of this sudden offensive, none of which excludes the others. It may have been that a more conciliatory temper was becoming faintly discernible, which it was thought necessary to nip in the bud. It may also have been that the German friends of the organization wished to cause a diversion in Eastern Galicia; or that a newly-appointed "commander in the field" was over-anxious to prove his worth.

The campaign, which radiated from well-defined centres where there were Ukrainian secondary schools, consisted in the burning of barns, cornstacks and cottages belonging to Polish landlords and peasants, and is believed to have been executed for the most part by senior schoolboys, who were allotted objects to set on fire at some distance from their homes and accomplished their mission on bicycles after nightfall. Subsidiary attention was given to the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, and a successful raid was made on a mail-van carrying a large sum in bank notes, in the defence of which a Polish constable lost his life. Communist agents, often appearing in the guise of Nationalists, joined independently in the work. There were nights when parts of the worst-stricken district, Rohatyn, were lighted by the glare in the sky; demoralized and disaffected villages refused obedience to the police; and it became clear that there was an imminent danger of spontaneous reprisals which might have been followed by an outbreak of anarchy. Early in September 57 Polish cottages were destroyed by a single fire at Kozowa, together with the entire crops of their owners. The Polish Government then decided on extraordinary measures, as any other Government in a similar emergency must have done.

COUNTER MEASURES

One method would have been to introduce martial law and military justice, with summary infliction of the death penalty for certain offences. Another would have been to put some thousands of disaffected persons in gaol or concentration camps. Both would have been open to serious objections, and I would not suggest that either was considered. The method chosen was to send a few squadrons of an East Galician cavalry regiment and 1,000 police, who were specially drafted in, on pacificatory tours of the most disturbed regions.

These expeditions conducted their operations in a narrow belt of country, running from the district of Grodek Jagiellonski, a few miles to the west of Lwow, through Bobrka, south of the same city, Rohatyn, Brzezany and Podhajce, to the district of Tarnopol. In other words, the operations were local, affecting only those districts in which the campaign of terrorism had been most intense and disaffection most rife in the villages. The places in which the troops and police established themselves, for periods varying from a few hours to five days, were deliberately chosen by the authorities, and lists of persons notoriously disaffected were furnished to the officers commanding.

The main accusations against the expeditions are that they inflicted brutal and promiscuous floggings, and that, on the pretext of searching for hidden arms, ammunition, and terrorist literature, they did reckless damage to house property, and particularly to the premises of cooperatives and cultural institutions. There can be no doubt that they felt themselves entitled to inflict corporal punishment on the persons who had been marked out for attention and on any others who offered them resistance. There can also be no doubt that in certain villages, sometimes under provocation and sometimes not, they committed most culpable excesses. But, having obtained entirely independent information about the procedure of the expeditions in some places where excesses were not committed, and having compared the number of places in which the Ukrainians truthfully or untruthfully allege excesses with my estimate of the total number of places visited, I am bound to conclude that even if all the Ukrainian allegations of pulped flesh were to be substantiated—as some undoubtedly have been—the number of visitations accompanied by gross cruelty would still be a small proportion of the whole. A sufficient number of oiled rifles and machine-guns were discovered, some in the houses of parish priests, to justify the search of every suspected hiding-place, even if partial demolition of a thatch or chimney was involved. I am satisfied that wanton destruction of institutional buildings was not within the Government's intentions, and that in the relatively few places where anything of the sort occurred it was the work of unauthorized individuals.

(To be continued)

REPORTED EXCESSES IN EASTERN GALICIA

CANADIAN UKRAINIANS DISTURBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 11

Ukrainians in Canada, who number at least 200,000 and are the largest foreign-born racial group in the Dominion, are much agitated over the reports of ill-treatment of their compatriots in Eastern Galicia by the Polish Government.

In each Ukrainian community committees have been formed for the purpose of helping their brethren, and these committees have been disseminating pamphlets in which they accuse the Polish authorities of outrages upon defenceless people. They have also appealed to the Dominion Government to make representations and demand that an international commission investigate the situation in Eastern Galicia, and have been bringing pressure to bear on members of Parliament to force the Government's hand. Last week Ukrainians in Montreal began a hostile demonstration at the office of the Polish Consul-General.

Newspapers published in Canada in Ukrainian are carrying on a campaign against Poland, while individual Poles are writing to the Canadian newspapers to refute their allegations.

Lord Amulree, the Air Minister, visited the Royal Airship Works at Cardington (Bedford) yesterday and presented Mr. Arthur Disley, the wireless operator of R 101, with the medal of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire.

UNION IN EAST AFRICA

SIR S. WILSON'S VIEW

NEED OF GENERAL LOCAL AGREEMENT

The Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa heard the evidence of Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, at its first public sitting, held at the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Stanley of Alderley presided.

Sir Samuel Wilson described his visit to East Africa in 1929, which he said he was instructed to undertake with a view to making suggestions as to the lines of a scheme of closer union which could be regarded as administratively workable and generally acceptable. He was still of opinion that if at any time in the near future his Majesty's Government decided to adopt a scheme of closer union, some scheme on the general lines of his proposals would be the one most acceptable to the people of the three territories which he visited. But he ventured to remind the Committee that he went out on the understanding with the local communities, especially in Kenya, that the recommendation of the Hilton Young Report for the abandonment of the official majority in the Legislative Council would be a *sine qua non* in any scheme of closer union. He would be very loth to recommend his Majesty's Government to adopt any scheme of closer union if they could not be assured beforehand of the cooperation of the Kenya settlers in the carrying out of that scheme. Were any such action to be taken, he could not help feeling that no little risk would be run of creating in East Africa a political atmosphere which, he thought, they all might regret afterwards.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION

Referring to Indian representation in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and the common versus the communal roll, he said he did not despair of finding a solution sooner or later to this very difficult question. But he must confess that he agreed with the view of the Hilton Young Commission, that general local agreement must be an essential factor in any scheme of settlement. It was for this reason that he thought that in the present state of feeling in East Africa more harm than good was likely to come of any active attempt at the present time to solve this controversial question. The best course for the moment was to explore such lines of approach as might eventually lead to an agreement.

He explained the main points of difference between the proposals in his report and those in the recent White Paper. In his proposals he purposely limited the powers of the High Commissioner, because of the opinions expressed to him during his tour. He suggested that the High Commissioner should keep generally in touch with all important questions of policy, and for this purpose should be furnished with copies of all important dispatches between the Governors of the respective Colonies and the Secretary of State. He was to be entirely responsible, with the assistance of the Central Legislative Council, for the control of the economic services, and also for the powers of legislation. But in relation to any political powers in the different territories, the High Commissioner would be limited to what he could do by his influence and personality as chairman of the Governors' Conference. The witness's own view was that the High Commissioner could do a very great deal, if the proper man was appointed to the post. The Government scheme went a great deal farther, and proposed to give the High Commissioner very wide executive powers.

A second difference was the constitution of the Kenya Council. His negotiations were carried out on the distinct understanding that the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission in that respect would be a *sine qua non* of any scheme of closer union. He recommended an unofficial majority, but not an elected unofficial majority. In Kenya he had made it quite clear that there was not the slightest intention of giving them an elected majority, and he personally would not recommend it. What he did recommend was an unofficial majority in the Council and that it should be left entirely to the discretion of the Governor whom he should nominate to the Council. They might be Indians or Africans. If so, even were it so far as to make it clear to Kenya settlers that were he Governor of Kenya there were two men whom he would appoint at once. One was Dr. Arthur, who represented native interests in the Executive Council of Kenya, and the other was the leading banker in Nairobi, and it was very unlikely that those two men would always agree with the settlers. The representatives of the settlers entirely agreed that those two men would be the first to be appointed by any Governor. The Government scheme did not propose any change in the constitution of the Kenya Council except to add a second nominated member representing native interests.

A COMMON ROLL

The other main difference was the representation of Indians in the Kenya Council. On this he did not think there was much difference of opinion. In view of the feeling existing in Kenya, he did not think any useful purpose was to be served by his trying to bring the two sides together while he was in Nairobi. The Government said that the object to be aimed at and attained was a common roll, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races, and they suggested that one of the first duties of a High Commissioner would be to explore the best means of giving effect to this adoption of a common roll. He thought the High Commissioner would find it very difficult to do that in the immediate future.

In answer to the CHAIRMAN, he said that his report had been much criticized for not containing any references to the question of native policy, but before he went to East Africa the then Secretary of State held conferences in London attended by Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, and Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika. There was more or less general agreement as to who should control native policy, and it was not included in the witness's terms of reference, though not specifically excluded.

The CHAIRMAN.—The assent which you secured to the scheme you outlined was strictly conditional, on the part of the white settlers, upon a *quid pro quo* in the matter of the Kenya Legislature?

Sir Samuel Wilson.—That is so. They said my proposals were tantamount to turning the Legislative Council of Kenya into a debating society or a municipal council. It was on the distinct understanding that they would be given full control of their own local affairs that they were to come into any scheme of closer union.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S VETO

In reply to Mr. BUXTON, the witness said that one of the points which would no doubt be included in any scheme was that the High Commissioner should be given special powers of veto, and also powers to enact legislation contrary to the vote of the majority of the Kenya Legislative Council, in return for the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council. The Kenya settlers had no objection to that. He thought he had made it clear in his report that the Indians were not in favour of any scheme at all. But he did not think the Indians were so averse as they were made out to be from schemes for closer union.

Mr. BUXTON suggested that in saying that his proposals were generally accepted, the witness did not necessarily mean that they were welcome to the native population, but primarily to the European communities.

Sir Samuel Wilson answered:—"No, I suppose that is quite true. The natives objected to the scheme, I must confess."

Mr. JAMES HUDSON asked what would be the witness's attitude to schemes of closer union if they did not satisfy the Indians or the natives. He replied that he was not really in favour of any scheme if a very large section of the community in East Africa was opposed to it, because he thought the difficulties of carrying it out would in that event be tremendous. But how, in their present state of civilization, could one be sure whether the natives were in favour of it?

Mr. HUDSON agreed that it would be very difficult.

The witness pointed out that in any scheme it was almost impossible to get the agreement of every one in the country. The reason why he emphasized the importance of the cooperation of the white settlers in Kenya was that they were such a very virile section of the community that he thought they could make it impossible for any High Commissioner to carry out a scheme. In his capacity as Permanent Under-Secretary, he felt he would not be doing his duty if he did not call attention to the fact that if they did anything that was not acceptable to that section of the Kenya population they might create a political atmosphere that they must all regret.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE asked if the witness did not meet people in East Africa who thought

(Continued at foot of next column)

FUTURE OF INDIA

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE CONFERENCE

The Indian Empire Society held a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel yesterday, at which the principal speaker was Mr. Churchill, M.P. Lord Sumner, president of the society, was in the chair, and he was supported by Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Lord Inchcape, Lord Danesfort, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and Mr. W. Ameer Ali.

The CHAIRMAN said they were no doubt fully alive to the fact that a conference, which was proceeding with great gravity, and in a most leisurely manner, at St. James's Palace, was supposed to be determining by the method of agreement the destiny of India. The decision did not rest with any Round-Table Conference; it rested with the people of this country. The people of the country were somewhat slow to raise their voices, and they were temperate and tolerant in their opinions; but all the same they were responsible for the well-being of India, not only internally, affecting as it did so many hundreds of millions of our fellow-subjects, but also for its well-being as an honoured and great part of the British Empire.

Mr. CHURCHILL said they had thought it their duty to hold that meeting in order to draw the attention of the country to the altogether unwarranted change in the estimation of the facts and factors of the Indian problem which had marked the last disastrous 12 months. From many quarters they heard statements that opinion in India had advanced with violent speed. Full Dominion status, with the right to secede from the British Empire and responsible control of the executive Government, were clamoured for even by the moderates represented at the Round-Table Conference. The extremists, who were, and would remain, the dominant force among the Indian political classes, had moved their goal to absolute independence, and pictured to themselves an early date when they would obtain complete control of the whole of Hindustan, when the British would be no more to them than any other European nation, when white people would be in India only upon sufferance, when debts and obligations of all kinds would be repudiated and an army of white janissaries, officered, if necessary, from Germany, would be hired to secure the armed ascendancy of the Hindu. All these absurd and dangerous pretensions had so far been met in speech with nothing but soft deprecations and placatory words by the British Government in India or at home.

POSITION OF PARLIAMENT

The effect of the speeches delivered during the five days' open session of the Conference had certainly been to give the impression that a vast extension of self-government was immediately contemplated, and that all that remained was to settle the detail and method of the transference of powers and to make some provision for the protection of minorities. It had therefore become necessary, in order that this landslide of opinion should not lead to undue disappointment, that the basic facts should be restated in unmistakable terms. The British nation, they believed, had no intention whatever of relinquishing effectual control of Indian life and progress. The Round-Table Conference now sitting had no power to frame a Constitution for India. No agreement reached at the Conference would be binding in any degree, morally or legally, upon Parliament. No agreement of the Conference was necessary to authorize the framing of a new Government of India Act. The responsibility for framing such an Act would rest entirely with the British Government of the day, and the decision upon their proposals would rest with the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which for this purpose must be considered a body of at least equal authority. Even in the present House of Commons, with its Socialist minority Government, there was a substantial majority against the extension, in any period which it was profitable to consider, of anything like Dominion status. It seemed certain that a new House of Commons would have come into existence before a Government of India Act could be introduced, and it was highly probable that that new House of Commons would be far more representative of the strong patriotic elements of our country than the present. Therefore the persistent attempts to avoid stating unpalatable truths and to shirk facing the stern facts of the situation could only excite false hopes which might afterwards lead to strife and suffering.

"CAT'S MEAT FOR A TIGER"

He must draw attention to a very grave danger. The Indian gentlemen and notabilities who were attending the Round-Table Conference were in no way representative of the real forces which challenged British rule in India. It was true that, drifting with the tide, many of them had become the mouthpiece of extreme demands, but they had no power to pledge the Indian Congress Party to sincere acceptance of any agreement that might be outlined. The danger was that in an unwise endeavour to reach an agreement here in London, the Socialist Government would commit itself to concessions and extensions of self-government which would weaken our hands in the future, without in any way procuring the assent of the ruthless forces of sedition and outrage. Our concessions would, therefore, only be used as the starting point for new demands by revolutionaries, while the loyal elements and the masses of the people would be the more unsettled by further evidences of British weakness. The truth was that Gandhism and all it stood for would, sooner or later, have to be grappled with and finally crushed. It was no use trying to satisfy a tiger by feeding him with cat's meat. The sooner this was realized the less trouble and misfortune would there be for all concerned. Above all, it must be made plain that the British nation had no intention of relinquishing its mission in India, or of failing in its duty to the Indian masses, or of parting with its supreme control in any of the essentials of peace, order, and good government. The loss of India would mark and consummate the downfall of the British Empire.

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob and Mr. W. Ameer Ali also spoke, and the chairman submitted to the meeting the following resolution, which was carried:—

That this meeting fully approves the aims and objects of the Indian Empire Society, and pledges itself to support the society in its efforts to awaken public opinion in this country to a sense of the grave danger with which our Empire in India is threatened, a danger which menaces the welfare and security of our fellow-subjects and is paralysing the commerce and industry of both Great Britain and India.

THE INDIAN STATES

LORD LLOYD presided yesterday at a meeting of the Central Asian Society at the Royal Geographical Society's Hall, London, at which Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, a member of the Hyderabad delegation to the Round-Table Conference, spoke on "The Position of the Indian States." The Indian States, SIR AKBAR said, had a very great deal to contribute to the India of the future. There was something about them that satisfied the Indian people; they stood for Indian polity; and unless they were given their full share in any federal Constitution that was devised it would not be a success. The development of a political consciousness among the people of the States was proceeding on rather different lines than had such development in the West. In India they were more concerned with the representation of interests than with that of localities in the councils of the State. He held no brief for the political officer, but he had the very highest admiration for most of those who filled this position. The Indian Princes were the truest of allies to the Crown, and their assistance was essential to the building of the India of the future.

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it was putting the cart before the horse to propose to set up all this machinery for countries with such slender resources.

Sir Samuel Wilson agreed that it was suggested to him by several people that with the proper Governors, who would be prepared to agree, most of these questions might be settled in the Governors' Conference.

LORD LUGARD suggested that by setting up a Central Legislative Council they would simply transfer the Kenya controversy to a larger sphere, which would include a Mandated Territory, and that, of course, would mean all kinds of complications. He would like to hear something about the arguments used on the natives' side.

Sir Samuel Wilson said he had found every one so very definite about not putting the control of native policy under the central authority that he had accepted it at that. No doubt something could be supplied by the Chief Native Commissioners about their views, but he thought it would be much more satisfactory for the Committee to hear them in person.

The inquiry was adjourned to a date to be announced later.

DINNERS AND RECEPTIONS

LADY ASTOR

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at a dinner and reception which Viscountess Astor held at 4, St. James's-square last night to meet the delegates to the Round-Table Conference.

The other guests at the dinner were:—

The Maharajah and Maharani of Baroda, the Chief Sahib and Rani of Sangli, the Maharajahdhira of Darbhanga, the Nawab of Chhatari, the Rajah of Parlakimedi, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sardar and Sardani Ujjal Singh, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Subbarayan, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, Rosamund Viscountess Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquess of Lothian, the Marquess of Reading, Viscount Bridgeman, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Mr. Bernard Shaw, the Marchioness of Anglesey, Lady Moyra Cavendish, Mary Countess of Minto, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. H. Spender-Clay, the Hon. Mrs. R. H. Brand, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Alice Lady Lowther, the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. R. Winn, Baroness Von Neurath, Miss Lloyd George, M.P., and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.

Among those who accepted invitations to the reception afterwards were:—

The Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan, the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch Behar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Annepu Patro, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir Ahmad and Lady Amin Jung, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, Miss Mehta, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sirdar Sahibzada Sultan Amad Khan, Kunwar and Kunwarani Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Nawab and Begum Mahdi Yar Jung, Rajah Narendra Nath, M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Ayargal, Captain Rajah Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Sirdar Jarmini Das, Rao Sahib Surve, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Mr. Pattani, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. J. N. Basu, Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Professor and Mrs. Coatman, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Miss Jinnah, Rao Bahadur Krishnama Chari, Qazi Ali Haidar Abbasi, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav, Mr. and Mrs. A. Latif, Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. K. T. Paul, Diwan Bahadur Raghaviah, Rao Bahadur Raghaviah, Rao Bahadur Pannir Selvain, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gavin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Dutt, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. M. Vincent, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Miss Shanti Mullik, the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland, Sir Herbert and Lady Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard and Lady Chenevix-Trench, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Sir Arthur and Lady McWatters, Professor and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood.

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Polish Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Regis de Oliveira, the German Ambassador, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Swiss Minister, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Egyptian Minister, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pacaud, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford.

Priscilla Countess Annesley, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, the Earl and Countess of Lancaster, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, the Duchess of Atholl, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Herbert and Lady Cynthia Asquith, the Duchess of Atholl, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Sir John Anderson, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor.

Prince Otto von Bismarck, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Michael Beaumont, the Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Bevan, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute, the Hon. Rupert and Mrs. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Binyon, Captain Malcolm Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Crawley, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Sir Henry and Lady Betterton, Sir Amherst and Lady Selby-Bigge, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Major Sir John and Lady Birchall, the Earl and Countess of Brecknock, Lord Buckmaster, Captain and Mrs. Harold Balfour, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Barrington-Ward, the Hon. James and Lady Jean Bertie.

Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Crichton, Sir Geoffrey Collins, Lord and Lady Carson, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, Lord Cushendun, General the Earl and Countess of Cavan, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Colonel Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Page Croft, Captain Victor Cazalet, the Marquess and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Major the Hon. Edward Cadogan, Sir Burton and Lady Chadwick, Major the Hon. John and Mrs. Coke, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill.

The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Drury Lowe, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, the Hon. Richard and Mrs. Denman, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, Sir Godfrey and Lady Dalrymple-White, Mr. and Mrs. Walter de la Mare, Lady Emmott, Sir Crisp and Lady English, Lord and Lady Marjorie Erskine, Lord Fermoy, the Hon. Mrs. E. A. FitzRoy, Sir Philip and Lady Gibbs, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lord and Lady Gorell, Viscount and Viscountess Hastings, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, the American Consul-General and Mrs. Halstead, the Dowager Lady Hillingdon, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Lady Keppel, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Lord and Lady Leconfield, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers and Mrs. Legh, Sir Frederick Milner, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lord and Lady Melchett, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, the Earl and Countess of Munster, Lord and Lady Manners, Lord and Lady Meston, Viscountess Milner, Lord and Lady Noel-Buxton, the Hon. Sir Hugh and Lady O'Neill, Mr. and Lady Joan Peake, Sir John and Lady Power, Colonel the Hon. Sidney and Lady Delia Peel, Earl and Countess Peel, Dame Jessie Phipps, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Plumer, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Phillimore, Sir Assheton and Lady Pownall, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, Lord Revelstoke, the Marquess of Reading, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond.

Lord and Lady Stanley, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Herbert and Lady Stephens, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Oliver and Lady Maureen Stanley, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Field-Marshal Sir William and Lady Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. de Satge, Lord and Lady Henry Seymour, Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Sir Leslie Scott, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, Lord and Lady Weir, Colonel the Hon. Thomas and Lady Cecily Vesey, Viscount and Viscountess Wimborne, Grace Countess of Wemyss, Colonel the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Windham, Lady Maud Warrender, Earl and Countess Winterton, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, Lord and Lady Wraxall, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, and Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Westmacott.

Ambrose's orchestra played.

MRS. TE WATER

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. te Water gave a dinner-party at the Savoy Hotel last night to meet the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General Designate of the Union of South Africa, and the Countess of Clarendon. The guests at dinner included:—

The Earl and Countess of Selborne, Lord Hyde, Rear-Admiral H. J. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Viscountess Milner, the Hon. Lady Bailey, Admiral Sir William and Lady Goodenough, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Mrs. Marais, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hubbali, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Robert and Lady Williams, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, the Hon. Mrs. Williamson-Noble, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Downie, Countess Buxton, Sir Thomas and Lady Wilford, Mr. Justice Bristowe and Mrs. Bristowe, Colonel L. P. and Mrs. de Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnstone, Sir Campbell Stuart, the Bishop of London, Lord Kirkley, Mr. A. H. Rennie, Sir Andreas van Ryneveld, Mr. Justice Stratford, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Selby, and Mr. Harm Oost.

The dinner was followed by a reception, and among those who were invited were:—

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the High Commissioners for Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, India, and the Irish Free State, together with their Secretaries, the Diplomatic Corps; the Masters of the Worshipful Companies of Armourers and Brasiers, Cordwainers, Fishmongers, Fruiterers, Gold and Silver Wyredrawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Ironmongers, Leathersellers, Mercers, Salters, Vintners, and Master Mariners.

Lady Goold-Adams, Major Ulick Alexander, Vice-Admiral Sir David and Lady Anderson, Mr. Leopold Albu, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Lieutenant-General Lord Baden-Powell, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Sir Abe and the Hon. Lady Bailey, Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Balfour, Sir Harry and Lady Batterbee, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Captain and Mrs. Bentley, Count Albrecht Bernstorff, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, the Earl and Countess of Beasborough, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Brand, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Bisschop, Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, Sir August and Lady Cayzer, Prince Alphonse de Chimay.

Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clegborn, Dr. Paul Culver, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Sir Mitchell and Lady Cotts, Mr. R. C. Mitchell Cotts, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chubb, Dr. and Mrs. W. Cullen, Sir Howard D'Egville, Sir Edmund Davis, Baron and Baroness D'Erlanger, Baron Frederick D'Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger, Mr. Delfos, Miss Delfos, Dr. V. de Villiers, Mrs. S. M. de Villiers, Miss M. J. de Vos, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Dr. and Mrs. F. F. du Toit.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Sir John and Lady Ellerman, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Evans, Colonel R. W. and Mrs. Bennell, Mr. T. Fichardt, Sir Eustace and Lady Fiennes, the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy, Miss FitzRoy, Sir Fortescue and Lady Flannery, Sir Robert and Lady Fox-Symons, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gibb, Lord and Lady Glendyne, Colonel G. Ian Glyn, Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman, Miss Goldman, Lady (Jacobus) Graaff, Mr. Graaff, Lady Guggisberg, Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Surgeon Captain and Mrs. T. W. Haydon, Dr. van Heerden, Lady Hewat, Mr. A. W. Hibberdine, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hichens, Mrs. S. E. Carey Hobson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marshall Hole.

Sir Solbern and Lady Holland, Lady Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Imroth, Miss Imroth, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Colonel A. and Mrs. Weston Jarvis, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Kerney, Dr. and Mrs. Kiernan, Sir Cyril and Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley and Miss Kindersley, Viscount Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Kotze and Miss Kotze, Mr. and Mrs. J. Krige, Mr. and Mrs. Kuper, Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, Professor and Mrs. Lawn, Miss Lawn, Mrs. A. Lilleveld, Major the Hon. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, the Dowager Lady Loch, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, Dr. Loots, Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. D. G. Malan, Miss M. Malherbe, Commissioner and Mrs. H. V. Mapp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marais, Mr. Maynard Marais, Lady Mason, Mr. A. L. Meiring.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Merritt, Viscountess Mersey, Mr. Norman Michaelis, Mrs. M. Michaelis, Mr. J. C. Molteno, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Molteno, Miss Lucy Molteno, Alderman and Mrs. F. Montague, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Lady Patricia Moore, Mrs. H. Mosenthal, Mr. E. A. H. Mosenthal, Mr. H. R. Mosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mosenthal, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Muller, Professor and Lady Mary Murray, Sir Gowyn and Lady Murray, Mr. M. E. Myburgh, Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, Mr. Douglas Mackeurtan, Mrs. Mackeurtan, sen., Mr. D. F. Hugo Naude, Mr. J. G. Nel, Sir Thomas and Lady Numa.

The Dowager Lady Oppenheimer and Miss Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest and Lady Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pacaud, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Dr. and Mme. Petitavel, Sir Lionel and Lady Phillips, Mr. C. R. Price, Sir Richard and Lady Redmayne, Sir Lewis and Lady Richardson, Sir John and Lady Risley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. O. Roche, Professor and Mrs. I. J. Rousseau, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Percy Royds, Miss Ryrie, Lady Frances Ryder, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. de Satge, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Sheil, Mrs. Cabell Sheppard, Mr. J. Clere Sheridan, Miss L. Smit, Miss Atkinson, Mr. J. Smuts, Mr. Herbert Warrington Smyth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden, Miss Rowena Snyman, Miss Dolly Snyman, Lady Solomon, Miss Solomon, Mr. William Soper, Sir William Soulsby, Miss Elise v.d. Spuy, Sir Henry Strakosch, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stratford, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Sturman, Lord and Lady Sydenham, Colonel and Mrs. Taylor, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin.

Sir Robert Vansittart, Dr. Len Verwoerd, Mr. T. C. Visser, Sir Evelyn Wallers, Major-General Sir Fabian and Lady Ware and Miss Jessica Ware, Mr. D. Warmenhoven, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Wessels, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Whiskard, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Roderick Wilson, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, and the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Wyndham.

THE DOWAGER LADY DUFFERIN AND AVA

The Duchess of York honoured with her presence a reception held by the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and the Board of the Royal Free Hospital yesterday afternoon in honour of the delegates attending the Round-Table Conference, in the Eastman Dental Clinic of the Royal Free Hospital.

Her Royal Highness wore an apple-green coat with sable collar and cuffs, over a dress of the same colour, and a velvet hat to match, with a jewelled clasp. Scientific exhibits were given

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TO
SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Railways, in association with the leading Shipping Lines on the African routes, have organized an attractive programme of Sunshine Tours to South Africa for the coming Winter.

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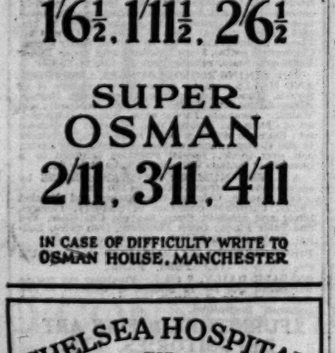
ARTHUR STREET, S.W.3
PATRON: H.M. THE QUEEN.
100 Beds, of which 18 for those able to pay £5.5 a week and small fees to staff.
32 Beds at Convalescent Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
LETTERS constantly received expressing gratitude for treatment and kindness received.



No Brandy will give you more pleasure or be a truer friend in time of sickness than Castillon—Brandy distilled and matured in the Cognac district

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DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, MAYFAIR-PLACE, BERKELEY-STREET. Tel. Mayfair 0457.
OPENING for DINNER TUESDAY, DEC. 16th.
Finest Cuisine. Dance Music for Supper by New Venetian Orchestra.

Mr. Arthur Luff, 77, head of Arthur Luff and Son, landscape gardeners, has died suddenly at a shooting party near Ryde. He collapsed while carrying his gun.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 11

Sir Charles Innes (Governor of Burma), Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham (upon relinquishing his appointment as Air Officer Commanding, Iraq Command), had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The Prince of Wales visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, visited the Exhibition of the London Association for the Blind, at Bush House this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 11

The Prince of Wales received this evening the Lord Somerleyton and Lieut.-Colonel David Davies.

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests:—

His Excellency the German Ambassador, the Lord Bishop of Ely, the Lord Lurgan, the Lord Merrivale, the Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P., General Sir Reginald Wingate, Bt., Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham, Colonel the Hon. Angus McDonnell, Major Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., Sir Ernest Gowers, Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, Colonel John Brown, Lieut.-Colonel Percy Laurie, Mr. Archibald H. Campbell, Mr. Follett Holt, and Brig.-General G. F. Trotter (Groom in Waiting to His Royal Highness).

The Earl of Dalkeith, the Earl of Dudley, the Lord Elphinstone, Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt., Mr. Russell Colman, Mr. John Galsworthy, and Mr. John Pierpont Morgan received invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from being present.

145, PICCADILLY, DEC. 11

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Annaly, was present at a Reception arranged by the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava (President of the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India) and the President and Board of the Royal Free Hospital, at the Eastman Dental Clinic, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. this afternoon, to meet the Delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference.

The French Ambassador, accompanied by Mme. de Fleuriau and Mlle. de Fleuriau, left London for France yesterday (states Reuter), having been summoned home through a family bereavement. M. de Fleuriau will return to London on Monday.

The Duke of Devonshire left 2, Carlton-gardens yesterday for Chatsworth.

Lady Anne Hunloke gave birth to a daughter at 2, Carlton-gardens on Wednesday.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold will leave London on December 22 for Glen Carron, Ross-shire.

Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden will leave 31, Belgrave-square on December 19 for Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, where they will spend Christmas.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen expect to leave 25, Rutland-gate on December 19 for Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, Kent, where they will spend Christmas.

Viscountess Elibank returned to St. James's-court yesterday from Paris.

Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller will leave 2, Wilton-crescent on December 23 to spend Christmas at Bagshot, where they will stay for about a fortnight.

Sir John and Lady Noble will leave 43, Portland-place next week for Ardkinglas, Inveraray.

Sir Basil and Lady Peto left London yesterday for Marseilles, where they will join the Rajputana for India. They will return to England on January 31.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller returned to 77, Gloucester-place from Devonshire on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Lady Winifred Pennoyer will leave London on December 19 to spend Christmas in Spain, and will return some time in January.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ingham Whitaker expect to leave 41, Upper Brook-street to-morrow for Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants, where they will remain until after Christmas.

Señor Don Santiago Monk, Commercial Attaché to the Chilean Embassy, left London last Saturday. He will be abroad all the winter, and will return in April.

Signor Daniele Varè, Italian Minister to China, now on leave, has arrived in London and is staying at Claridge's.

Mrs. Ewan Frazer is most grateful for the loving sympathy shown her by her kind friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bleackley are spending Christmas in Cannes at the Villa Allégria, which they have taken for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbey have left Uckfield House, Sussex, and arrived at 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, which they have taken until the end of March.

As a result of the Sailors' Memorial Hostel Ice Carnival, which was organized by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and the Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton at Grosvenor House on December 1, the sum of £1,700 was handed over to the Empire Memorial Hostel Extension Fund after all expenses had been paid.

A carnival dinner dance for children ("ages 8 to 80") will be held on Friday, December 19, at Grosvenor House in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital. Miss Sophie Tucker will appear in a cabaret, and Miss Gladys Cooper will present the prizes.

DUDLEY GUEST HOSPITAL

NEW WING OPENED BY PRINCESS MARY

The Dudley Guest Hospital received its third visit from Royalty when Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, opened a new wing of the hospital yesterday. The institution was first visited by Royalty in 1923, when the Prince of Wales paid a visit while touring the Black Country, and in 1925 the Duke and Duchess of York opened a bazaar on behalf of the hospital.

The ceremony performed by Princess Mary marked the completion of the first half of an ambitious but very necessary scheme for the extension of the institution, which when carried out in its entirety will mean the addition of 189 beds, the total cost of which will be about £50,000.

Despite the miserable weather several thousand persons waited outside the hospital to welcome her Royal Highness, who, upon her arrival, was accompanied by Viscount Ednam. Several presentations were made to Princess Mary at the main gate, including the Lord Lieutenant of Worcester, Viscount Cobham, the Mayor of Dudley, Alderman J. H. Molyneaux, and the Dean of Worcester. Princess Mary was then escorted to the out-patients' department through a guard of honour of Dudley girl guides, and was received by the Earl of Dudley, president of the hospital, who presented Mr. E. J. Thompson, chairman of the hospital, and also Mr. Daniel Hipkins, senior trustee.

After opening the new wing with a golden key, presented to her by Mr. A. T. Butler, the architect, Princess Mary, upon the invitation of Colonel Sir James Magill, representing the British Red Cross Society, unveiled the portrait of Georgiana Countess of Dudley, who was well known for her work in connexion with the Red Cross Society.

Receptions will be found on page 16

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. N. BRINCKMAN AND MISS M. W. SOUTHAM

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. N. Brinckman, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to Lord Willingdon, son of Colonel Sir Theodore F. Brinckman, 63, Brook-street, and Margaret Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam. The wedding will take place at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, on January 10.

MR. G. SIMON AND MISS M. HUNT

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very quietly on December 22, between Mr. Gilbert Simon, only son of the Right Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P., and Miss Maude (Jimmie) Hunt.

MR. H. A. PRIDHAM AND MISS D. WALLACE

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. A. Pridham, only son of Mr. C. F. Pridham, of New York, and Miss Dorothy Alys Wallace, daughter of the late Mr. H. S. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, of Ryde, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.S.I.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. POPE, R.N., AND MISS J. C. GILBERTSON

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander William Pope, R.N., H.M.A.S. Cerberus, only son of John Madge Pope, J.P., and Mrs. Pope, of Copplestone House, Copplestone, North Devon, and Miss Jessie Carré Gilbertson, younger daughter of the late A. H. Gilbertson and Mrs. Gilbertson, of Potosi, Muttaburra, Australia.

THE REV. G. W. DREW AND MISS J. M. L. CURREY

The engagement is announced between Gordon William, son of the late H. E. Drew, M.B., and Mrs. Drew, of Worcester, and Joyce Mary Leacroft, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Currey, of Little Eaton, Derbyshire.

MR. P. LEICESTER AND MISS RYAN

The engagement is announced between Peter Leicester, Geological Survey of India, Rangoon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Leicester, of Bustard Manor, Martin, Hampshire, and Isobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ryan, of Kalaw, Federated Shan States.

MR. J. S. CLARK AND MISS N. K. LEWIS

The engagement is announced between John Stuart, only son of the late Mr. J. C. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Hazelmere, Hatch-End, and Nancy Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis, of Arranmore, Bushey.

MR. W. LONGMAN AND MISS K. E. STUART

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Longman, of 27, Norfolk-square, and Miss Katherine Elizabeth Stuart, of 284, King's-road, Chelsea, will take place quietly at Holy Trinity Church, Latimer-road (The Harrow Mission), on Wednesday, December 31, at 11 o'clock. No invitations will be issued, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. L. CUTBILL AND MISS D. H. BROOK

The engagement is announced between Louis, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cutbill, of 68, Gloucester-gardens, W.2, and Helen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brook, of Lidwells, Goudhurst, Kent.

MR. F. J. W. HOLT AND MISS ATWOOD

The engagement is announced between Francis Jaime Wormald Holt, son of Mr. F. H. L. Holt and Mrs. Holt, of Cartagena, Spain, and Blanche Eleanor Mary, elder daughter of the late Mr. H. Atwood, Westminster Bank House, Basingstoke, and Mrs. Atwood, Shanklin, I.O.W.

M. L. DEMOTTE AND MLLE. A. WILDENSTEIN

The engagement in New York is announced of M. Lucien Demotte, son of the late Georges Demotte and of Mme. Demotte Marcus, and Mlle. Andrée Wildenstein, daughter of M. Felix Wildenstein, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, and Mme. Felix Wildenstein.

MR. C. BOSANQUET AND MISS B. SCHIEFFELIN

The marriage between Mr. Charles Bosanquet and Miss Barbara Schieffelin will take place on Friday, January 16, in New York.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. G. Colclough took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. M. W. Patterson, Senior Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, officiated, and the child was named Penelope Ann. The godparents were Mr. E. R. T. Holmes, Mr. Raymond McGrath, for whom Mr. Philip Kindersley stood proxy, Mr. R. H. Cobbold, Mrs. Philip Kindersley, Mrs. Berwind, and Miss Valerie French.

DANCES

THE "RAILWAY" BALL

Princess Marie Louise and the Marquess of Carisbrooke were present at the "Railway" ball, in aid of the 800,000 half-crowns appeal for the Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea General Hospital, which was held at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, last night. During the evening a pageant of "Famous Trains and their Destinations" was given.

MRS. CRAVEN ELLIS

Mr. and Mrs. Craven Ellis gave a dance for their daughters at the May Fair Hotel last night. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Sir Louis and Lady Newton, Alderman and Sheriff Jenks and Mrs. Maurice Jenks, Sir Walter and Lady Peacock, Lord and Lady Thirlestane, Sir Arthur and Miss du Cros, Sir Enoch and Lady Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Worsington-Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallrock, Mr. and Mrs. George du Cros, Mr. and Mrs. Philip du Cros, Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ellis, Miss Craven, Miss E. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsbottom, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mrs. H. L. Lees, Miss Ellis, Mr. Sydney Newton, Mrs. Sassoon, Misses K. and L. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sassoon, Mr. D. Sassoon, Mr. David, Mr. and Mrs. Pearn, Colonel and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Robert Fergus Jenks, Mr. R. A. Jenks, Mr. F. J. Chapman Walker, Mr. R. Midwood, Mr. P. du Cros, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Critchell, Mrs. Critchell, Captain and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Philip, and Mrs. Partington.

MRS. PERCY CARVER

Mrs. Percy Carver gave a dance for her daughter, Miss Betty Carver, at Claridge's last night. Mileham's band played, and among those present were:—

Sir Boyd Merriman, M.P., and Lady Merriman, Miss Rosemary and Miss Violet Merriman, Mr. Colin and Lady Angela Campbell, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby, Major W. H. Carver, M.P., and Mrs. Carver, Miss Veronica Carver, Major and Mrs. Wessel, Commander and Mrs. E. Farrant, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. S. Norfolk, Captain and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Frank Carver, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Campbell, Mrs. G. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Gay, Mrs. Percy Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Paterson Arbuthnot, Miss Helen and Miss Betty Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shelford, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Fuge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cecil Harris, Miss Rhoda Harris, Mrs. R. Daw, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moss, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth-Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke, Miss Davis, Miss Arbuthnot, and Miss Sawbridge.

THE YOUNG CONSERVATIVES UNION

Lady Diana Cooper received the guests at the Young Conservatives Union ball, which was held at Grosvenor House last night. During the evening an ice hockey match was played between Oxford and Cambridge Esquimaux and London Lions. Among those who took tickets for the ball were:—

The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Titchfield, Viscount FitzAlan, Lady Dorothy Macmillan, Lady Violet Astor, Lady Blanche Glynsard, Lady Henry Bentinck, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Lady Dance, Lady Aird, Lady Hurst, Lady Myers, Dame Beatrix Lyall, Sir George Courthope, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness, and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.

LUNCHEONS

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained the following guests at luncheon at 10, Downing-street yesterday:—

Mr. S. Rowan Aitken, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, the Maharajah Gaekwar and the Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Miss Jinnah, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Miss Sheila MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, U Ba Pe, Diwan Bahadur Raghaviah, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., and Lady Maureen Stanley, and Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe.

MRS. ARTHUR HENDERSON

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Arthur Henderson gave a luncheon party yesterday in the Harcourt Room, House of Commons, in honour of the German Ambassador and Freifrau von Neurath, at which the following guests were present:—

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Lord and Lady Parmoor, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, Earl and Countess De La Warr, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. W. W. Henderson, M.P., and Mr. R. G. Leigh.

In recognition of the maternity work which is being done at St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2, and as a manifestation of its interest in the movement for better maternity services throughout the country, the Prudential Assurance Company has given an annual subscription of £500 for the endowment of a maternity ward at the hospital. This is to be named The Prudential Ward.

Wills and Bequests and Ecclesiastical News will be found on page 9

MARRIAGES

MR. G. E. H. WALLER AND MISS I. G. MANT

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, yesterday afternoon of Mr. Gerald Edward Henry Waller, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waller, of 33, Rutland-court, and Miss Iris Gertrude Mant, daughter of Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, of 54, Onslow-square. The Rev. P. B. Clayton officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin with panels of old Limerick lace, and a train of white satin with a bow of orange-blossom. Her veil of old Limerick lace was held in place by a halo of green glass leaves and orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of lilac and carnations. The trainbearers were Miss Yvonne Ogilvy and Miss Shirley Tandy, and the other child attendant was Miss Pamela Tandy. They wore ankle-length gowns of apricot-coloured panne velvet, with puff sleeves and lace collars. They wore wreaths of flowers in their hair, and carried posies of tawny chrysanthemums. The grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Betty Ogilvy, Miss Jean Grant, Miss Janet Jardine, Miss Gillian Llewelyn, Miss Margaret Masterman, Miss Betty Rowlands, and Miss Micheline Walker, wore ankle-length, high-waisted gowns of apricot-coloured panne velvet, with Medici collars of lace. They wore haloes to match their frocks, and carried bouquets of tawny chrysanthemums. Mr. Robin Sinclair was best man. A reception was held at the Rembrandt Hotel. Among those present at the church were:—

Lady Mant, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waller and Miss Waller, Commander and Mrs. Waller, Mrs. W. H. Mant, Mr. Gilbert Mant, Miss E. Mant, Mrs. Barry Tandy, Mr. Patrick Tandy, Mrs. Ogilvy, Brigadier Sir Edward Tandy, Brigadier-General and Mrs. E. Napper Tandy, Miss Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Tandy, Mrs. Frank Ogilvy, Commander and Mrs. Tandy, Mr. and Mrs. MacFadgen, Mrs. Hugh Reynolds, Miss Fell, the Maharajah of Alwar, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Hollah, Mrs. Tuite, Mrs. Seymour, Lady Tenterden, Mrs. Cunliffe, Mrs. Woolton, Mrs. Tempier and Miss Tempier, Mrs. Normand, Mr. J. E. de la Motte, Lady Du Boulay and Miss Du Boulay, Lady Maffey and Miss Maffey, Mr. H. Hammond, Mrs. Ward La Touche, Miss Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Heston, Mrs. Deakin and the Misses Deakin, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. Mylius, Viscountess Chelmsford and the Hon. Margaret Theiger, Miss Willis, Mrs. Curling and Miss Curling, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Buller, Mrs. Pitt Taylor, Mrs. Griffrid Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Hatch, Lady Robertson, Miss Peel, the Hon. Henry Littleton, Major-General Sir Henry and Lady Freeland, Mr. C. H. Blake, Mrs. Spencer Moore, Mrs. Isacke, Mr. H. Isacke, Miss Hillary, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mackarness, Lady Campbell and Miss Campbell, the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, Miss N. Castello, Miss G. Seligman, Lady Dalrymple and Miss Dalrymple, Lady O'Dwyer, Mrs. Herbert Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. John Francis, Mrs. Nott, the Misses Locock, Mrs. Arthur Gibson, Sir Edward and Lady Chamier and Miss Chamier, Lady Walker, Miss Bayley, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Baxendale and Miss Baxendale, Miss Branston, the Rev. the Hon. William and Mrs. T. Rice, Lady Murray and the Misses Murray, Mrs. Wotherspoon and Miss Wotherspoon, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Robertson Newton, Mrs. Henry Newton, Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Warwick James, Mr. Malcolm and Lady Seton, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tollinton, Mrs. C. D. Williams, the Misses Simms, Mrs. Haig, Lady Hirtzel and Miss Hirtzel, Mrs. Brunyate, Commander and Mrs. Dillon, Miss Maclean, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Close Brookes and Miss Close Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Myers, Lady Hudson, Miss Furneaux Dawson, Mrs. Ronald Murray and Miss Murray, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Lady Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Boys, Miss Heston, Mrs. Michael Impey, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Ward, Lady Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mrs. Hayter, Colonel Fleming, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Turner, Mr. Bertram, Miss Neva Fane, Mr. P. Buckley, Mrs. Bell, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Miss Christine Kitson, Mrs. R. D. Morris, Mrs. Reginald Gallon, Mrs. Willock, General Sir Alexander and Lady Cobbe and Miss Cobbe, Mrs. Shaw Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Grant and Miss A. Grant, Lady Chichester, Lady Atkinson, Lady Alexander Anderson, Lady Gamble, Mrs. Samuel Wilberforce, Sir Edward Maclagan and Miss Maclagan, Lady Rolleston, Miss Sheila Hall, Colonel and Mrs. Roe, and Mr. Harold Pollock.

CAPTAIN L. H. G. ANDREWS AND MISS P. E. TUDOR

The marriage took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday afternoon of Captain Leonard Henry Graystone Andrews, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, son of the late Mr. L. W. Andrews, of Southborough, Kent, and of Mrs. Andrews, of Clivecourt, W.9, and Miss Phyllis Evelyn Tudor, daughter of the late Admiral H. M. Tudor and Mrs. Tudor, of 56D, Nevern-square, S.W.5. The Rev. H. C. Thomas and the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor, wore a long-sleeved gown of ivory satin, the fluted skirt forming a long train at the back, which was veiled by old Brussels lace falling from the waist. Her very full tulle veil was held in place by a halo head-dress of orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. Master Charles Rowley and Master Erasmus Darwin were the trainbearers, and the other child attendants were Miss Imogen Tallents, Miss Anne Verelst, Master Robert Craigie, and Master Michael Millar. The little girls wore Kate Greenaway dresses of deep ivory satin, with wreaths of red roses in their hair. They wore red shoes, and carried posies of red anemones and white heather, tied with red satin ribbon. Mr. R. White-Cooper, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, was best man. A reception was held at 52, Pont-street. Among those present at the church were:—

Mrs. Tudor, Mrs. Andrews, Lady Tudor, Mrs. Cragg, Captain and Mrs. A. H. T. Chetwynd, Commander and Mrs. Bray, Miss Cragg, Miss Audrey Cragg, Lady Carew, the Hon. Gavin Carew, Lady Goodman, Miss Goodman, Lady (Vaughan) Cox, Lady Henry Bentinck, Major and Mrs. W. J. Rowley, Amy Lady Rowley, Lady (Alan) Anderson, Miss Anderson, Lady Speed, Mr. F. Livingstone-Learmonth, Miss Livingstone-Learmonth, Baroness Zouche, Miss Doris Coles, Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, Lady Chadman, Lady Greville, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert and Lady Brooke-Popham, Lady Darrington, the Hon. Margaret Pease, Captain Leonard F. Plugge, Mrs. F. Loraine Petre, Miss Enid Petre, Miss Bullock, Miss Julia Prior, Mr. M. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Miss Boddam, Captain and Mrs. Anstey, Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs. Frank Cartwright, Miss C. Bullock, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Blackburn, Miss Carey, Mrs. Alleyne, Miss M. Furse, Mrs. W. R. Darwin, Mrs. T. Greenwood, Mrs. Lance Hannen, Mrs. James Renton, the Misses Campbell Renton, Mrs. Everett, the Misses Everett, Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mrs. Whiting, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Denis Franks, Miss Franks, Mrs. Jerome Phillips, Miss A. Hubbard, Major and Mrs. Cecil Wolff, Mrs. Firth, Colonel E. C. Leger, Mrs. Russell Smith, Commander and Mrs. Stopford, Miss Monica Stracey-Clitherow, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tallents, Miss Helen London, Mrs. Cockburn, Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Sutton Baker, Mrs. Noel Ashcroft, the Misses Ashcroft, Captain and Mrs. Verelst, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnby, Mrs. Horniblow, Mrs. Mountford, Colonel Watson, Mrs. H. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Aymer Porter, Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pritchard, Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald, Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Gordon Ramsay, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Bayfield Clark, Mrs. John Bolders, Mrs. K. S. Bourne, Mrs. P. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Hesketine Owen, Mrs. Dreyer, Mrs. Huntingdon, Mrs. Douglas Smith, Mrs. Nash, Miss Nash, the Misses Stephens, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Bent, Mrs. Reginald Hill, Mrs. Alan Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Dixon, Miss Arbuthnot, Mrs. Stanley Blunt, Mrs. Agar, Mrs. Grant Morden, the Misses Morden, Miss M. C. Watson, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Wigan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer, Miss Hitchings, Miss Brocoo, Mrs. Lyle Smyth, Miss Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watson, Miss Pitcairn, Major and Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Rae Sands, Mrs. John Tollemache, Mrs. Knox Horniman, Miss Care Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Broadley, Miss Basalgette, Miss Amberton, Miss R. M. Richmond, Mrs. Derwent Wood, Mrs. Cayley Webster, Mrs. W. O. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Ulick Bassett, Miss Shepard, and Mr. Ernest Shepard.

SIR HASTINGS ANDERSON

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICE

The King will be represented by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, A.D.C. General to the King, at the funeral service of Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson, K.C.B., Colonel The Cheshire Regiment, Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, which will be held in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at 11 a.m. on Monday next. No tickets will be issued.

The body will lie in state at the chapel of the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, from this morning until Monday morning, when it will be conveyed to the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The guard over the coffin will be furnished by the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. Troops in attendance will be composed of one squadron of Household Cavalry, two battalions from the Brigade of Guards, and the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. The pall-bearers will include Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Lieutenant-General Sir Webb-Gillman, Master-General of the Ordnance.

The interment will take place privately at Brookwood in the afternoon. Wreaths should be sent to the Adjutant, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by Monday morning before 9.30 a.m. Motors should drive up to the East Gate only and set down not later than 10.50 a.m. DRESS.—(a) For the troops on duty: Review Order (cloaked). (b) For officers attending the service: Full dress (cloaked). (c) For officers and other ranks for whom full dress is not authorized: Review Order service dress (cloaked).

DINNERS AND RECEPTIONS

Last evening Viscountess Astor gave a dinner and reception to meet delegates of the Indian Round-Table Conference, and the High Commissioner for South Africa gave a dinner and reception to meet the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General Designate.

In the afternoon the Duchess of York attended a reception in honour of the delegates of the Round-Table Conference, given by the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and the Board of the Royal Free Hospital, in the Eastman Dental Clinic of the hospital.

Lists of the guests at these, and other, dinners and receptions appear on page 16.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

SIR OTTO BEIT

A memorial service for Sir Otto Beit was held at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday.

The Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton officiated, and among those present were:—

Lady Beit, Mr. Alfred Beit, Miss Beit, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bull, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satge (representing the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), Mr. E. B. Boyd (representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies), Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, the Hon. Lady Norman, Lady Olga Montagu, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Sir John Rose Bradford (President, the Royal College of Physicians), the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Glyn, Brigadier-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Page Croft.

Lady Jowitt, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Lady Armsdale, Viscount Hambleden, General the Earl of Cavan (representing the Hertfordshire Hunt), Lord and Lady Desborough, Count Bernstorff, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Mr. S. H. Fox, Sir John Sykes, Sir James Fowler (representing the Trustees of the Beit Fellowship for Medical Research), the Countess of Ancaster, Baron Frederick d'Erlanger, the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, the Earl and Countess of Leven, the Countess of Lucan (representing St. Agatha's Club), the Earl of Clarendon, Lady Clanmorris, Mrs. William Brandt, Viscountess Gladstone, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles, the Marquess of Lothian, Lady Melchett, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Goldman.

Viscountess Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Admiral Sir William Goodenough (representing the Royal Geographical Society), Professor Breul (representing the University of Cambridge), Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm (chairman, the Royal Institute of International Affairs), Mr. Henry Oppenheimer (also representing the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress), Mr. H. T. Tizard (Rector, Imperial College of Science and Technology), Mr. William Soper (representing the Corporation of Capetown), Sir Edward Boyle, Mr. N. R. Henderson (representing Brigadier-General Sir Brodie Henderson), Miss Astley-Corbett.

Mr. J. Gorst Hubball (representing the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Sir Alfred Lewis, Dr. W. W. Watts (representing the University of Edinburgh), Mr. Ivison Macadam (secretary, the Royal Institute of International Affairs).

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. B. F. Wright, Sir David Prain, Mr. T. D. Williams (representing the board of directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited), Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Hartigan (representing Brigadier-General Sir Charles Crewe), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Flennell, Vice-Admiral E. K. Loring (representing the Council of the Boy Scouts), Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Elliott (representing the Biochemical Department, Cambridge University), Mr. A. H. Gosling (secretary of the Herts Hunt Club), Captain and Mrs. Gordon Munro, Lady Morant, Miss Morant, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, the Hon. Mrs. Frank Whitbread, Mrs. Edgar LaSone, Mr. Michael LaSone.

Colonel Weston Jarvis (representing the London Committee, 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association), Mr. John Villiers, Mrs. Riversdale Grenfell, Sir Francis and Lady Wylie, Lady Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Mr. R. Fitz-Gerald (representing the Rhodesian Railways), Mrs. St. John Hornby, Major Cecil Banbury, Sir Sothern Holland, Sir Evelyn Wallers, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Mr. J. E. Tolhurst (president of the Imperial College Students' Union), the Hon. Lady Chichester, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Mr. Michael Colefax, the Principal of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Dr. Cullen, Sir Frank Meyer, Mr. Michael Hornby, Lady Holland, Sir Bernard Eckstein, Sir Fisher Dilke, Sir William and Lady Acland, Sir Herbert Baker, Mr. A. Acland, Lady Stokes, Mrs. Vaughan-Morgan, Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, Lady FitzHerbert, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Philip and Lady Henriques, Mr. Gow (secretary of Imperial College), Lady Neumann, Miss Neumann.

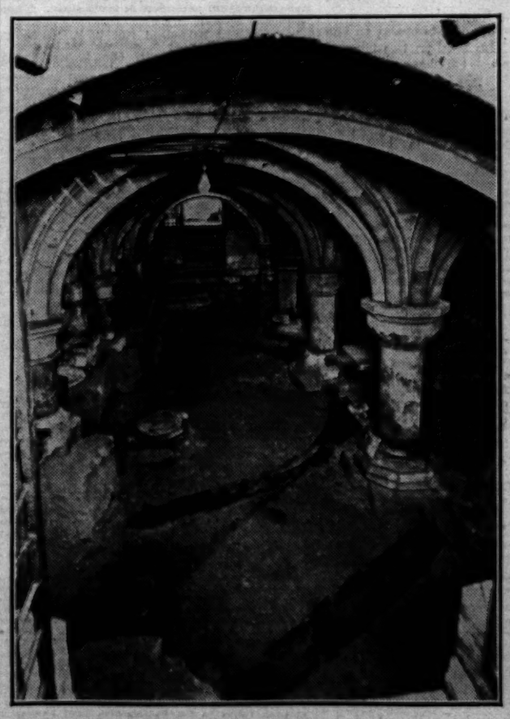
The Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Wyndham, Sir Austin Harris and Lady Harris, Miss Pamela Harris, Colonel A. D. Acland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, Mrs. Gladwin Jebb, Mrs. Charles Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Balfour, Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Fosbrooke, Mr. Perowne, Mr. H. H. Hitchcock (secretary of the Belt Railway Trust), Mr. W. J. Dale (representing the South Eastern St. Pancras Conservative Association), Lieutenant-Colonel Behrend, Sir Edmund Davis.

Major Robert Brown (representing the London Municipal Society), Mr. G. W. Ramsden (National Provincial Bank, Limited), Dr. and Mrs. Broughton-Alcock, Brigadier-General H. F. Bateman-Champain (representing the British Red Cross Society), the Rev. E. C. Bedford (the Children's Sanatorium, Holt, Norfolk), Nita Lady Mitchell, Colonel

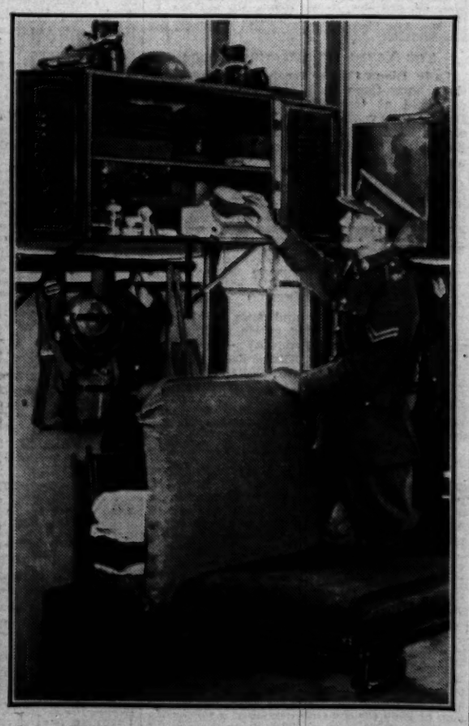
ROUGH WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL: A HIGH SEA AT DOVER

ROUGH SEAS IN THE CHANNEL.—A photograph, taken yesterday during a strong south-westerly gale, showing rough seas breaking along the coast between Dover Harbour and Shakespeare Cliff. During the dense fog of the previous evening a large steamer grounded under Shakespeare Cliff but was towed off and was able to proceed on her way.

CURLING SEASON OPENS.—After the frost of the early part of the week the first curling matches of the season took place, and our photograph shows a game in progress at Dowcate Pond, North Berwick.



DISCOVERY AT YORK MINSTER.—The foundations of the apse of an unrecorded Saxon church of the eighth century, which have been discovered beneath the choir of York Minster during the removal of part of the pavement of the crypt.



THE MODERN BARRACKS.—The new method of storing kit introduced at the Royal Corps of Signals' barracks at Aldershot.

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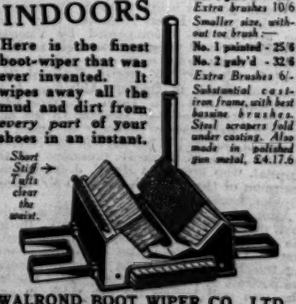

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THE PROGRAMMES

"THE WINTER'S TALE"

The chief dramatic event in the National programme this week will be a performance to-night of *The Winter's Tale*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Miss Barbara Burnham, with music by Mr. Robert Barclay Wilson.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 12, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Strange People and Places: 7—French Canada, by Mrs. Owen O'Malley.

12:—Peggy Radmall (violin); Peggy Grummit (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Cecil Lucas (contralto). **1.30**:—Gramophone Records. **2.25**:—Reception Test. **2.30-2.55**:—For the Schools—Rural Science: The School Garden (6), Plant Troubles; (2) Fungoid Diseases, by Mr. C. E. Hudson. **3-3.20**:—Peoples and Lands of the British Empire (12), Australia: The Making of a Capital (Canberra), by Mr. Clifford Collinson. **3.25-3.40**:—Friday Afternoon Stories and Talks (12), by Mr. Frank Roscoe. **3.45**:—Dramatic Reading—Scenes from The Tempest (Shakespeare), Act 1, Scene 2; Act 3, Scene 1. **4.15**:—Specially Selected Gramophone Records. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children—Songs and Imitations by Ronald Gourley; A Fence for Caravan Joe, a Gnome Story (Mabel Marlowe). At **5.30**, Here and There, being a Summary of the Week's News, by Commander Stephen King-Hall. **6**:—Christmas Sweet Making, by Mrs. L. K. Heal. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Brahms's Pianoforte Quartets played by Arthur Catterall, Bernard Shore, Lauri Kennedy, and Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **7-7.20**:—This Surprising World, by Mr. Gerald Heard. **7.25**:—The Dark Continent: 11—Africa and the World Market, by Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore.

7.45:—The Winter's Tale, by William Shakespeare; adapted for broadcasting by Barbara Burnham; music arranged by Robert Barclay Wilson; produced by Howard Rose; with Ernest Milton, Harold Reese, Clarence Blakiston, Frank Birch, Harman Grisewood, Stanley Vine, Gerald Ames, Derek Williams, H. O. Nicholson, Michael Hogan, Charles Herbert, James Carrall, Ernest Digges, Barbara Couper, Joyce Moore, Gladys Young, Eileen Thorndike, Billie Sinclair, Katherine Hynes, and Andrew Churchman. **9.25**:—Weather; News. **9.40**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.45**:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Percy Manchester (tenor). **11.10-12**:—Band from Ciro's Club.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-4.30**:—National programme. **5.15-11.10**:—National programme. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Midland Regional programme. **1.15**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **3.15-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Fred Adlington's String Orchestra; Clara Evelyn (soprano); Ronald Gourley, whistling solos; Florence Marks and Wilfred Shine in Makin's the Match and Courting at the Cross-roads; the Bayan Singers (in Russian folk-songs); Mr. Gillie Potter will commence to-night To Tell the Truth in a series of talks entitled Heard at Hogsnorton, 1—The Truth about Russia. **7.45**:—The Weekly Theatrical Cartoon—an impression of Gladys Cooper by Elizabeth Pollock, material by Herbert Farjeon. **7.55**:—A Pianoforte Recital by Gordon Bryan. **8.25**:—Regional News. **8.30**:—Electricity in our Bodies, 5—Who Sends the Telegrams, by Mr. Bryan H. C. Matthews. **9**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Dorothy Tillett (soprano). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.20**:—See Edinburgh. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **5**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—Sibhald Treacy's Quartet, relayed from Thompson's Restaurant, Belfast. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.50**:—Molly O'Neill (contralto), Hugh Carson (baritone), David Curry (violin). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Florence Irwin: Household Talk—Christmas Fare. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.45**:—A Concert by the Lisburn Choral and Orchestral Society, the Society's Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by A. C. V. Fenner; Mabel Ritchie (soprano), Harry Taggart (pianoforte); Harry Dyson (flute obbligato), relayed from the Orange Hall, Lisburn. **9.5**:—Music. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—Regional News. **9.45-11**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.25-11**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Professor Herbert Morgan: Students' Self-Help Movement. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.40**:—West Regional News. **9.45-11**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45**:—Frances Moynagh in Monologues. **8**:—Concert. **9.30**:—Sponsored Programme. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—The Studio Orchestra. **2.20**:—For the Schools: Geography—Mr. Alan G. Ogilvie: The Empire and its Peoples—11, British Colonies of the Caribbean Sea. **2.45**:—Music. **3**:—Six Concerts for Primary Schools—6, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, arranged by Mr. Herbert Wiseman; the Studio Orchestra; Mona Benson (contralto). **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; John Rollo (flute), Gwenlly Pettigrew (mouth-organ), from Glasgow. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.20**:—See Edinburgh. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Quentin Pettigrew (mouth-organ), John Rollo (flute), from Glasgow. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children. **5.45**:—Birthdays. **6**:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-2**:—See Edinburgh. **2.20**:—See Edinburgh. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh; Quentin Pettigrew (mouth-organ), John Rollo (flute), from Glasgow. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children. **5.45**:—Birthdays. **6**:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Dorothy Morton: Christmas Fare in Foreign Lands. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—North of England News. **9.35**:—National programme. **9.50-11**:—The Holme Silver Prize Band, conducted by Fred Chantry; J. Broadbent (trombone solo); Arthur Dixon (entertainer), from Leeds.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.25**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Local News. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—National programme. **9.30**:—West Regional News. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.), (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.30**:—North of England News. **9.35-11**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Programme for Women. **6.40**:—Trio Music and News. **8**:—Gramophone Records. **8.30**:—Elementary French Lesson. **9**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5**:—Orchestral Concert. **10**:—News. **10.20**:—Orchestral Concert from the Café Español. **BERLIN** (all parts): Air Mailst:—**2.55**:—Quartet Concert. **7.30**:—Song Recital. **8**:—Violin Solos. **8.45**:—Pianoforte Recital. **9.30**:—News and Sports Notes. **9.50**:—Orchestral Concert from the Restaurant Mon Repos.

BERLIN (Funkstunde) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6.15:—Review of Books. **6.25**:—Programme Announcements for the Following Week. **6.45**:—Reading. **7.10**:—Symphony Concert relayed from the Staatsoper Unter den Linden: Irrique (Nabokoff); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra, op. 38 (Toch), the composer at the piano; Don Quixote—Fantastic Variation for Violoncello and Orchestra on a Theme of a chivalrous character, op. 35 (R. Strauss). **8** (in an interval):—News and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m., 35kw.—3.30:—Programme from Leipzig. **4.30**:—Book Review. **5**:—Talk. **5.30**:—Educational Talk. **6**:—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30**:—Talk for Dentists. **6.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **7.10-11.30**:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERNE (1,403m., 1kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Variety Programme. **7**:—Chamber Music. **7.30**:—Folk Songs. **8**:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Liszt. **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Social Meteorological Forecast. **9.20**:—Programme Announcements in Esperanto. **9.25**:—Talk.

BRATISLAVA (270m., 14kw.—6.15:—See Prague. **9.15**:—Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.), 5.3kw.—5:—Weather for Farmers. **5.35**:—Talk. **6.20**:—Weather for Farmers. **6.45**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Das Spielzeug ihrer Majestät, operetta in three acts (Josef Könisberger. **9** (in an interval):—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10**:—Dance Sound Film Weekly Review, relayed from the Ufa Theatre.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—6.15:—See Prague. **9.15**:—News and Orchestra Notes. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.35:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Concert arranged by La Musique Ancienne. In the Interval, Topical Review. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (556m.), 23kw.—6.15:—Talk. **6.50**:—Orchestral Concert of Hungarian Dances. **8.20**:—Violoncello Recital, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Hungaria. **10**:—Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153.8m., 10kw.—2:—Instrumental Concert. **2.45** (in the interval):—Song Recital. **4**:—Children. **4.40**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50**:—Talk. **5.20**:—German Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—O. Pepita—Vaudeville in one Act (Erik Bögh), preceded by Musical Introduction and Talk. **8.30**:—Programme to be announced. **8.40**:—Cembalo Recital. **8.55**:—News and Report of the Christian Listeners' Association. **9.15**:—Concert of Chamber Music—Quintet for Violin, Two Violas, 'Cello and French Horn in E flat major (Mozart); String Quartet in C major, Op. 61 (Dvorak).

CRACOW (244m., 1.5kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. **6.35**:—Radio Journal. **7**:—Talk on Music. **7.15**:—Symphony Concert, followed by News and Relay of Foreign Stations.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather and Economic Notes. **6.5-9.30**:—See Stuttgart. **9.30**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m., 1.7kw., FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—6:—Reading. **6.50**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **6.55**:—Weather. **7**:—Concert from the Works of Schubert, relayed from the Musikhalle—Overture, Rosamunde; Songs, with Orchestral accompaniment. (a) Die Allmacht. (b) Im Abendrot; Entr'acte Music from Rosamunde; Songs with Orchestral accompaniment. (a) Verklärung. (b) Dem Unendlichen; Symphony in B minor (The Unfinished). **9**:—Weather, News, and Sports and Miscellaneous Announcements. **9.20**:—Concert from the Europa Café, Bremen. **10.10**:—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. **8.40**:—Organ Recital. **9.55**:—Recitations. **10.10**:—Programme for Hospitals. **11.10**:—Quintet Concert. **11.40**:—Orchestral Concert. **1.45**:—Programme for Schools. **2.10**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Quintet Concert. **3.40**:—Organ Recital. **4.25**:—Children. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert, followed by Gramophone Records. **6.55**:—Literary Talk. **7.40-10.40**:—Programme of the Liberal Protestant Radio Society. **10.40-11.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.). 8.5kw.—7.35 a.m.:—Concert. **10.10**:—Service for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records. **11.40**:—Police Notes. **11.55**:—Gramophone Records. **12.10**:—Instrumental Concert. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records from the Works of Grieg and Silberius. **3.10**:—Concert by the Amsterdam Vocal Quartet. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **4.55**:—Organ Recital. **5.55**:—A Visit from the Radio Doctor. **6.25**:—Elementary English Lesson. **6.55**:—Gardening Talk. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Concert by the Arnhem Orchestral Society—The Unfinished Symphony (Schubert). **8.10**:—Talk. **8.40**:—Concert. **10.10**:—News. **10.20**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m., 54kw.—Programme in Swedish. **6.5**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Concert from Hewingtons. **7.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m., 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6:—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.15**:—Topical Talk. **6.25**:—Talk. **6.45**:—Orchestral Concert. **8** (in the interval):—First News. After the Concert:—News and Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.30**:—Concert. **10.30**:—Gramophone Concert of Dance Music. **11.30**:—Orchestral Concert.

LEIPZIG (283m., 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Concert. **4.30**:—Weather and Time. **4.55**:—Economic Notes. **5.5**:—Talk in Esperanto. **5.30**:—English Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Talk. **6**:—Dialogue. **6.40**:—Gramophone Concert. **8.10**:—News. **8.20**:—Concert of Light Music. **9.20**:—News and Sports Notes. **9.35**:—Concert from the Works of Women Composers, with Introductory Talk, followed by Gramophone Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Talk on the Theatre. **7.30**:—Dance Music. **8.25**:—News. **9.45**:—Lesson in English Pronunciation. **10**:—Chimes, Time, and Musical Comedy Selection. **12 (midnight)**:—Chimes, News, and Light Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m., 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (296m.) and GENOA (312m.).—6.20:—Announcements. **6.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.15**:—Giornale radio: Weather. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Dance Music. **8**:—Concert of Light Music, followed by Talk. **8.30**:—Il Giglio d'Alì—musical comedy in three acts (Romagnoli), followed by Gramophone Records from the "Restaurant."

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (560m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6:—Talk. **6.20**:—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.40**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Columbus, play (Hans Kyser), arranged for the wireless. **9**:—Talk on Taxation. **9.20**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Snow Report.

OSLO (1,066m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (365m.), HAMAR (357m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—5.15:—Weather and Press Review. **6.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **7**:—Time Signal. **7.2**:—Symphony Concert from the Logen Hall. **8.30**:—News and Announcements. **8.35**:—Weather, Press Review, and Topical Talk. **9.50**:—Talk. **9.35**:—Song Recital.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert of Chamber Music. In the Intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30**, Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange: Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Gramophone Records. **4.30**:—Talk, Great Musical Epochs. **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—Colonial Talk, A Legendary Hero—Benlovsky, Emperor of Madagascar. **7.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial, Financial, Economical and Social News, and News. **8**:—Music Talk with Gramophone Illustrations—The Piano, its Technique and Teaching. **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Concert—Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra (Boccherini); Recitative and Aria, Vocalist and Orchestra (Ravel); Masque de Comédie for 'Cello and Orchestra (Pierné); Le Festin de l'Araignée, ballet (Roussel). In the interval at **9.15**:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6.15:—News. **6.20**:—Violin Recital.—Sonata in G minor Tartini); Aria (Veracini); Rondo (Mozart); Rondino (Kreisler); Waltz (Sarasate). Slavonic Dance in E minor (Dvorak-Kreisler). **6.50**:—Cyrano de Bergerac, Drama (Rostand). **9**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **9.20**:—Popular Concert relayed from Moravska-Ostrava.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 75kw., and 2RO (80m., Relayed by 2RO). **6.25** (332m.).—**6.45**:—Giornale radio, News, and Sports Notes. **7**:—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.40**:—Sponsored Variety Programme. **8**:—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Folk Music. Theatre Talk in the interval. **9.55**:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA, 43kw., 75kw., and MOTALA (1,346m., 40kw.), BODEN (1,262m., 60kw.), GOTTENBORG (322m., 10kw.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6:—Topical Programme. **6.20**:—Concert.—Overture, Mona Lisa (Rozycki); Sinfonietta on Russian Melodies, Op. 31 (Nicolay Korsakow). Concerto in F sharp, minor for Piano and Orchestra, op. 1 (Rachmaninoff); Italian Caprice (Tchaikowsky). **7.45**:—Talk.—The Problem of Modern Palestine. **8.40**:—Road Report. **9**:—Elementary French Lesson. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and MUHLACKER, 7kw., and FREIBURG (370m., 1.7kw.—Time Notes of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. **6.5**:—Medical Talk. **6.30**:—Concert of Viennese Music by the Philharmonic Orchestra. **7**:—The First Shot, Wireless Play. **8.30**:—Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra.—Violin Concerto (Cyril Scott). **9.30**:—Programme Announcements, News, Sports Notes and Weather, and Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m., 8kw.—6:—Transmission of Pictures. **6.15**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.30**:—Dance Music. **6.45**:—Market Prices. **6.55**:—Concert for a Symphony Orchestra. **7.30**:—Chimes. **7.45**:—Song Recital. **8**:—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. **8.25**:—Gramophone Records. **9**:—Time and Concert. **10**:—Military Music. **10.15**:—North African News. **10.30**:—Accordion Music. **11**:—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra. **11.30**:—Musical Selections. **11.45**:—Spanish Song Recital. **12 (midnight)**:—News.

VIENNA (506.8m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (348.9m.).—6:—Elementary Italian Lesson. **6.30**:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.35**:—Talk. **7**:—Concert by the Vienna Male Voice Choral Society. Relay of the First Part from the Music Society's Hall.—Selections from the Works of Camillo Horn, Walter Richt, Moser, Adolf Adam, and Franz Hellmesberger. **8**:—Chamber Music by South German Composers.—Second String Quartet in C minor (G. v. Westermann); Four Songs of Death, for Contralto and Pianoforte (P. Scheid); Sonata for 'Cello and Piano (F. Büchtger). **9**:—News. **9.10**:—Gramophone Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 10kw., 10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LE CAIANNO—Call IRI2 (440m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m., 2.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw., 1 a.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, U.S.A.—Call WGY (379.5m., 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 2.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

FLAG CHANGES

SIR JOHN KELLY TO BE ADMIRAL

The following flag retirement and promotions were announced by the Admiralty yesterday:—

ADMIRAL SIR EDWYN S. ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR, G.C.B., M.V.O., placed on the Retired List, for age, to date December 12.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN D. KELLY, K.C.B., to be Admiral in H.M. Fleet, to date December 12.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. J. A. FULLERTON, C.B., D.S.O., M.A., to be Vice-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, to date December 12.

CAPTAIN F. L. TOTTENHAM, C.B.E., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, to date December 12.

VICE-ADMIRAL W. M. ELLERTON, C.B., retired, to be Admiral on the Retired List, December 12.

Particulars of the career of Admiral Sir E. Alexander-Sinclair, appeared in *The Times* on December 5.

Sir John Kelly has been Admiral Commanding Reserves since August, 1929, and was formerly Second-in-Command in the Mediterranean. He is in his sixtieth year, and has been 47 years in the Navy. He was first lieutenant of the cruiser Forte at the Cape during the South African War. During the late War he was captain of the light cruiser Dublin, the cruisers Devonshire and Weymouth, and the battle-cruiser Princess Royal. He was promoted to rear-admiral in 1921 and to vice-admiral in 1926. Sir John Kelly was Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1924-27.

Vice-Admiral Fullerton is the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, a post he took up in October, 1929, after being Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. During the War he commanded monitors off the Belgian coast and at the destruction of the Konigsberg in East Africa, and in 1916-18, was captain of the battleship Orion in the Grand Fleet. Since the armistice he has had charge of the junior naval officers at Cambridge, has been Captain of the Fleet in the Atlantic Fleet, and Commodore of the R.N. Barracks at Chatham.

Rear-Admiral Tottenham specialized in gunnery as a lieutenant, and in 1909-11 was lent for duty with the Turkish Navy. He became a commander in June, 1914, and during the late War was Flag Commander to Vice-Admirals Sir Douglas Gamble and Sir Doveton Sturdee, until March, 1916, when he joined the Neptune as executive officer, two months before she was present at Jutland. From June, 1917, until after the armistice, he was Flag Commander to Vice-Admiral Sir Montagu Browning. He was promoted to captain in December, 1918, and appointed to the Allied Naval Armistice Commission. In 1920-22 he was Flag-Captain in the Delhi; in 1922-25 Naval Attaché to the United States; in 1926-28 in command of the Excellent, gunnery school; and in 1928-29 in command of the battleship Rodney.

RECENT FLAG APPOINTMENTS

The Admiralty announced yesterday the following dates of the recently made flag appointments:—

Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, to date April 24.

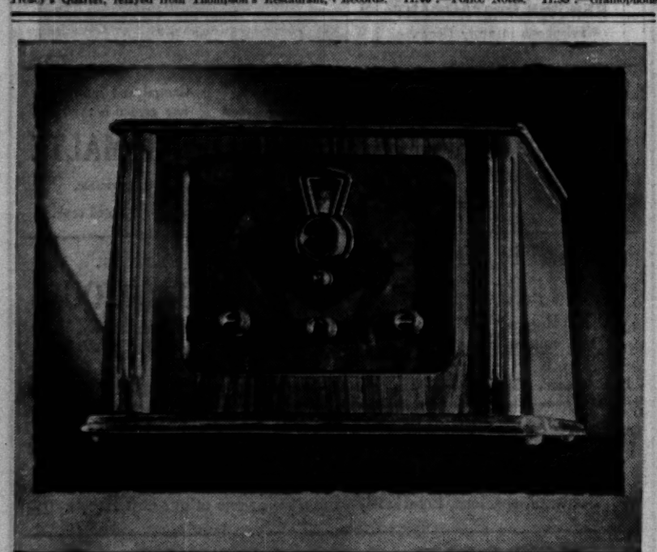
Rear-Admiral E. A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding Second Cruiser Squadron, to date April 27.

Rear-Admiral J. K. im Thurn, C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, to date April 24.

THE RADIO ASSOCIATION

Mr. L'ESTRANGE MALONE, M.P., chairman of the Radio Association, presiding at a luncheon given by the association at the House of Commons yesterday, stated that England and Wales were now divided into some 500 areas for the provision of expert service to broadcast listeners, who for a membership fee of 5s. could call in at any time a qualified radio expert for instruction and adjustments of machinery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON, vice-president, said it was found that about 60 per cent. of broadcast listeners were without the necessary technical knowledge for the proper adjustment of their instruments. The provision made by the association was therefore a work of national character. Its membership fees just enabled the association to maintain its service, and there was no prospect of any petition for a Government grant.



No one ever gets perfect radio reception. Up to now high quality of reproduction has always meant a sacrifice in selectivity—and vice versa. That is the great problem in radio to-day—quality and selectivity. And Varley have solved it! Both press and public are lavish in their praise of this Varley Senior all-electric receiver and gramophone amplifier. The quality is beautiful, the selectivity extraordinary. Modern, the height of efficiency—in short "Varley." Price £26 for A.C. supply or D.C. Hire purchase terms available. Write for leaflet and name of nearest dealer. Varley (Proprietors: Oliver Pell Control Ltd.), Kingsway House, London, W.C.2.

Demonstrations gladly arranged free of cost and obligation

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Iceland.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira††; Mauritius††; Portuguese East Africa (ex. Port Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland††; **NOON.**—To China (all parts*, Japan*. Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.).

5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Cezra and Maranhao)††, Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Canada (exc. Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio, Santos, Para and Manaos)†, Canary Islands (Las Palmas)†, Canary Islands (Tenerife)†.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (exc. Nova Scotia), Canary Islands (Tenerife), China (Shanghai and N. China), Jamaica, Japan, Madeira, Newfoundland, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Gambia), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to EGYPT, CYPRUS, Sudan, Palestine Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan†.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all ports)†, Venezuela.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

11 A.M.—Air Mail to Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all ports)§.

NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all ports)††.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (Para and Manaos)†, Canary Islands (all ports)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Falkland Islands, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Peru (Iquitos)†.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails§	Dec. 13 11 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Dec. 13 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17 8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18 6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail	Dec. 18 8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18 6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Britannic)	Dec. 13 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails§	Dec. 13 11 a.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.): Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Dec. 12 6 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao): Booth†† (Paneras)	Dec. 12 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Dec. 13 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Alban)	Dec. 15 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17 8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18† 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 6 p.m.
CANADA (Nova Scotia): Direct (Carinthia)	Dec. 13 2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Montcalm)	Dec. 15 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16 2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 20 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia): Direct (Carinthia)	Dec. 12 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Montcalm)	Dec. 15 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 19 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas): Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Dec. 12 6 p.m.
(Tenerife): Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Dec. 12 6 p.m.
(Tenerife): R.M.S.P. (E. Blyden)	Dec. 13 2 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	Dec. 13 7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Dec. 13 6 p.m.
(all parts): Ger. pkt.†† (Wangeni)	Dec. 13 5.30 p.m.
(Tenerife): Fr. pkt. (Arrouet)	Dec. 16 8 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 17 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y.

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ECONOMY AND TRADE REVIVAL

HUDSON'S BAY LOSS

The City was yesterday greatly disappointed at the failure of members of Parliament to provide a quorum for the debate on economy on Wednesday. While business men may differ on fiscal questions, they at least are unanimous in their view that a reduction of expenditure and taxation is an imperative necessity. If economy had been practised by the Government and its predecessors, a War Loan conversion operation in the present period of cheap money could have been carried out successfully ere this with considerable savings to the taxpayer. But under present conditions any savings on a conversion operation would not, it is feared, go to relieve the taxpayers' burden, but would merely result in more money being poured down the drain of extravagance. No really successful conversion operation will be possible until some definite and honest assurance is forthcoming from Parliament that economy will be practised. Wednesday night's fiasco was interpreted in the City to mean that Parliament is not prepared at present to give that assurance. Economy in its best and widest sense would not mean simply a saving of money and a reduction of taxation. Real economy would produce a new outlook and a higher efficiency in business. The country is passing through a crisis of readjustment, and the readjustments to which all classes of the community must be prepared to contribute would be easier if true economy were practised by Parliament. Private economy has fallen out of fashion largely because of the exorbitant demands of the tax collector. A restoration of confidence in business circles is necessary before any permanent revival in trade and industry can happen. The trade returns for last month show the necessity for reducing costs of production, for the fall in exports is relatively greater than in imports. This decline is the more notable since commodities (*i.e.*, imports) have fallen more heavily in price than manufactured goods. The greater decline in exports than in imports is the gravest feature of the returns.

No Hudson's Bay Interim Dividend

Shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company will be painfully surprised to learn that no interim dividend can be paid on either its Preference or Ordinary shares. The Hudson's Bay Company has during so long a period been an unfailing dividend payer that this news will come as a shock to many people. In a brief statement accompanying the announcement the governor and committee state that the difficult conditions of trading for the current year, as foreshadowed by the governor at the annual general meeting on June 27, have proved to be even more severe than was anticipated. Not only has there been a continuous and serious fall in the price of furs, thereby involving the company in very heavy losses, but the prevailing depression in Canada has adversely affected the company's other activities, including the land department receipts. It may be recalled that the returns for the nine months ended October 31 showed a reduction in the sales of farm lands from 203,235 acres to 47,489 acres, and a decrease in the amount realized from £427,000 to £98,000. The decline in both acreage and amount was as much as 77 per cent., and moreover the figures against which comparison was made were well below the average for recent years. Receipts in the land department have also shown a severe retrograde movement, those for the nine months ended October 31 being lower by 48.7 per cent. at £183,000.

Loss for the Year Foreshadowed

The most serious part of the statement is that "there appears to be no immediate prospect of improvement and the present year's working will undoubtedly result in a heavy loss." Nothing, indeed, but the certainty of a large deficit in the revenue account for the year could have warranted a company with the prestige and reserves of the Hudson's Bay Company deferring payment of its Preference dividend. Shareholders will now await with still keener interest the report of the special committee that was appointed in August to inquire into the company's affairs. The governor and committee state that the report of this committee has not yet been received, but they understand it will be submitted about the end of the year.

American Banking Troubles

While the Bank of United States is the most important of the numerous small banks which have got into serious difficulties in America in recent months in consequence of the collapse in values following the hectic "boom" which reached its inevitable end a little more than a year ago, it does not stand in the front rank of United States banks. More importance is to be attached to the fact that an old-established and well-known American financial house recently had to receive assistance. Established as recently as 1913, the Bank of United States was originally a small Jewish concern, which made steady progress and absorbed several minor trust companies. Its shareholders and clients mostly belonged to the small investor class. Gradually its deposits reached a considerable figure, the sterling equivalent being between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000. On November 24 it was announced that a plan for merging the Manufacturers' Trust Company, the Bank of United States, the Public National Bank and Trust Company, and the International Trust Company had been tentatively agreed to, which would have made the concern the fourth largest bank in New York. On Monday it was learned that the merger would not be proceeded with owing to the position of the Bank of United States. After it was announced that the State Superintendent of Banks had taken control of the bank's affairs it was stated that the Clearing Bankers' Association would advance sufficient to pay 50 per cent. of the deposits. The bank was a member of the Federal Reserve banking system. According to the last balance-sheet, made up on May 29, its figures were as follows:—

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Capital ..	25,250,000	Loans and discounts ..	182,714,478
Surplus and undivided profits ..	16,980,976	Bonds and other investments ..	43,241,331
Unearned discount ..	902,918	Cash and in banks ..	39,310,295
Reserved for taxes, &c. ..	4,640,524	Banking House ..	4,889,713
Deposits ..	229,940,947	Acceptances ..	2,194,942
Acceptances ..	2,315,922	Other accounts ..	565,921
Total ..	272,316,286	Total ..	272,316,286

There are many thousands of banks, or so-called banks, in the United States, and hundreds of them have failed in recent years. Most of them, besides being very small, have been badly administered; hence the large number of failures. In a period of depression such as that through which the United States is passing banking difficulties are scarcely avoidable.

Good Rand Mining Dividends

Favourable dividends were declared yesterday by the Consolidated Gold Fields group of Rand mining companies. Robinson Deep B shares are restored to the dividend list by a distribution of 8½ per cent., this being the first payment on these shares since 1926. The ability of the directors to resume dividend payments on these shares was forecast by the board last May. On the shares of Sub Nigel an interim payment has been declared for the year ending June 30 next of 30 per cent., compared with 20 per cent. a year ago. The monthly returns of this mine for the current calendar year have been progressively favourable, profits having risen from £30,163 for January to £59,539 for November. Another share to be restored to the dividend list is Simmer and Jack, on which a payment of 5 per cent. is announced for the year 1930, the previous dividend having been 15 per cent. for 1927. This mine's monthly returns have also shown improvement, the November profit figure of £13,570 being the highest for the current year.

Provincial Brewery Reports

Reports of brewery companies continue to disclose encouraging results. Profits as a rule have either been maintained or show moderate expansion, and dividends are either the same as, or slightly higher than, those of a year ago. Two good provincial reports were issued yesterday, those of Strettons Derby Brewery and Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries. The former was especially noteworthy, for it revealed an increase in net profits from £119,984 to £125,282, and the Ordinary dividend is raised from 27½ per cent. to 30 per cent. The bulk of the company's Ordinary shares are held by Allsopp Brewery Investments, which is controlled by Samuel Allsopp and Sons. A strong position is disclosed by the balance-sheet. Floating assets amount to £339,000, and include £73,918 in cash, £70,000 in cash on deposit with S. Allsopp and Sons, £38,738 in interest and dividends receivable, £50,000 in corporation mortgages at short notice, and Government securities of a value of £88,613. Current liabilities, including the final dividend, are only £128,000, of which £62,074 appears under the head "Sundry creditors, internal reserves, and credit balances (including £31,343, S. Allsopp and Sons, current account)." In the case of Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries the profit figure for the 12 months to September 30, £51,978, continues the steady record of the recent past, the net earnings for the past five years having fluctuated between £51,462 and £54,758. The dividend is again at the rate of 12½ per cent. for the year.

Fires in Liners in Port

The news from Blyth during the last two days has shown how a fire which occurs in a liner in port is provided with fuel in the fittings. The disaster to the Empress of Scotland, which must mean a substantial loss to the insurance market, serves to illustrate the truth of the statement recently made in Parliament that the consequences of a fire in a liner with much equipment on board are likely to be far greater than those of an outbreak when a ship, in the early stages of construction, is only an empty shell. The risks, too, of an outbreak are clearly larger. The costly fire in the French liner Paris at Le Havre last year was an example of a fire in a valuable vessel, while the outbreak in the Europa at Hamburg in March of last year might have been even more expensive than it proved had she been nearer completion.

Clerks on the Baltic Exchange

Members of the Baltic Exchange were informed yesterday that it had been decided to postpone until Tuesday next, December 16, the extraordinary general meeting which was to have been held this afternoon. At the postponed meeting, which is intended to be formal, the directors propose to suggest the elimination of words from the resolution providing for the revision of one of the rules which would have permitted the admission to the Exchange of foreign clerks who had been resident in this country for a period of five years preceding their nomination. The directors would seem to have been wise in recognizing the reasons for the strong opposition to the original proposal and in deciding not to proceed with it now. As was suggested in these columns on Saturday last, it was an unfortunate coincidence that the proposal to revert to something like the custom before the War should have been made at a time when many firms connected with the Exchange have been suffering for a considerable period from an inadequate volume of business. It was largely the fear that, particularly in such circumstances, the prospects of British clerks might be adversely affected by the proposal that was responsible for a good deal of the opposition.

Possible Safeguards

Although the present is not the first time since the War that the question has been raised and objections to it have been advanced successfully, these, doubtless, would not have had the same force if it had been demonstrated to all that a revision of the present rules would probably be beneficial to the general business of London. Perhaps if it is thought desirable to bring forward the question again at some future time safeguards might be devised so that there would be an assurance that only specially qualified foreign clerks, for which there was shown to be a real need because of some particular business, should be permitted entry, and that the reason for desiring their presence was not merely one of a possible saving of expenses. For the moment, however, the general feeling among those who frequent the Exchange may not be favourable to a revision of the rules even with those safeguards, and the action of the directors in postponing consideration of the question will certainly be appreciated by the many who felt strongly that the case for the change had not been established.

SAO PAULO ECONOMIC REMEDIES

DEPUTATION'S PROPOSALS TO DR. VARGAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, DEC. 11

Coffee representatives of Sao Paulo, in a special audience with Dr. Gaetulio Vargas, submitted the following proposals to solve the economic crisis from which Sao Paulo is suffering:—

(1) Replacement of the industrial protection tariff by customs revenue.
(2) Abolition of inter-State taxes.
(3) Release of coastal navigation service.
(4) Replacement of the export tax by a territorial tax calculated on value of lands.

THE KENYA LOAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, DEC. 11

Owing to insufficient time only £2,700 of the Kenya loan was subscribed locally. Another application is being made for an extension of the time for subscriptions. The premature flotation of the loan is suggested as a possible cause of the under-subscription in London.

In our summary of the annual report of Carreras in Tuesday's issue the figure of £2,060,535 was the amount available including the amount brought forward, the profit for the year being £969,240.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A WEAK TONE

FURTHER FALL IN INDUSTRIALS

After a comparatively steady opening the stock markets yesterday became weak. Sentiment was affected by the news of another bank suspension in the United States and by a resumption of liquidation on Continental account. In nearly every department prices gave way to some extent, the weakest market being that for industrial shares.

After a firm opening the GILT-EDGED market became easier in sympathy with other departments. Four per Cent. Consols closed without net change at 92½, after being 92 9-16, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan also closed unchanged on the day at 81½, after being 1-16 higher. Four per Cent. Funding went back ¼ to 94½. The Five per Cent. War Loan was steady at 102 15-16, the stock having been slightly higher in the course of the day. India new scrip was easier at 2½ premium, but other India loans were maintained. Australian stocks continued weak. The HOME RAILWAY market remained in a state of idleness. There were falls of ¼ in North Eastern Preferred and Southern Deferred, but prices as a whole were nominally unchanged.

In the FOREIGN market renewed weakness was shown by Brazilian bonds, falls of a point taking place in the 1914 Funding, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927, and the San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee loan. The new Seven per Cent. San Paulo loan closed 2 points lower, the price being only 80. Among European securities German bonds came on offer; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. fell ½ to 71 and the City of Berlin Six per Cent. loan was marked down 3 points to 75. Argentine railway stocks were weak for the greater part of the day, but some recovery took place before the close. On balance Central Argentine showed a rise of a point to 54 and Buenos Ayres Great Southern rallied ½ to 67. B.A. and Pacific closed without net change at 49½, but the stock at one time touched 48½. Entre Rios fell 1 to 64. A further fall of a point to 44 took place in Antofagastas and Bolivia.

Renewed selling on both Dutch and French account was responsible for lower prices in the OIL markets. Royal Dutch, after being 25½, relapsed to 25¼, showing a net fall of ½. Declines of 1-16 took place in Shell, V.O.C., Trinidad Leaseholds, and Burmah. Canadian and Mexican Eagle weakened, the price of both being 6s. 10½d. The price of RUBBER was a little firmer at 4½d. As a whole the share market was steady, though small declines took place in Anglo-Dutch, Rubber Trust, and Grand Central, and the recovery in such shares as United Sua Betong and Rembau Jelei was checked. The TEA market was dull, an outstanding movement being a fall of 1½ to 15½ in Consolidated Tea and Lands.

LEADING INDUSTRIALS WEAK

The unfavourable tendency shown in the last few days by the Industrial market became more pronounced yesterday. Prices opened lower, partly as the result of the character of overnight American advices, and the fall went further during the day on the news of the New York banking trouble. There was a resumption of sales on Continental account, both Amsterdam and Paris being sources of weakness. Unilever gave way to 1½, and the new shares were only 34s. Imperial Chemical General Electric fell sharply, closing 2s. 9d. lower at 44s. Turner and Newall, after being a little firmer at 44s. 6d., gave way to 43s. Courtaulds dropped 2s. to 37s. 6d., and both Coats at 56s. 6d. and English Sewing Cotton at 1 23-32 were easier. Imperial Chemical Ordinary fell to 18s. 11½d., and the Deferred were only 5s., the shares at one time being offered at that price. Cables and Wireless "A" and "B" were quoted ¼ lower, and declines of 6d. took place in Furness, Withy (32s. 9d.) and P. and O. (39s.), the market being affected by the speech of Lord Inchcape at the meeting of the last-named company. Columbia Graphophone were offered down to 1 31-32, closing 1-32 lower on the day at 1-32. Gramophone fell 3-32 to 1 15-16, International Nickel fluctuated between 18 and 17½, closing at 17¾, or ¼ down on balance. Brazilian Traction closed ¼ down on the day at 23¼. Hydro Electric lost 1¼ to 25½ Hudson's Bay were weak, the shares closing ¼ lower at 1¾. Sudan Plantations fell to 1 13-16.

A further fall took place in Rhodesian copper shares. Congo Border dropped a point to 9¼, N'Changa fell to 1 9-16, and Bwana M'Kubwa, closed 4½d. lower on the day at 6s. 9d., having touched 6s. 3d. Chartered lost 6d. to 28s. 3d. The market expressed satisfaction with the Sub Nigel and Robinson Deep dividends; the shares of the latter company were one of the few in the South African market to improve, closing at 8s. 6d. In the majority of cases prices showed small declines. A further sharp fall took place in tin, and was reflected in slightly lower quotations for tin shares. Rio Tinto fell ¼ to 30½, and the Broken Hill group also weakened. Ashanti Goldfields, after touching 35s. 9d., received support and closed firm at 36s. 9d.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE

EUROPE'S EXPORT SURPLUS

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—The report of the Statistical Committee appointed by the International Sugar Conference here shows, it is announced, that the quantities of sugar available for export from European countries for the 1930-31 season total 2,148,000 tons, while the net exports for the 1929-30 season were 1,445,000 tons. European exporting countries have, therefore, at the present moment available for export during the 1930-31 season nearly 750,000 tons more than for the season 1929-30.

After having considered the details of the report at its meeting this morning, the first committee of the conference, at which eight countries are represented, heard the views of the various delegations.

The German representatives put forward their demand for an increase in their annual export quota. The report that they are demanding the raising of their quota from 300,000 to 800,000 is declared in American circles to be incorrect. Be that as it may, it is known that the figures put forward by the Germans this morning were considered too high. It was therefore proposed that the German, Dutch (Java), American, and Cuban delegates should meet and go into the problem more closely. The sub-committee in question will submit its suggestions to the first committee this afternoon.

The secretariat of the conference has sent telegrams asking that the producers of the Dominican Republic and of Cuba shall be officially represented at the conference.

This afternoon's meeting of the German, Dutch (Java), American, and Cuban delegates failed to reach an agreement on the German demands, which were still considered too high by the three last-named. The Cubans and the Dutch (Java) pointed out that they had agreed to a restriction of their production by 23.5 and 11.72 per cent. respectively, and desired to obtain a restriction in Europe's sugar production of 20.5 per cent.

The fact that European countries like Germany are demanding an increase rather than a decrease of their quota shows the difficulties with which the conference has to grapple. Following the failure of the sub-committee to reach an agreement, the first committee of the conference resumed its deliberations at 3.45 this afternoon.—*Reuter.*

BATAVIA, Dec. 11.—The Sugar Trust has refused to accept further bids of eight guilders for superior sugar and seven guilders for head sugar. The trust has decided to discontinue sales for the time being.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 11.—WHEAT closed easy and 20c. to 24c. lower. MAIZE easy at 12c. to 9c. decline. OATS steady and unaltered. LINSEED easy with quotations 15c. to 37c. down.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, December delivery ..	5.90	6.10
" February delivery ..	6.39	6.51
" March delivery ..	6.39	6.63
Maize, December delivery ..	3.98	4.10
" January delivery ..	4.12	4.31
" February delivery ..	4.30	4.40
Oats, February delivery ..	2.90	2.90
Linseed, December delivery ..	11.80	11.85
" February delivery ..	11.13	11.45
" March delivery ..	11.13	11.50
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	6.05	6.25
Maize, December delivery ..	3.99	4.00
Linseed, February delivery ..	11.05	11.45

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 4½d.)

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD

Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co. are advised that the New York Central Railroad has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable February 2, to holders of record on December 26.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAK TENDENCY

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Although there was no repetition of the large-scale selling noticeable yesterday the market during the greater part of the session to-day displayed weakness, with an under-current of nervousness apparent. Sales were returned at 2,883,000 shares.

Liquidation resulting from overnight margin calls caused scattered easiness at the opening, but the market soon weakened with the "bearish" feeling intensified by the announcement that the Bank of the United States had closed its doors, though a speedy reorganization and re-opening was hoped for. The *New York Times* in its compilation of combined stock averages, showed that prices were at the lowest levels touched since early in 1927. Shorts were aggressive sellers in all sections of the market, and, after a slight rally due to the execution of underlying investment accumulation, the downward plunge of prices was resumed. Copper stocks and public utility issues were the principal targets of the shorts, who hammered the former on the theory that the recent apparent improvement in the industry was unrealizable owing to the general industrial recession, while the pressure against the latter was partly due to revived rumours of prospective adverse legislation. At the same time the persistent weakness of the railroad group prompted general and heavy liquidation with declines accelerated by the dislodging of stop-loss selling orders.

Some stocks rallied sharply during the afternoon on reports that the banks were placing extensive buying orders, which caused a rush of bear covering, but with quieter trading later the market turned irregular, and this encouraged the resumption of scattered selling pressure in the late dealings, leaving the close barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 11	Dec. 10
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	$1	4.863/8	4.861/2	4.861/4
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	$1	—	4.851 11/32	4.855/32
Cables	$1	4.863/8	4.851 13/32	4.855/32
60 days' sight	$1	—	4.831 7/32	4.831/4
Grain bills, sight	$1	—	4.855/8	4.855/8
Seven days	$1	—	4.85	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93½	3.93½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.27½	40.27½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75¼	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.64	26.64½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.64½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85¼	23.86¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97½	13.98
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.40⅝	19.38¼
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.72	10.81
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.06¾	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.49⅝
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	33.71	33.54
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.60

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices — Dec. 11	Dec. 10
Atchison	176¾	178
Atl. Coast L.	115⅛	115
B. & O.	62¼	65½
Do., Pref.	75	75¼
Brooklyn M. T'sit	59⅞	60
Can.P (New)	40¼	40⅞
Cent. N.J.	185	185
Ches. & O.	58	58¾
Ch. G.W.	3½	3½
Do., Pref.	18½	20⅛
Ch. N.W.	34⅜	36
Ch.Mil.St.P.	5½	5½
Ch.Rock I.	54¼	57
Del.& Hud.	135	136
Del., Lack.	76½	78½
Erie	23	23
Do., 1 Pf.	31	30
G.N., Pref.	60	60
Illinois	74	75
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25	26
Air Reduct	98	98¼
AlliedChem	185⅛	197
Amer. Agr.	1⅞	2
Do., Pref.	11	10¾
Am.Br.Shoe	9	9
Am. and F. Power	30⅜	32⅛
Am. Can.	111	111⅛
Am. Loco	25	26
Am.Rolling Mills	34	34
Am. Smelt.	47⅛	46¾
Am.Sug. R.	45	47
Am. Tel.	182	182½
Am. Tob.	100	101⅜
Am. Wool'n	6	6⅛
Anaconda	32⅞	33
Armour Pf.	68	70*
As.DryGds.	24½	25½
Atl'tic Ref.	18¾	19
Baldwin	21⅛	22⅛
BarnsdallA	12¼	12⅞
Beth. Steel	57⅛	57¾
Celanese	13	13¼
C.de Pascoe	24¾	24⅝
Chile Copp.	27	27
Chrysler	16⅛	16⅝
Col. Fuel	21¼	23¼
Colum. Gas	35⅛	34¼
Col. Graph.	9⅞	9⅞
Cons. Gas	85⅜	84
Cont. Can.	47	47½
Cont. Oil	10⅜	10½
Corn Prod.	75½	76
Crucible	52⅛	52
DavisonCh.	14⅜	15¼
Drug. Inc.	58⅜	61¼
Du Pont	85½	84⅝
EastmanK.	153	153
Elec.P.& L.	39⅛	40
Elec. Stor.	52	54½
Fox Films	28⅜	29⅞
Gen. Elect.	45¼	46
Gen. Foods	50	50
Gen.Motors	35⅞	33½
Gillette	25⅝	26¼
Goodrich	17⅞	17¾
Goodyear	47¼	48
Hou.OilTx.	37	37
Hud. Mtrs.	22⅛*	25
Ind. Rayon	45¼	46
Int. Harv.	53⅝	55
Int. Match Pref.	60	61½

	Closing Prices — Dec. 11	Dec. 10
Int. Amer.	10½	10½
KansasCity	33½	35
Louisville	95	94½
Min. St. P.	5	5
Miss. Pac.	25½	25⅜
Do., Pref.	96½	96
N.Mex.IPf.	⅛	⅛
Do., 2 Pf.	⅛	⅛
N.Y. Cent.	118	120
Norfolk	190	192
N. Pacific	49¼	50¼
Pennsylv'a	35	35⅜
Reading	65½	66⅝
S.L. & S.F.	46⅝	46⅞
S.L.& S.W.	20	23
S. Pacific	95⅛	95⅞
Southern	57	57
Do., Pref.	81	81
Union	117¾	117½
Do., Pref.	85½	85¾
Wabash	13	14
Do., Pf. A	43	43

INDUSTRIALS

Int. Nickel	16⅞	17⅜
Int. Paper	6⅛	6⅝
Int. T. & T.	23	23¼
Kennecott	25⅛	24⅜
Kresge S.S.	26⅝*	26⅞
Kr'ger, Sc.	22⅞	23½
LiggettM.B.	80¼	81
Loose Wiles	47	47
Mack Tcks.	38⅜	40
Montg'yW.	16⅝	19
Nash Mtrs.	25½	25¾
Nat. Biscu.	75	75⅝
Nat.CashR.	29¼	31⅜
Nat. Dairy	40	40¾
N. Amer.	64⅛	65
Packard	5⅝	5½
Pan.A. Pet.	38	41
Pub. Ser. N.J.	69½	71
Pullman	55⅜	57
Radio Corp	13⅝	14⅛
R'm'gn Bd	15⅞	16¼
Ryl. Dutch	39¾	40⅝
Sears R'b'k	50¼	50¼
Shell Trans	32	32
Shell Un.	—	8
Sloss S. Stl.	15	15
Std. Brands	16¼	16½
Std. Gas.	59¼	60½
Std. Oil of Cal.	47	47¾
Do., N.J.	51⅜	51⅜
Do., N.Y.	24¼	24⅞
Studebaker	21½	21⅝
TexasCorp.	35¼	35⅜
Trx. G.Sul.	49¼	49⅛
Tidewater	7½	7½
T. Am. Cp.	12⅞	14
Tr.Cont.Cp.	7	7⅛
Un.Carbide	55¼	56
Un. Corp.	16⅜	16½
Un. Profit	56½	56
United Gas	26¼	26¼
U.S. L'ther	4	5
U.S. Rbr.	13½	14
U.S. Steel	139½	140⅞
Do., Pref.	143¼	143¾
W. Un. Tel.	129⅜	131
Whse. Mtg.	9⅜	9¾
Woolworth	56⅛	58¼
Wor. Pump	65	67¾
Youngst'n Sheet ..	71	71

CURB EXCHANGE

Asd.Gas A	17⅛	17½
Br.Am.Tob (Bearer)	23½	23⅝
Elec. Bond	41	41⅞
Gulf Oil	67	67½
HydroElec.	24⅞	25⅛
Int. Petln.	14¼	14⅛
Mid. West Utilities	18¼	18⅛
Penn Road	5⅜	5⅞
Silica Gel.	5⅛	6
Std.Oilind.	35	35⅞
Swift Int.	31¼	31
VacuumOil	60	61⅛

BONDS

Libty. La., 3½%	101 27/32	101 29/32
Do., 4¼%	102 30/32	102 27/32
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103 17/32	103 19/32
U.K., 5½% 1937	104⅝	104¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	92	92
Arg., 6% 1959	90⅛	93¼
Aust'l, 5% 1957	74	75
Aust., 7% 1945	105	105
Belg., 6% 1955	102¼	101¾
Belg., 7% 1955	111	111¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104⅞	105
Brazil, 7½% 1952	100	100
Bulg., 7% 1967	70½	69¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅛	100½
Chile, 7% 1942	92¼	94
Chile, 6% 1960	75¼	78
Czech., 8% 1951	109¾	109¼
Den.'s 6% 1942	105⅛	105
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¾	102⅞
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	103	102¾
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105
Finl., 6% 1945	85¼	85¼
Fren., 7½% 1941	125¼	125¼
Fren., 7% 1949	120⅛	120⅛
Ger., 7% 1949	102¾	102½
Greek, 7% 1964	100¼	100¼
Hamb'g S. 6% '46	85¼	85¼
Hungary, 7½% '44	99¼	99¼
Ital., 7% 1951	93⅛	93¼
Japan, 6½% 1954	103⅜	103⅜
Nord Rly. 6½% '50	106	106⅜
Norway 6% 1952	102	102⅛
P.L.M., 6% 1958	104¾	104⅞
Do., 7% 1958	107	107⅛
Poland, 7% 1947	74	73¼
Do., 8% 1950	80¼	83
Rio do Sul 8% '46	81	83⅛
San P., 8% 1950	76	78⅛
Seine, 7% 1942	107½	108
Swed. 5½% 1954	105	105
Tokio City, 5½%, '61	89	89¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Dec. 11	Dec. 10
Atchison, Pref.	105½	106¼
Lehigh Valley	49⅞	49⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	17½	17½
New York, Ontario and Western	5¼	5¼
National Lead	118	118

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money continued to rule at 2 per cent. throughout the session and commercial paper was unchanged at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling Exchange was slightly easier at 4.85 13-16 for cable transfers.

Silver rose ⅛c. to 33⅛c. for foreign bullion.

The weekly report on brokers' loans shows a further reduction of $12,000,000 at $2,099,000,000, against $2,111,000,000 last week and $3,425,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Canada is shipping gold to the value of $5,000,000 to New York.

BONDS were active but generally weaker, sales reaching $12,553,000.

New South Wales revenue for the first five months of the financial year amounted to £15,427,859, and expenditure to £20,747,040.

The notice advertised in yesterday's issue by the Industrial, Finance and Investment Corporation concerning the closing of its transfer books related to the 6½ per cent. cumulative preference shares, and not the ordinary shares as stated.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—WHEAT.—The cash market was barely steady at ⅛c. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba was easy and 3½c. down. No. 2 red winter, 90½c.; 93½c.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 72½c. MAIZE steady and unchanged. No. 2 mixed, 90½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy and ⅛c. lower. White clipped, 43½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy, 1½c. down. No. 2 Western, 46½c., f.o.b. New York.

FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,021	1,083	3,330	292,491	307,733
Do., Atlantic ..	66	160	187	54,333	58,735
*Exports, ditto ..	599	8	1,018	55,613	42,168
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	920	1,063	5,386	90,534	102,124
Do., Atlantic ..	10	8	61	2,155	2,343
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	110	76	407	15,411	12,321
Receipts, Atlantic	63	53	293	10,180	9,544
*Exports, ditto ..	8	7	30	2,209	1,830
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	188	325	1,081	63,802	83,928
Do., Atlantic ..	5	38	62	2,180	3,843
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	18	57

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD easy and 10c. lower. Prime Western steam, $10.20; Middle West, spot, $10.05.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 6 points lower to 1 point higher, and after narrow fluctuations with no special feature closed steady, 8 points down to 3 points up. Sales, 5,000 bags. Dec., 6.82c.; Jan., 6.15c.; March, 5.84c.; May, 5.71c.; July, 5.61c.; Sept., 5.51c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 5 points lower to 5 points higher. Sales, 18,000 bags. Dec., 9.60c.; Jan., 9.25c.; March, 9.07c.; May, 8.90c.; July, 8.79c.; Sept., 8.67c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7c. to 7¼c.; Santos No. 4, 10¼c. to 10¾c.

COCOA futures closed steady unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales, 25,000 bags. Dec., 5.89c.; Jan., 5.95c.; March, 6.11c.; May, 6.31c.; July, 6.46c.; Sept., 6.62c

SUGAR.—Raw futures opened steady at 1 point to 2 points advance on reports of favourable developments at the Brussels conference with Cuban interests buying, but later eased off under hedging operations. The market closed barely steady unchanged to 1 point lower. Sales, 37,000 tons. Dec., 1.30c.; Jan., 1.33c.; March, 1.43c.; May, 1.50c.; July, 1.58c.; Sept., 1.64c.; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.27c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.39c. per lb., nominal. The sale is reported of 100,000 bags Philippine, Jan. to May shipment, at 3.43c. to 3.57c. per lb., c.i.f.

CORTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 9.95c. Futures market 5 to 7 points down in sympathy with Liverpool, and further receded under liquidation influenced by the weakness of securities and unfavourable trade conditions. Partial rallies occurred later owing to

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER GOLD EXPORT

RISE IN DISCOUNT RATES

Another large gold export to Germany took place yesterday, the Bank of England announcing the sale of £962,000 in bar gold, of which about £360,000 was believed to be for France and most of the balance for Germany. This further loss of gold was partly offset by the release of 400,000 sovereigns. If anything the leading exchanges were inclined to move against sterling, the New York rate falling back following the disclosure of the banking troubles in that city, and the French exchange further declining to 123.58f. These influences caused a further hardening of market discount rates, 2½ per cent. being generally quoted as the brokers buying rate in the afternoon for three months' fine bank bills. The market sold a few March bills to Continental banks at $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent., while one of the large home banks also bought three months bills at $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent., and another a few "hot" Treasury Bills at the same figure. Loan rates were steady, 1½-1¾ per cent. being usually charged for fresh advances for the night, and old loans carried at variable rates being renewed at 1½ per cent. One of the big banks was reported to have arranged loans into the New Year at 2½ per cent. The latest return of the Bank of France shows an increase of 385,066,000f. in the stock of gold, which is now over 69 per cent. of the note circulation.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	1¾–2	2⅞–2¾	2¼	$2^{1}/_{16}$	2⅛
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
$2^{1}/_{32}$	$2^{1}/_{32}$–2¼	3–3⅛	3⅛–3⅛	3⅛–4	

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	Dec. 5	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve:—		
Gold coin and ingots	52,351,980	+ 385,066
Silver and copper coin	553,577	+ 10,004
Current postal accounts	590,175	+ 130,451
Available at sight abroad	6,912,167	+ 151,782
Commercial bills discounted	7,091,726	+ 1,658,985
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,156,532	— 6,772
Advances on securities	3,000,147	+ 132,575
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund department	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	2,298,168	+ 148,339
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	75,838,195	— 112,483
Treasury current accounts	5,575,035	— 483,215
Sinking fund current accounts	7,499,332	+ 293,856
Current and deposit accounts	8,964,060	+ 391,236
Other sight liabilities	382,639	— 95,505
Various liabilities	2,051,597	+ 171,029
Total liabilities	98,250,462	878,579

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53.28 per cent. (previous week 52.42 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the morning the New York rate again rose to $4.85^{29}/_{32}$, but following the announcement of the bank suspension in New York dollars were bid for and the rate receded, closing at $4.85^{13}/_{16}$, compared with $4.85^{55}/_{64}$ on Wednesday. The Montreal rate continued to move against Canada, and finished at $4.86¼, against $4.86⅛. French francs again appreciated, the Paris rate closing at 123.58f., compared with 123.61f. Swiss francs were bid for and the rate moved against sterling, being 2½c. lower at 25.03½f., and other rates to move against London included those on Brussels (34.76½b.) and Amsterdam (12.05¾fl.). The Berlin exchange was again slightly more favourable to sterling, closing ½pf. higher at 20.36¼m., and the Milan rate at 92.75½l. showed a slight rise. Weakness was again apparent in Spanish currency, the Madrid rate closing at 45.25p., compared with 44.80p. The Hong-kong rate declined to 1s. 2d., but the Shanghai was unaltered at 1s. 5⅛d. A further decline occurred in the Argentine peso, which finished at $37^{29}/_{32}$d., and the Rio exchange was slightly lower at $44^{7}/_{64}$d. The Lima rate moved against Peru.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	Dec. 11	Dec. 10
New York	\$ to £	4.8665	$4.85^{7}/_{8}$–$4.85^{29}/_{32}$	$4.85^{29}/_{32}$–$4.86^{1}/_{32}$
Montreal	\$ to £	4.8665	$4.86^{1}/_{16}$–$4.86^{13}/_{16}$	$4.85^{13}/_{16}$–$4.86^{1}/_{4}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58–63	123.60–65
Brussels	Bel. to £	34.96	34.76–34.77	34.75¼–76½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78–92.80	92.70–92.76
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	$25.03^{1}/_{2}$–$25.04^{1}/_{4}$	$25.05^{1}/_{4}$–$25.06^{1}/_{4}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	$374^{1}/_{2}$–$375^{1}/_{4}$	$374^{1}/_{2}$–$375^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	$192^{7}/_{8}$–$193^{1}/_{4}$	$192^{7}/_{8}$–$193^{1}/_{8}$
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.80–45.35	45.70–44.85
Lisbon	Escu. to £		$108^{1}/_{2}$–$108^{3}/_{4}$	$108^{1}/_{2}$–$108^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.05^{1}/_{2}$–06	$12.05^{1}/_{2}$–06¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	$20.35^{3}/_{4}$–$36^{1}/_{4}$	$20.35^{3}/_{4}$–$36^{1}/_{4}$
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50–34.52	34.50–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.80	27.76–27.80
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	$163^{21}/_{32}$–$163^{15}/_{16}$	$163^{11}/_{16}$–$163^{15}/_{16}$
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.33	$43^{1}/_{16}$–$43^{7}/_{16}$	$43^{1}/_{16}$–$43^{7}/_{16}$
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.28	25.20–25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	$274^{1}/_{4}$–$274^{3}/_{4}$	$274^{1}/_{4}$–$274^{3}/_{4}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.68	$48^{1}/_{16}$–$48^{7}/_{16}$	$48^{1}/_{16}$–$48^{7}/_{16}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	$18.15^{3}/_{4}$–$18.16^{1}/_{4}$	$18.15^{3}/_{4}$–$18.16^{1}/_{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-18.10¾	18.10-18.10½
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.150	$18.15^{3}/_{4}$–18.16	$18.15^{3}/_{4}$–18.16
Alexandria	Pct. to £	97½	$97^{1}/_{16}$–$97^{5}/_{16}$	$97^{1}/_{16}$–$97^{5}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/3^{5}/_{8}$–$1/3^{11}/_{16}$	$1/3^{5}/_{8}$–$1/3^{11}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/3^{5}/_{8}$–$1/3^{11}/_{16}$	$1/3^{5}/_{8}$–$1/3^{11}/_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/3^{5}/_{8}$–$1/3^{11}/_{16}$	$1/3^{5}/_{8}$–$1/3^{11}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/1^{3}/_{4}$–$1/2^{1}/_{4}$	$1/1^{7}/_{8}$–$1/2^{1}/_{4}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$–$2/0^{13}/_{16}$	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$–$2/0^{13}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1/5^{5}/_{8}$–$1/6^{1}/_{16}$	$1/5^{5}/_{8}$–$1/6^{1}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$–$2/3^{15}/_{16}$	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$–$2/3^{15}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.05^{1}/_{4}$–$06^{1}/_{2}$	$12.05^{1}/_{4}$–$06^{1}/_{2}$
Manila	Per peso	24.566d.	$2.00^{7}/_{16}$	$2.00^{7}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per mil. milrs.	5.899d.	$4^{11}/_{16}$–$4^{27}/_{32}$	$4^{25}/_{32}$–$4^{27}/_{32}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	$37^{3}/_{4}$–38	38-38¼
Valp'raiso	\$ to £	40	39.20	39.20
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	$36^{9}/_{16}$–$37^{1}/_{4}$	$37^{1}/_{16}$–$37^{5}/_{8}$
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	15.95	15.87½
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.85-11.15	10.60-10.80

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	99 17 6	99 6 2	99 15 0	99 23 9
South Africa	99 15 0	99 15 0	99 12 6	99 10 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 16 3	99 13 9	99 11 3

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	28.18	27.70
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	$5.03^{1}/_{2}$	$5.04^{1}/_{4}$
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.83	9.87
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.39	13.45	13.52

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £961,511 in BAR GOLD and the release of 400,000 SOVEREIGNS, there being a net efflux on the day of £561,511.

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 11—		Dec. 11—	
Sovs. released	400,000	Bar gold	961,511
Net efflux	561,511		
Total	£961,511	Total	£961,511

Net influx for 1930 to date, £3,127,674; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to December 10, 1930, there has been a reduction in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £3,293,288.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was unaltered at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Silver was firmer, sales being on a very small scale, and the price recovered ½d. to $15^{9}/_{16}$d. per oz. for cash and 15½d. for forward delivery.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

The following statement shows the form in which the balance of the reserve was held on the date given:—

	November 30
	£
In India	Nil
In England—	
Cash at the Bank of England	1,977
Gold	2,182,354
British Treasury Bills:—Value as on November 30, 1930	11,842,504
Other British and Dominion Government Securities:—At or below market value on November 30, 1930	26,202,785
	£40,000,000

FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER

FURTHER DECLINE

FALL IN COTTON EXPORTS

The trade returns for the past month, compared with the corresponding figures for November, 1929, again show large decreases, but it must be remembered that the month had one working day fewer than in 1929, and that lower prices account for a considerable part of the fall. Imports fell by £28,823,000, or 26.6 per cent., British exports by £19,067,000, or 30.2 per cent. and re-exports by £1,389,000, or 16.8 per cent. Compared with the figures for the preceding month, which had two working days more than the past month, imports declined by £11,448,000, or 12.6 per cent., British exports by £2,865,000, of 6.1 per cent., and re-exports by £361,000 or 5.0 per cent.

The apparent adverse balance of trade, leaving out the movements of bullion and coin, was for the month £28,506,000 against £36,873,000 in November, 1929, and £36,729,000 in October last, and for the 11 months, £341,350,000, as compared with £342,356,000 in 1929, and £321,189,000 in 1928.

Comparisons are made in the following tables:—

NOVEMBER, 1930, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1929

(One working day fewer in 1930)

Imports	£79,411,947	−£28,822,989	−26.6%
Exports	£44,057,306	−£19,067,271	−30.2%
Re-exports	£6,348,408	−£1,388,797	−16.8%

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1930, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1929

Imports	£955,181,141	−£160,103,685	−14.3%
Exports	£532,094,450	−£139,030,681	−20.7%
Re-exports	£81,736,189	−£20,067,975	−19.7%
Total exports	£613,830,639	−£159,098,656	−20.5%

I.—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles		Quantities Nov., 1929	Nov., 1930
Animals—Cattle for food	No.	106,088	102,818
„ Sheep and lambs for food	„	31,808	37,646
Bacon	Cwt.	668,461	770,676
Beef	„	990,411	1,048,929
Butter	„	445,743	461,314
Margarine	„	81,627	63,296
Cheese	„	250,664	245,719
Coffee	„	27,425	36,142
Copper, ore and regulus	Tons	3,553	3,933
Corn—Wheat	Cwt.	9,824,011	10,357,180
„ Wheat flour	„	888,459	933,861
„ Barley	„	1,135,932	2,439,865
„ Oats	„	511,994	1,144,775
„ Maize	„	3,025,300	4,328,528
Cotton, raw (except Linters)	Centals	1,914,872	1,563,583
Eggs, in shell	Gt. Hds.	2,353,884	1,936,791
Flax	Tons	3,061	1,138
Hemp	„	7,153	4,940
Hides, dry and wet	Cwt.	131,172	99,016
Iron and steel	Tons	250,480	209,769
Jute	„	29,513	8,675
Lard	„	10,716	12,389
Leather	Cwt.	68,556	66,669
Mutton and lamb	„	396,793	373,045
Nitrate of Soda	„	133,149	58,234
Oil Petroleum, refined	Gallons	120,780,916	121,740,938
Rice	Cwt.	231,547	153,542
Rubber, crude	Centals	395,602	315,584
Seeds—Flax or linseed	Tons	10,715	27,534
Sugar, refined	Cwt.	78,816	93,525
„ raw	„	2,468,348	2,907,479
Tallow, unrefined	Tons	3,530	2,397
Tea	Lbs.	60,894,143	48,711,062
Tin	Tons	1,659	202
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lbs.	35,296,031	36,776,383
Wine	Gallons	1,738,483	1,544,089
Wool, sheep or lambs'	Centals	487,245	402,770

Principal Articles	Value Nov., 1929	Nov., 1930	Quantity	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with Nov., 1929 Value
Animals—	£	£		
Cattle for food	1,865,367	1,779,168	− 3·0	− 4·6
Sheep and lambs for food	80,699	91,081	+ 18·3	+ 12·8
Bacon	3,482,600	2,816,038	+ 15·3	+ 19·1
Beef	2,902,928	2,935,074	+ 5·9	+ 1·1
Butter	4,006,438	2,968,515	+ 3·4	− 25·9
Margarine	232,053	182,002	− 22·5	− 21·5
Cheese	1,136,131	910,082	− 1·9	− 19·8
Coffee	160,910	295,383	+ 104·7	+ 83·5
Copper, ore and regulus	90,067	125,907	+ 10·6	+ 39·7
Corn—Wheat	5,056,126	3,306,422	+ 5·4	− 34·6
„ Wheat flour	604,333	450,149	+ 5·1	− 25·5
„ Barley	499,934	629,833	+ 114·7	+ 25·9
„ Oats	185,001	245,804	+ 127·7	+ 32·8
„ Maize	1,207,672	1,661,841	+ 43·0	+ 12·0
Cotton, raw (except linters)	8,723,047	3,865,019	− 28·7	− 55·6
„ Manufactures	892,774	723,970	—	− 18·9
Eggs, in shell	1,990,235	1,550,320	− 17·7	− 21·6
Flax	228,316	90,486	− 83·6	− 59·4
Hemp	259,587	123,089	− 30·9	− 52·5
Hides—dry and wet	521,133	303,041	− 24·5	− 41·8
Iron and steel	2,161,570	1,613,136	− 16·2	− 25·3
Jute	886,251	183,779	− 70·6	− 79·2
Lard	629,369	731,939	+ 15·6	+ 16·2
Leather	1,207,722	1,013,068	− 2·7	− 16·1
Mutton and lamb	1,238,117	1,062,392	− 5·9	− 15·0
Nitrate of soda	61,287	26,637	− 57·7	− 56·5
Oil Petroleum, refined	2,770,898	2,296,555	+ 0·7	− 17·1
Rice	180,052	107,427	− 33·6	− 40·3
Rubber, crude	1,442,782	580,836	− 18·7	− 59·7
Seeds—Flax or linseed	240,913	376,543	+ 156·9	+ 56·2
Silk manufactures	832,511	712,568	—	− 14·4
Sugar, refined	50,263	47,011	+ 18·6	− 6·4
„ raw	1,489,497	1,578,324	+ 17·7	+ 7·4
Tallow, unrefined	135,271	69,511	− 31·9	− 48·6
Tea	3,809,509	3,078,985	− 20·0	− 19·2
Tin	314,304	24,537	− 87·6	− 92·1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,686,623	2,127,596	+ 4·1	− 20·8
Wine	678,718	535,501	− 11·1	− 21·1
Wood and timber	4,679,933	3,385,553	—	− 30·2
Wool, sheep or lambs'	3,463,518	2,121,226	− 17·3	− 38·7
Woollen and worsted manufactures	829,068	691,123	—	− 16·6
All other articles	44,326,352	32,915,944	—	− 25·7
Total	£108,234,936	79,411,947	—	− 26·6

II.—EXPORTS (PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM)

Principal Articles	Quantities 1929	1930
Beer and ale	Barrels 35,247	29,624
Cement	Tons 90,022	69,565
Coal	„ 5,393,635	4,066,646
Copper	„ 3,029	2,965
Cotton yarn and twist	Lb. 12,496,200	10,964,200
„ piece goods	Sq. yds. 283,983,500	130,313,200
Flax and hemp yarns	Cwt. 8,439	5,106
Iron and Steel	Tons 382,699	203,919
Jute yarn	Lb. 4,537,500	1,986,100
„ piece goods	Sq. yds. 15,653,600	8,807,400
Linen piece goods	„ 6,852,200	4,380,600
Manures, ammonium sulphate	Tons 71,707	38,046
Oils, fats and greases	„ 12,496	7,014
Salt (except table salt)	„ 25,639	23,543
Sodium compounds	Cwt. 1,035,875	612,167
Spirits	Pf. galls. 939,303	628,580
Sugar, refined	Cwt. 295,729	386,251
Wool, sheep or lambs	Centals 59,191	36,377
Woollen and worsted yarn	Lb. 4,123,500	3,791,900
„ tissues, heavy and light, broad and narrow	Sq. yds. 7,595,200	5,245,200
Worsted „ „ „	„ 3,219,800	3,025,400
Woollen carpets	„ 593,600	293,800

Principal Articles	Value 1929	1930	Quantity	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with Nov., 1929 Value
Apparel	£ 2,202,956	£ 1,405,318	—	− 36·2
Beer and ale	188,178	141,083	− 15·9	− 25·0
Cement	198,569	147,001	− 22·7	− 25·9
Chinaware and earthenware	607,378	370,956	—	− 38·9
Coal	4,466,084	3,325,032	− 24·6	− 25·5
Copper	368,004	139,734	− 47·4	− 62·0
Cotton yarn and twist	1,589,458	1,076,945	− 12·0	− 32·2
„ piece goods	7,644,184	3,287,615	− 54·1	− 57·0
„ other manufactures	1,464,216	823,762	—	− 43·7
Flax and hemp yarns	102,381	49,818	− 39·4	− 51·3
Hardware other than holloware and cutlery	243,603	167,249	—	− 31·3
Iron and steel	6,211,697	3,489,249	− 48·7	− 43·8
Jute yarn	102,545	35,443	− 56·2	− 65·4
„ piece goods	263,327	118,582	− 43·7	− 54·9
Linen piece goods	474,222	252,831	− 36·0	− 46·6
Machinery and millwork	5,078,911	3,520,491	—	− 30·6
Manures, Ammonium Sulphate	660,176	273,392	− 48·9	− 58·5
Oils, fats and greases	473,068	214,415	− 43·6	− 54·6
Salt (except table salt)	65,376	57,511	− 8·1	− 12·0
Silk manufactures	162,355	77,981	—	− 51·9
Sodium compounds	392,788	241,554	− 40·9	− 38·5
Spirits	1,062,192	814,721	− 33·0	− 23·2
Sugar, refined	167,481	203,965	+ 90·5	+ 21·7
Wool, sheep or lambs'	417,899	181,211	− 38·5	− 56·6
Woollen and worsted yarn	762,608	549,821	− 8·0	− 21·7
„ tissues, heavy and light, narrow and broad	1,370,512	923,532	− 30·9	− 32·6
Worsted „ „ „	594,253	518,906	− 6·0	− 12·6
Woollen carpets	282,875	121,146	− 50·5	− 57·1
All other articles	25,567,601	21,578,042	—	− 15·6
Total	63,124,577	44,057,306	—	− 30·2

Compared with the figures for November, 1929, imports of food, drink, and tobacco declined by £7,955,000, raw materials by

(Continued in next column)

COMPANY RESULTS

BREWERY REPORTS

NO HARLAND AND WOLFF PREFERENCE DIVIDEND

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Previous year
	%	%		%	%
Bengal and N.W. Rly.	Fin. 7 & Bonus 3	Same	Feb. 2	10	Same
Eagle, Star and Brit. Dom. Ins.	Final qtrly. 5	Same	Jan. 1	20	20
Gorenc Consolidated	Int. 1 2-3	8‡2	Jan. 7	—	—
Lisbon Elec. Trams.	Int. 3	Same	Jan. 1	—	—
Para Telephone	Int. 2½	—	—	—	—
Roh. and Kumaon Rly.	Fin. 6 & Bonus 5	Same	Jan. 26	18	Same
Robinson Deep, "A" shares	1s. 6d. per share	Same	Feb. 12	2s. per sh.	3s. per sh.
Do., "B" shares	8 1-3	Nil	Feb. 12	8 1-3	Nil
Simmer and Jack Mines	5	Nil	Feb. 19	5	Nil
Sub Nigel	Int. 30	20	Feb. 5	—	—

‡ Includes a bonus of 5 per cent.

Northern Assurance.—Half-yearly dividend of 4s. 6d. per share, payable, less tax, on January 1, in respect of Six per Cent. Participating Preference shares.

Associated Tea Estates of Ceylon.—Dividend of 3 per cent. on the preference shares for the half-year ending December 31, payable on that date. No dividend was paid on the ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 last.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).—Final dividend of 2½ per cent. on the "A" and "B" shares, making 4½ per cent. for the year ended September 30 last. For the preceding year the total dividend was 4½ per cent.

Longai Valley Tea.—The directors have decided to defer payment of interim dividends on both the "A" and "B" preference shares for season 1930 for the present, owing to the state of the tea market. The dividend on these shares has been paid to December 31, 1928.

Yeast-Vite.—The directors announce that the trading to November 30 makes it clear that the profits for the year ending December 31 will be approximately the same as for the previous year. It is therefore their intention to pay (less tax) the following dividends on December 31:—Preferred Ordinary shares, 6 per cent. actual (making 11 per cent. for the year); Deferred shares, 10 per cent. actual (making 15 per cent. for the year). Similar dividends were paid for 1929.

Harland and Wolff.—Having regard to the acute depression through which the shipbuilding industry is passing, the directors have decided not to pay the dividend on the First Cumulative Preference shares due on January 1, 1931. The dividend due on these shares on July 1 last was also passed. The issued amount of First Preference capital is £4,000,000. Fixed dividends on the "A" and "B" Preference shares (the combined issued amount of which is £3,115,394) are in arrear as from January 1, 1925.

EDISON BELL (INTERNATIONAL)

The second accounts of Edison Bell (International) for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £5,966 (against £5,620 for 1928-29). This is added to £4,630 brought forward, and the total of £11,586 goes to next account. No dividend has yet been paid. Meeting, December 19.

BRISTOL INDUSTRIES

The directors of Bristol Industries, Limited, report a profit of £11,634 for the year ended October 31, to which must be added £3,757 brought forward. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be raised from 2½ per cent. to 3¼ per cent., and £5,436 is carried forward, subject to directors' fees. Meeting, December 17.

CENTRAL PORTLAND CEMENT

The net profit of the Central Portland Cement Company fell from £19,888 for 1928-29 to £8,635 for the year ended September 30 last. The directors recommend a final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year (against 12½ per cent.), the total payment absorbing £10,500, and leaving the reduced balance of £21,890 to be carried forward (against £23,764). Meeting, December 19.

DE VERE HOTELS

The net profit of the De Vere Hotels amounted to £10,283 for the year ended September 30 (against £11,514 for 1928-29), and £5,563 was brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. (against 12½ per cent.), which will absorb £7,750 and leave £8,096 to be carried forward. The business of the company's hotels has been adversely affected by the general state of trade throughout the year. Meeting, December 19.

EDISON BELL

Edison Bell, Limited, manufacturers of gramophone records, &c., report a net profit of £20,409 for the year ended September 30 (against £28,146 for 1928-29). The Preference share dividend takes £11,250, and £3,000 is again to be written off Preference share issue expenses. No dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares, the carry-forward being increased from £8,678 to £14,829. For 1928-29 Ordinary shareholders received 10 per cent. Meeting, December 19.

BENTLEY'S YORKSHIRE BREWERY

Little change in net profit is shown by the accounts of Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries for the year ended September 30, the figure for that year being £51,978, as against £51,462 for 1928-29. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. is again proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 12½ per cent. for the third successive year, and an additional provision of £8,500 (against £8,000) is made for improvements to licensed properties. The balance forward is £30,007 (against £30,115). Meeting, December 19.

STRETTONS DERBY BREWERY

The accounts of Strettons Derby Brewery for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £125,282 (against £119,984 for 1928-29). A further increase is proposed in the dividend on the Ordinary shares, which are held by Samuel Allsopp and Sons. The final dividend is to be 20 per cent. (against 17½ per cent.), making 30 per cent. for the year (against 27½ per cent.), while the general reserve is again to receive £25,000, increasing that fund to £275,000. The carry-forward is £44,058 (against £46,376). Meeting, December 19.

CADENA CAFES

The accounts of the Cadena Cafés show a net profit of £45,639 for the year ended September 30 (against £35,913 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £16,119. The directors have transferred £4,160 (against £1,104) to reserve, increasing it to £65,000, and they now recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary and Employee shares issued previous to September 30, 1929, and proportionately on the subsequent issues, of 12½ per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year (unchanged). A balance of £17,947 remains to be carried forward. Meeting, December 19.

ARMY AND NAVY INVESTMENT TRUST

The net revenue of the Army and Navy Investment Trust Company for the year ended November 30 amounted to £57,822 (against £58,658 for 1928-29). After providing for the dividend on the Preferred stock, a final payment of 14 per cent. is recommended on the Deferred stock, again making 17 per cent. for the year, and £17,000 (the same) is to be applied to writing down investments. The amount carried forward is practically unchanged at £17,598 (against £17,075). Investments stand in the balance-sheet at £1,307,797. Meeting, December 18.

SCOTTISH ALLIED INVESTORS

Scottish Allied Investors report a balance of revenue for the year to November 15 last of £40,099. Debenture interest and income-tax require £16,806, while £3,078 was brought in, making £26,371. After meeting Preferences dividend, the directors propose a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 2 per cent., less tax, making 4 per cent. for the year, and leaving £8,450 to carry forward. A valuation of the investments showed a depreciation of £174,680 on the book figures of £777,583. This is the company's second report. For the first period 4 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary stock.

LOENGOER (JAVA) RUBBER

During the year ended March 31 Loengoer (Java) Rubber harvested 287,350lb. of rubber (against 238,108lb.), which was produced at an "all in" cost of 7.540d. per lb. (against 8.75d.), and realized 7.465d. per lb. (against 8.22d.). In addition, 123,100lb. of coffee was produced (against 147,853lb.), at an "all in" cost of 7.169d. per lb. (against 6.23d.). The coffee realized an average price of 6.536d. per lb. (against 6.68d.). The loss for the year amounted to £771 (against £1,149), which reduces the credit brought in to £5,122. This is subject to £1,200 for Debenture interest accrued since March 31, 1930, and which remains unpaid. Meeting, December 19.

NATAL NAVIGATION COLLIERIES

The accounts of the Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate Company (submitted to the meeting at Durban on October 31) for the year ended June 30 show a profit of £116,780 (against £102,051 for the previous year). The sum of £37,807 (against £33,422) has been provided for depreciation, £1,699 (against £1,316) has been written off for prospecting, and £500 (the same) has been added to provident fund. Income-tax absorbs £6,297 (against £3,318), and two dividends, totalling 7½ per cent. (against 8¾ per cent.) and requiring £50,169, have been paid, leaving £26,871 to be carried forward (against £6,563). The total output for the year was 674,880 tons (against 622,782 tons).

PARINGA MINING AND EXPLORATION

In place of a realized profit of £5,709 for 1928-29, the Paringa Mining and Exploration Company reports a loss of £2,151 for the year ended April 30 last, which increases the debit to be carried forward to £3,017. This result is stated to be due to the abnormal financial conditions which have prevailed, preventing profitable realization of the company's interests. Methods are being sought to reduce working costs on the Kalgoorlie Goldfield so that low-grade ore may be profitably treated. Should the bonus of 20s. per oz. on gold produced in Australia be granted by the Federal Government it will permit of large tonnages of comparatively low-grade ore on the Kalgoorlie field being treated profitably in the future. Meeting, December 19.

SUNGEI KARI (SUMATRA) RUBBER

The accounts of the Sungei Kari (Sumatra) Rubber Estates for the year ended June 30 show a net loss, after providing £507 for depreciation on buildings, &c., of £449, which compares with a net profit of £5,996 for the preceding year after writing off £536 for depreciation on buildings, &c., and £1,059 for depreciation of mature area. The loss is deducted from the credit brought in, and the balance of £134 is to be carried forward. A dividend of 4 per cent. was paid for 1928-29. The crop harvested amounted to 321,845lb. (against 378,940lb.), and the average net price realized for the portion of the crop sold was 7.48d. per lb. (against 10.02d.). The remainder has been taken into the accounts at 3d. per lb. Meeting, December 18.

KAMUNTING TIN

A halving of profits is reported by Kamunting Tin Dredging, the net profit for the year ended June 30 last being shown in the accounts at £22,774, as against £47,378 for 1928-29. The provision made for depreciation before arriving at the profits for the past year was £24,648, while for the preceding year it was £20,411. After setting aside £6,500 to income-tax reserve, the directors propose to increase the carry-forward from £21,668, the net amount brought in, to £37,942. The total output was 1,097 tons of tin ore (against 1,113 tons), of the value of £116,032 (against £141,215). Combined working costs declined from 4.43d. to 3.87d. per cubic yard. The company acquired the assets and undertaking of Pasgnas River Tin Concessions on September 30 last. All dredges were closed at the end of September for four months. Meeting, December 19.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING

The report of the Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Company states that the ore milled during the year ended June 30, exclusive of prospectors, was 94,380 tons, yielding, with slags and residues, 18,492.15oz. of fine gold and 13,694.13oz. of fine silver (against 21,290 tons, yielding 15,938.72oz. of fine gold and 12,067.70oz. of fine silver for 1928-29). The average value of the ore treated during the year was approximately £3 5s. 9d. per ton (against £3 4s. 11d.). The average value for the first five months of the current year has been approximately £3 4s. 9d. per ton.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Pay-day ..	Dec. 18	Jan. 8†	Jan. 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅞ 57⅞	−⅛
	Do., 4% ..	92⅝ 92⅝	..
	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 103	..
	Do., 4% ..	100⅞ 101	..
	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94¾ 95	−⅛
	Victory, 4% ..	96⅛ 96¾	..
	Do., Nos. Bds. ..	96⅛ 96¾	..
	Conversion, 3½% ..	81⅝ 81⅞	..
	Do., 4½% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	..
	Do., 5% ..	105⅝ 106	..
	Treas. 5% '33-35	102⅝ 102⅞	..
	Do. 4½% '30-32	100⅝ 101	..
	Do. 4½% '32-34	101⅛ 101¼	..
	Do. 4% '31-33	100⅜ 100⅞	..
	Irish Land, 2½%	61¼ 62¾	..
	Do. 3%	67⅛ 68½	..
	Local Loans, 3%	67⅝ 67⅞	..
	Transvaal 3% '23-53	80 85	..
	Bank of England	266 268	..
	Egyptian, 5% ..	85 87	..
	India, 3½% ..	63 64	..
	Do. 3% ..	54 55	..
	Do. 2½% ..	45 46	..
	Do. 4% ..	105 105¼	..
	Do. 4½% '30-55	87 88	..
	Sudan, 6% ..	108½ 109½	+¼
	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	68 69	..
	Do. 3½% ..	75 80	..
	Do. 6% '40-60	104½ 105½	..
	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	106 107	..
	Met. Water, "B"	69½ 70½	..
	Do., "A"	68 69	..
	Met. Cons., 3%	90 91	..
	Do., 2½% ..	75¼ 76¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	90	95	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	76	81	−1
91⅛	85¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94¼	94⅝	..
93⅛	87⅜	Do., 5½% '50-54	85¼	85¾	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 3½% '16-36	77⅞	77¾	..
89⅝	85⅛	Do., 4% '40-60	85¼	85⅝	..
91⅛	87¼	Do., 3½% '32-47	85¼	85¾	..
113¼	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110¼	111	..
104⅜	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	104½	105	..
85½	81⅝	N.Z., 4½% '34-44	88¾	89¼	..
92⅜	87⅝	Do., 4% '29-49	93¼	93⅝	..
88	85⅛	N.S.W., 5% '45-75	72	77	..
97	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	53	58	..
102	92	Do., 4% 1933	85	88	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	73	78	−1
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	77	81	..
104	98¼	N. Zeal., 4% '29-49	101¼	101¾	..
97⅛	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	97¾	98¼	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88½	89	..
88⅜	84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	88¼	88¾	..
86¾	75	Do., 3% 1945	80¾	81¼	..
104⅛	93½	Nig. 5% '47-57	95	96	..
100	89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	75	78	−1
84	73¾	Do., 4% '50-70	61	66	..
104⅛	98⅝	S. Af., 5% '45-75	102	102⅛	..
90	81⅛	Do., 4% '42-63	92	92½	..
99⅜	89	S.A.'s, 5% '45-75	74	79	−1
102⅜	94⅝	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	103½	104	..
85⅞	79⅛	Tas.'s, 5% '40-70	71	76	..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	74	79	−1
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	57	62	..
92⅜	91	W.As.,5% '45-75	76	81	−1
90⅛	84	Do., 4% '42-62	58	61	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	58	65	−1

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 1	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87⅞	Arg., 4% Rescision.	86	88	..
93	Do., 4% 1900	78	80	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5%	91	93	..
102	Austrian, 6%	101⅛	102⅛	..
109¼	Belgian, 7%	109¼	110¼	−3
78½	Berlin (City of), 6%	74	76	−3
44	Brazil, 4% 1889	39	41	..
53	Do., 4% Rescision	40	42	..
53	Do., 5% 1913	49½	50½	..
71¼	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	67	69	−1
72	Do., 6½% 1927	67	69	−1
56⅛	Buenos Aires, 3½%	55	57	..
84¾	Bulgaria, 7%	74	77	..
90	Chile, 6% 1926	85	85	−2
85	Do., 5% 1911	83	86	..
103½	Do., 7½% 1922	102	104	..
99⅜	Chinese, 5% 1896	99	100	..
87	Do., 4½% 1898	87½	88½	..
53½	Do., 5% 1912	53	56	..
68	Do., 5% 1913	68	69	..
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	61	63	..
29	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30	35	..
34½	Do., Hukuang, 5%	32	35	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109	111	..
71	Egyptian Unified	70	72	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	20⅝	20⅞	..
20⅜	Do., 4% ..	20¼	20¾	..
105	Midi, 6% ..	104¾	105¾	..
105	Nord, 6% ..	104½	105½	..
105	Orleans, 6% ..	104¾	105¾	..
106	P.L.M., 6% ..	106	107	..
111	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110⅝	111⅝	..
100½	German, 7% ..	100⅜	101⅜	..
71⅛	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	70½	71½	−½
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
50⅝	Do., 5% 1914	49	51	..
102	Do., 7% Refugee	100	101	..
97	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½	91½	..
102	Hungarian, 7½%	102	103	..
18¼	Italian, 3½%	17⅞	18⅜	..
98	Do., Cdl. Consol. "B"	98	100	..
76⅛	Japan, 4½% 1899	74	75	..
92	Do., 5% 1907	89½	90½	..
101¼	Do., 6% 1924	101¼	102¼	..
94⅝	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94	95	..
15	Mexican, 5% ..	13	15	..
53	Peru, 6% 1928	43	48	..
81½	Polish, 7% ..	79	82	..
45¼	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	45¼	44¼	..
42	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½	41½	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889	1	2	..
2	Do., 5% 1906	1	2	..
76	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	71	73	−1
82½	Do., 7% 1930	79	81	..
104	Siamese, 6% 1924	103½	104½	..
74¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	71½	73½	..
59¼	Uruguay, 5½% ..	58	60	..
41½	Peruvian Corporation	35½	42¼	..
31	Do., Pref.	25	27	..
101½	German Potash, 7%	101¼	102¼	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68¼	Great Western ..	67½	68½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	84½	85½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	100	101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	94¼	95¼	..
33¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	32½	33¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	81	82	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	77¼	78¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Pref.	62¼	63¼	−¼
64	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	59½	61¼	−⅜
17	Do., Pref.	16	16¾	−¼
—	Do., 5% Deb.	58	59	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	74	75	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	55½	56½	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	40	41½	..
69	Metropolitan	69	70	..
76½	Met. Dist.	76½	77½	..
75¼	Southern, Def.	22¾	23½	−¼
67	Do., Pref.	66	67	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	84	85	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	100	101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	91	92	..
24⅞	Underground, £1	24⅜	24⅞	..
104½	Do., Income ..	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43	Antofagasta, Cons.	43	45	−1
—	Argentine Gt. West..	58	61	−2
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	22	24	..
71	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	66	68	+½
69½	B.A. and Pacific ..	48½	50½	..
60	B.A. Western ..	51½	53½	..
44¾	Canadian Pacific ($25)	41½	42*	−⅛
60	Central Argentine ..	53	55	+1
65	Central Uruguay ..	49	51	..
13½	Cordoba Central ..	10	12	−½
21	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	19	21	..
28	Costa Rica ..	27	29	..
69	Entre Rios ..	63	65	−1½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	10	13	..
25	Leopoldina ..	21½	23½	−½
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6	..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	3	..
155	San Paulo ..	144	149	−½
6	United of Havana ..	5	7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6½	−1/16	Lloyds, A. ..	65/0	..
Alexanders	70/0	..	Martins	7⅜	..
Anglo-E. Am.	2¼	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	−¼
Bk. of Aust.	8⅝	−¼	Midland, £1	79/6	−3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅛	−1/16	Do., $12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	58½	−½	(62 10s. pd.)	9¼	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	27¾*	..	Nat. of N.Z.	5¼*	..
Bk. of N.Z.	2½	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A	61¼	−5/0	Nat. Egypt	27¾	..
Do., B ..	57/6	−3d	Nat. India ..	42	..
Do., D.C.O.	25/6	−3d	Nat. Prov. £4	14⅛	−⅛
B. Overseas	5/16	..	Ryl. of Can.	57½*	..
Can. Com.	47¾	−1¼	Ryl. of Scot.	358*	+1
Char. India..	16⅜	..	Stand. S.A.	15⅛	−1/16
District ..	64/0	..	Un. of Aust.	7¾	..
Eng. S. & A.	4⅜	..	Un. Discount	10	..
Hambros ..	9½	..	Westminster	80/3	..
Hongkong ..	110½	−1	Do., £1 ..	52/6	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	207⅜	−⅛	Pearl, Ltd. ..	13⅞	..
Atlas Assur.	13⅛	−⅛	Phoenix, £1 sh	15½	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Prudential ..	24*	−⅛
Com. Union	23¼	−⅝	Do., "B" ..	40/3	..
Eagle Star ..	12⅛	..	Royal	8¼	..
Empire Unb.	66/6	−1/6	R. Exchange	67/6	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	−⅛	Scottish "A"	16⅛	−⅛
Guardian ..	10⅝	..	Sun	72/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27¾	−⅛	San Insur. ..	..	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	79/0	−6d
N. Brit. & M.	35¼	..	Sun Life ..	54	−½
Nths. Assur.	16⅛	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6¾	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	9/6	..	Engl. Cotton	12⅝	−⅛
Bradbm. ..	16/0	..	FineSpinners	20/0	..
Bovis, Def.	10/9	−3d	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21/5	..	Impl. Chem.	18/1½	−1/16
Brit.Oilcake	7/5	−3d	Do., Defd.	5/0	−1/16
Do.,2nd Pf.	6/0	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B.Col. Dyes	8/6	..	Linen Thread	1¼	..
Brit. Enka	2/9	..	Lister ..	12/5	+3d
Calico Print.	6/5	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can. Celanese	2½	..	Rylands ..	16/6	..
C'n'se Assn.	2¼	..	Salt Union ..	19/8	..
Coats ..	36/6*	−9d	Salts(W'ltn'e)	2/0	..
Cook, Son ..	7/5	..	Snia Viscosa	7/5	..
Courtaulds ..	37/6	−2/0	Wardle & Dav.	11½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	21/6	−6d	Hydro. Elec.	25½	−1¼
Atlas ..	21/9	−3d	Johnson&Ph.	37/0	..
BarcelonaTrc.	24	..	Metro. Elec.	43/0	..
B'mouth&Pt.	61/6	..	Mtr. Ld. Const.	14⅝	−⅝
Bress. Tract.	22½	..	Do., 1st Pf.	67½	−2½
Brit. Insuld.	62/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/9	..
Brush Elec.	10/6	−1/0	N'w'cle Elec.	24/6	..
Callenders ..	65/6	..	Peak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	55/6	..	Siemens ..	22/5	−3d
County Lond.	49/0	−3d	Tilling Const.	17	..
Enfield Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅝	..
Gen. Elec. ..	44/0	−2/9	Whitehall, Pf.	28/5	..
Henley's Tel.	6	..	Yorkshire ..	34/9	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E.Trad.	4/9	−3d	ImperialTob.	4⅜	..
Am.Dent.Df.	5/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	37/9	..
Apollinaris	6/0	..	Int. Nickel	17⅜	−¼
Assd. Cement	24/6	−3d	Kreuger & T.	23⅝	−⅛
Bovril, Def.	37/3	..	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅜	..
Brit. Aluman.	32/3	..	Do.,Def'w'rs	2	..
Brit. Am.Tb	4⅜	..	Lever 7% Pf.	22/9*	−4½d
Brit.& S.Am.	12/0	..	LiverpoolNit.	6/0	..
Brit. Match	24/4½	..	LondonBrick	39/9*	+1½d
Brit.Oil Cake	28/3	+3d	Maabré G.Df.	16/3	−9d
Brit.PortCm.	2¼	−1/16	Marconi Mar.	2	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅞	−1/16
Cab.&W."B"	11⅛	−½	Mather & P.	11/16	..
Do.,7½% "A"	22	−½	Nairn, M.&G.	17⅜	−1/16
Do.,5½% Pf.	72½	..	P. & O., Def.	39/0	−6d
Carreras "A"	55⅛	+1/16	Phillips (G.)	20/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	2⅝	−1/32	Pinchin J'son	58/9	−3d
Crittall ..	20/0	−3d	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	11/6	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard St'm	16/3	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/1½	..	Sth. Met. Gas	106	..
E.Read(G.B.	18/6*	..	Spillers ..	22/6	−6d
Finlay, Jas.	3⅜	..	Swed.Mtch.B	15⅜	−¼
Furness, W.	32/9	−6d	Tate & Lyle	35/10½	..
Gas Lt. & C.	20/0	..	Tarapaca NH	4/0	+3d
Gaumont Br.	13.7½	..	Turner & N.	45/0	−1/0
Globe Tel. ..	12½	..	Utd. Dairies	31/10½	−1½d
Gramophone	115/16	−5/0	Utd. Molasses	16/0	..
Harris'ns &C.	4 1/16	−1/16	Unilever ..	1¾	−1/16
Imp.Con.Gas	350	..	Utd. Tob.(B.)	43½	..
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	..	WallPaperD.	31/0*	−6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'le	3/9	−3d	Howard & B.	6/10½	..
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock&W.	50/6	−6d	Pease & Plns.	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2/1½	..	Plate Bros. ..	4/6	−6d
Bengal ..	5/0	..	Powell Duff.	6/6	..
B.S.A. ..	8/0	..	Richds. West	2/3	..
Bolsover ..	14/6	..	Ruston & H.	3/3	..
Brown(John)	3/0	+6d	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/11½	..	Stanley ..	20/7½	−1½d
Consett ..	6/3	..	Stew.&L.Def.	2/3	−1½d
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	S. Durham	18/0*	..
Dorman Long	4/3	..	Swan Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	99	..
Guest Keen	26/0	..	Thomas R. ..	1/6	..
Hadfields ..	5/1 0½	..	Vickers ..	7/5	..
Hard.&W.P.	5/9	..	Wardale Df.	18/9*	..
Hopkinsons	22/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	27/0	−6d	National Bus	23/6	..
Dennis Bros.	35/0*	−6d	Rolls-Royce	40/0	..
Ford ..	60/0	−2/6	Rover (8/0)	6/0	..
Guy Motors	9/6	−6d	Singer ..	19/0	..
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..
Imp.Airways	18/6	..	Smith, S., Dt.	2/6	..
Leyland ..	52/0	−9d	Thornycrft	51/5	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/9	..	Til. & Brit.	43/3	..
Morris,7½Pf.	22/0	..	T.S. Motors	4/9	−3d
Napier, D. ..	8/9	..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅝	−1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/0	..	Hoare ..	62/6	..
Barclay Perk.	26/6	..	Ind, Coope..	65/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	63/3*	−3d	Mann's ..	35/0	..
Beneking ..	38/0	..	Mitch's & B.	55/6	..
C.of Lon., Df.	11/6	..	S. African ..	57/6*	..
Courage ..	61/0	..	Taylor Wlkr.	32/6	..
Distillers ..	59/0	..	Walker,P.&C.	18/3*	..
Guinness ..	107/0	−6d	Watney, Dt.	57/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/0	−3d	Lewis, Pfd.	47/0	..
Army & N. ..	3/8	..	Lipton ..	4 1/16	+1½d
Barker ..	55/0	..	Lyons, "A"	40 3/32	+1/32
Boots Pure D	57/9	..	Maple ..	26/9	..
Carlton ..	22/6	..	Map. & Webb	8/6	..
Debenhams ..	5/0	..	Maypole,Def.	4/6	−1½d
Fredk.Hotels	6/0	−6d	Savoy Hotel	24/0	..
Gordon Htls.	10/3	..	Selfridge,Pfd.	23/0	..
Harrods ..	54/3	−3d	Smart Bros.	7⅜	..
Harrds(B.A.)	13/3	..	Spi'rs&P.10/-	17/6*	..
Home&C. ..	0 14/6	..	Waring & G.	5/10½	−1½d
Internatl.Tea	19/3	−1½d	Whiteley ..	46/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	29/0	..	Daigety ..	7*	−⅛
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	15/0	−2/0	Forestal ..	13/0*	..
Aust. Est. M.	4⅜	..	Goldstr., Mt.	17/6	..
Aust.Mercf.p	3	..	Hudson's B.	1⅞	−⅛
Brit. N.Bornn.	4/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	76	..
City Ld. Real	17/3	..	Sudan Plants	1 13/16	−1/32
Cordova ..	1/3	..			

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/1⅞	−1½d	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
An.-Dutch ..	25/9	−3d	Lumut ..	26/3	..
An.-Java ..	10½d	..	Malacca ..	1/6	+1/32
An.-Malay ..	1/2	..	Malaysian ..	17/3	−3d
An.-Sumatra	1/2	..	Mendaris ..	⅜	..
Bajoe Kidoel	20/0	..	Merlimau ..	1 4/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	13 1/32	..	Pataling ..	2 9/32	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak ..	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	1/6	−1½d	RembauJekel	2⅛	−1/32
Caledfield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24/5	−1½d
Cons. Malay	2 10½	..	Sarawak ..	0/9	..
Duff Devt. ..	5/32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 4½	..	Sennah ..	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/6	−6d	Sialang ..	3/32	..
Gula Kalump	1 9/32	−1/32	Straits Rbr.	14/3	..
Highlands ..	1 1/16	..	Sum. Para ..	1 7/32	−1½d
Java Invest.	21/6	−1/0	Tandjong ..	1 1/16	..
Java United	⅞	..	Tanjong Mal.	2¼	..
Jugra&Carey	10/0	..	Telogoredjo	1 9/32	..
Kapar Para	1 3/16	..	U. Serdang ..	2 7/32	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1/32	..	U.Sua Bet'ng	42/6	−1/3
Labu ..	1 1/8	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	7/8	..	U. Temiang	1 1/16	..
Lingei ..	2 3/32	..	Vallambrosa	9/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est...	16¾	..	Eastn. Prod.	3 5/16	−1/32
An.-Ceylon ..	1¼	−1/32	Empire ..	31/6	−6d
Assam Co. ..	28/5	..	Galaha ..	2 9/32	−1½d
Assam Front.	19/0	−4½d	Imperial Tea	29/0	..
Bogara T'ava	3⅞	..	Jhantie ..	2 3/16	−1/32
Brahmap'tra	32	..	Jokai ..	2 9/16	−⅛
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorehaut ..	2 1/16	..
Budla Beta ..	2⅞	..	Lanka Plant.	2⅞	..
Carolina ..	2 1/16	..	Lebong ..	3¾*	..
Ceylon Plant.	41/32	..	Lungla ..	10/5	..
Chargola ..	8/9	..	Makum ..	33/0	..
Chubwa ..	5*	..	Nedeem ..	36/3	..
Cons. T. & L.	15⅛	−1¼	New Dimbula	5⅞	..
Darjeeling ..	2 1/16	..	NuwaraEliya	5 1/32	+1/32
Darj. Cons. ..	3½	..	Pabojoan ..	5 1/16	..
Deundit ..	13/6	..	Scot. T. & L.	2⅞*	..
Doonby ..	2 1/16	−3d	Singlo ..	43/0	..
DoomDooma	3⅝	..	Travancore	42/3	−3d
Eastn. Assam	3¼	..	Upper Assam	36/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	10/6*	−3d	Lobitos ..	1⅜	−1/32
A.-Egypt, B	1 1/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..	6/10½	−3d
A.-Persian ..	2 27/32	−1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	81/2	..
Apex Trin. ..	11 7½	−1½d	Phoenix,£1 sh	6 10½	−6d
Attock ..	20/0	−1/3	R. Dutch ..	25½	−¼
Brit. Borneo	5/6	..	Shell ..	2 29/32	−1/16
Brit. Burmah	4/9	..	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Brit. Cont.,Pf	3 7½	−3d	Steaua Rom.	6/3	..
Burmah ..	3 7/16	−1/16	Trinidad C.	2/0	..
Canad. Eagle	6/10½	−1½d	Trinidad L.	1 9/16	−1/16
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4/0	−3d
Creole ..	15/6	+6d	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	2 10½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	1 17/32	−1/16

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/6	..	Modder. B.	12/6	..
Ang.-Amer.	1 1/16	..	Modder.Deep	1 5/16	..
An.-French	2⅜	..	Modder. East	1 1/16	..
Brakpan ..	2 29/32	..	Mozambique	5/0	−3d
C.Min'ng. Br.	12	−¼	Natal N. Con.	2 1/32	..
City Dee,,	4/6	..	New Jagers.	1 1/16	..
Cons. Dmds.	5/0	..	New Modder.	3 9/32	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1⅛	−1/32	New State A.	2	−1/32
Cons. M. Es.	17/0	−3d	Nourse ..	10/6	..
Cons. M. Sel.	9/0	−3d	Randfln. E.	12/6	−3d
Crown ..	3 25/32	..	Rand Mines	2 13/16	−1/32
Dagafontein	1 7/32	−1/32	Rand Select.	6/6	−6d
De Beers D.	5¼	..	Rob. Deep B.	9/6	+3d
De Beers Def.	11/9	−3d	S.A. Town.	6/3	..
East Geduld	2 9/32	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Rand..	8/0	−3d	Springs ..	2 1/16	−1/32
Geduld ..	3 19/32	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 29/32	..
Gen. Mining	5⅜	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 15/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 9/16	..	Union Corp.	2 11/32	..
J'h'g'C'mInv.	31/9	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 13/32	..
Knights ..	3/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅞	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	7 1/2	+1½d
Meyer & C...	1 21/16	..	West Springs	12/0	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Rwana M'Khi	6/9	−4½d	Rhod.Cons.B	6⅛	−1
Chm & Motor	5⅜	..	Rhod. K't'ga	7⅜	..
Chartered ..	28/3	−6d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	5¼	−1/16
Gfds. Rhod.	5/3	..	Roan Antel.	5⅜	−1/32
Loangwa ..	1 1/0½	..	Selukwe ..	3 1/2	+1½d
Lonely Reef	7⅜	..	Shamva ..	0/9	..
N. Changa ..	1 5/16	−1/4	Tang'ka Con.	1 11/32	−1/16
Rhod. Ang. A	5⅛	−1/16	Wankie Colln	1 1⅜*	−1/32
Rhod. B. H.	1 41/32	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 1/8	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	4/6	..	Bisichi ..	5/3	..
Ashanti ..	36/9	+6d	Fanti Cons.	8/3	..
Assoc.Nigeria	4/0	..	Naraguta ..	1¼	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	12/0	+6d	Pahang Cons.	7/3*	..
Bangrin ..	5⅜	..	Petaling ..	9/3	−3d
Gopeng ..	2	..	Renong ..	7⅜	..
Hong-kong..	16/3	−3d	Siamese ..	7/0	−3d
Idris ..	7/6	..	Sthn. Mals'n	11/0	−3d
Ipoh ..	14/9	−3d	Sthn. Perak	1 1/32	−1/32
Kampar Mal.	14/3*	..	Sungei Bed	7/3	−3d
Kamunting	5/9	−1½d	Tavoy ..	3 1/16	..
London Tin	8/0	..	Tekka Taip.	12/6	..
Malayan ..	17/3	−3d	Tronoh ..	13/6	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo ..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

Bengal, 7% Debs. (Regd.), 84⅞ ⅜
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/9†† -/10½
Cammell, Laird, 1/-
Consett Iron, 6% Pref., 18/11½††
Cory, 57/9 8/3
Do., 4% Deb., 80††
Denby and Cadeby, 6% Deb., 96 8
Dorman, Long, 4/4½
Do., 8% Pref., 6/7½ -/8¼
Do., 5½% Deb., 83⅝†† ½
Ebbw Vale, 6% Debs. (Regd.), 55½
Fairbairn Lawson, 4% Deb., 46½
Great Western Colliery, 6½% Deb., 79‡
Guest, Keen, 25/9 6/3 6/-
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 5¼ ¼
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/11⅜
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/8¼
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 103
Milton and Aikman, 3/-†† -/3½†† -/3½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 13/-††
Projectile and Engineering, 5/9 -/10½
S. Durham, "B," 3/-† -/3†
Do., 6% Pref., 17/- 17/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 23/- -/11½ 3/-
Swan, Hunter, 20/10½
Tata, 7% Deb., 98½
Thomas, 11/7½
Do., 6½% Pref. (12½), 6/4½ -/4½
Thornycroft, 31/3
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 7% Deb., 102
U.S. Steel Corp., 145†† ¼ ¼ ½ 3½ 5
Vickers, 7/11½ -/11½ 7/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (11½), 18/4½ -/11½
Do., 5% 1st Mort. Deb., 98

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Buell Combustion, 6/- 6/-
Burke, Charcoal, 20/11½ 20/-
Dominion Steel, "B," 85½‡
Ordeal, 1/6
Sheds Works, 6% Debs., 92

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 63⅜†† 13⅛ 13½ 7 6¼
Ashanti, 36/-†† 6/- -/11½ 5/9 6/- 6/- 5/6 -/6 -/10¼ 6/3
Do., 2/- 11½ 9/6 9/11½ 5/6 -/4½ -/9 5/11½ -/3 5/9††
Bechuanaland, 6/11½ 5/9 6/11½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 8/10½ 9/3
Cons. of S. Africa, 22/9†† 1/7½ 2/9†† 1/10½ 2/- -/9 1/10½ -/10¼
De Beers, Defd. (Regd.), 45½‡
Do. (Bearer), 55½ 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛ ⅝ 5½
Geduld Prop., 71/3¾ 2/-
Globe and Phœnix, 12/- 12/10½ 13/-
Lon. Tin Corp., 7/9‡ 8/11½ -/11½ -/3
Do., 7½% Pfgs. Pref., 4/6‡ 5/- 4/10½ -/10½ 5/-
Mysore, 11/- -/11½ -/11½
Nat. Min. Corp., -/10¼
Oregum of India, 4/11½†† -/6
Do., 10% Pref. (fully pd.), 7/10½††
Palang Cons., 7/-
Rio Tinto, 30⅜ ½
St. John del Rey, 16/9 17/3
Tanganyika Concess., 26/9 7/-
Union Corp., 45/3
Union Min. du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 102 ½
Van Ryn, 7/9
Walhi, 13/11½ -/11½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/11½ -/11½
Boulder Perseverance, -/5⅛
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), -/10½
Lake View and Star, 8/11½ 11½ -/5¼ -/6‡ -/3 -/11½
Wiluna, 15/- 14/9 -/7½ -/9 15/- 14/7½ -/6 -/4½†† -/8 -/6 15/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Assd. Mining and Finance, 1/10½ -/10½
Barrier Sth., 1/-
Burma Corp., 8/6¼ -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/9 9/- 8/11¼ -/4½‡ -/10½ -/10½ 9/- 8/9¼ -/9¼
Champion Reef, 7/6 -/4½
East Pool and Agar, -/9¼
Hongkong Tin, 16/4½ -/3
Indian Copper, 1/4¼ -/4
Kampar Malaya, 13/6
Keeler Silver, 1/11½
Kent, 4/- 4/- 3/11 -/7½ -/9¼
Kepong, 10/-†† -/6††
Kilinchali (Isc. at 6/-, 2/- pd.), 7/9††
Kuala Kubu, 6/-
Lena, 6 -/6
Mineral Separation, 85/-
Mining Corp. of Canada, 6/4½
Mining Trust, 7/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½ 8/- 8/- 8/-
Mount Lyell, 17/6 18/-
New Goldfields of Venezuela, 2/6¼
New Guinea, 5/3
Nth. Broken Hill, 38/9 8/- -/9
Pahang, 7/- 7/-
Panama No. 7, 10%, Pfg. Prefd., 8/-†† 7/6††
Penawat, -/10 -/10½ 1/-
Petaling, 9/3
Rhodes-Anatolie, -/2½ -/2⅞ -/3¼
Santa Gertrudis, 8/9 9/3 8/10½ 9/11½ 8/9 -/11¼
Sth. Amer. Copper, 1/9 -/9½ -/10½
Sth. Malaya, 3/-
Sulphide Corp., 5/10½ -/10½
Do., 10% Pref., 13-†† 12/6 -/6
Sungei Krata, 10/10½
Tanjong, 7/4½ -/4½
Tavoy, 3/- -/6¼
Tronoh, 12/3 -/3 -/4½
Vipond Cons., 3/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/6
Anglo-Amer. Corp., 13/1½ -/3 -/6 12/9
Do., 5% Pref., 3/-
Angola-Diamond, 8/10½ 9/-
Brakpan, 56/3
Bwana M'Kubwa, 7/- 6/10½ 7/-‡ 7/- 6/10½ 7/- 6/10½ 7/- 7/1½ -/6½ -/6
Cam and Motor, 12/10½ -/3 -/3
Cape Asbestos, 25/-
Charterhall, 1/9 6/- 7/6‡
Do., 6% Pref., 65‡
Cons. Diamond, 4/9 -/9½ -/9 -/9 -/9¾
Cons. Main Reef, 16/6‡
Crown Mines, 77/- -/7½ 5/-
Daggafontein, 24/4½ -/9
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 11/9
Ebanks, 4/11½ -/4½
E. Rand Prop., 8/3 -/11½ -/0¾ -/3 8/- 8/- 8/-
Ferreira Est., 17/6‡ 17/-
Goldenhuis Deep, 8/3 -/4½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼
Gen. Min. and Finance, 12/11½
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 5/2¼ -/3¼ 5/- 5/-
Govt. Areas, 31/9 -/6 -/6¼ -/6¼
H. E. Prop. (New), 6/11½
Henderson's Transv., 2/3¼
Jo'burg Cons., 31/3
Langlaagte Est., 24/10½†† 5/-‡ 4/9 -/9 -/9 -/6
Luipaard's Vlei Est., 3/3 2/11¼ 3/-
Modderfontein, 1/9 12/-
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/-
New Changs, 33/11 -/9 2/6 5/- 2/6 -/6 -/4½ 5/- 5/- 3/11½ 1/3‡
New Kleinfontein, 3/-
New Modderfontein, 6/7½ -/7½ -/7½ 5/-‡ 7/6‡ 5/7½‡
New Nigel Areas, 9/6‡ 40/-‡
N. Charterland, 1/9¼ -10½ -/9 -/11¼ -/9 -/9¼
Potgietersrust, -10½ -11 -11½ -6‡
Rand Mines, 53/11‡
Rand Selection, 7/- 7/- 7/- 6/10½ -/9 -/3‡ -/6 -/6 -/10½ -/6¼ -/6
Randfontein Ests., Witwatersrand, 12/7½ -/2½‡ -/6 -/6
Reunite, 21/10½ -/2¼ 1/6¼
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 1/3¼ -/6
Rhodesia Copper and Gen., 1/10½ -/7½ -/9
Rhodesia Minerals, 3/-
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 13/6 -/9 13/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 7 6/3 2½ 2¼ ⅞ 2½ 2½ ⅞ ⅞
Rhodesian Corp., 1/1½
Rhodesian Selection, 15/-
Roan Antelope, 13/11½ -/11½ -/3½ -/3 12/9
Do., 7% Deb. (ex-op.), 80‡
Robinson Deep, "B," 9/3 -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ 9/- 9/3 -/11½
Rodsberg Minerals, 1/9‡
Rose Deep, 5/9
Rose's, 3/- 3/- -/1 -/11½ 2/9 3/0¼ -/11½ 3/-‡ 2/10½
S. African Townships, 5/9‡
S.-West Africa, 17/-
Springs, 62/6†† 1/9†† -/3 -/10½†† -/3 -/3 -/6 -/10½
Sub Nigel, 5/3 6/3 5/3 6/3 5/11¼
Village Deep, 5/9 -/9 -/7½
W. Rand Consl., 7/- 6/9¼ 7/1½ 6/9 7/- 6/9¼ 7/1½ 6/11¼
W. Springs, 12/- 11/11¼ 12/- 11/10½ 12/1½ 12/- 12/-
Willoughby's Consl., 7/3¼ -/7½ -/8¼
Witbank Colliery, 6/- 6/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Akim, -/4½ -/4½
Ashanti, 1/9‡
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/9 4/- 4/-
Naraguta Extended, -/3‡
Tanjah and Aboso, 3/2¼ 2/11¼ 3/2¼ 3/- 3/- -/2¼ -/1½ -/6¼ -/6 -/1½
Tin Prop., -/6

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 46/- 6/- 3/9 4/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 82¼

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 10/11¼†† -/6 -/9
Anglo-Persian, 57/6 8/12½ 7/6 6/10½ -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 29/6
Do., 5% Deb., 101½††
Burmah, 70/7½ 70/- 69/4½ 70/- 69/4½ 8/11½
Do., 5½% Deb., 102½
Canadian Eagle, 6/10½ -/10½ 7/-
Lenton, 37/6
Mexican Eagle, 6/10½ 7/0¾ 6/10½ -/11¼ -/10½ 7/-
Phœnix Oil and Transprt., £1 Shares, 7/3 -/3 -/3 6/9
Royal Dutch, 264½ 5½ ¾
Scottish Pet. Prod., 17/11½
"Shell" (Regd.), 76⅜†† 5/11¼ 6/3 -/6¾ -/3 -/6¾ -/3 -/10½ -/6¾ -/10½ 5/7½ -/3¼
Do. (Bearer), 76⅜†† -/6 -/11½ -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/11½ -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/11½ -/6 -/4½ -/3¼
Do., 7% Pref., 25/6†† -/6 -/11½ -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/11½ -/6 -/4½ -/3¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Apex, 11/9 -/9
Brit. Burmah, 4/7½ 5/-
Brit. Controlled, 1/4‡
Do., 7% Pref., 3/9 -/9¼
Creole Petroleum, Certs., 15½
Petroleum Storage and Fin., 27/6 6/4½ -/6 -/10½ 7/- 6/3
Do., Defd., 2 11††
Trinidad Leaseholds, 26/3
Trin. Prov. of Trinidad, 4½ 2½†† -/3 -/9¾ -/2¼
Venezuelan Consol., 1¼
Venezuelan Concessions, 30/3¾†† 30/- -/7½ -/7½ 30/- 1/3 -/3 30/7½ -/11¼ -/6 -/4½ (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done at 32/2¼ 1/10½ should have been marked to the Ptg. Prefce.) Do., 7% Ptg. Prefce. (See correction above).

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 9/11½ -/3
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 20/- 5/6 -/7½ -/9 6/- 5/6
Bah Lias, 17/6 -/6
Criterion, -/4½ -/4½
Gula-Kalumpong, 12/6
Jugra Land and Carey, 10/11½††
Kuala Lumpur, 20/-
Laras, -/7
Lon. Asiatic, 2/11¼
Sumatra Cons., 7/6‡
Tanjong Malim, 16/-
Ud. Serdang, 5/7½ -/7½ -/6½ -/6 -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alagar, 1/11½
Anal. Fin., -/3½
Bandar Sumatra, 10/7½
Bangawan, 1/10 pd., -/4½ -/4½
Batu Caves, 14/-
Bekoh Consol., -/3½
Brit. Est. of Java, -/9
Bukit Sembawang, -/7
Chovelly, 1/-
Edinburgh, -/5
Golabelt, 1/- 0/11½ 1/-
Glen Muar, -/11½ -/11 -/11 -/11½ 1/- 1/- 0/11¾
Gordon, 1/03/4
Harewood, 1/6½
Jitra, -10½
Jugra Estate, 2/6
K.M.S., 14 11½
Kamunting Sanatan, 3/-††
Kota Tinggi, 1/3¾
Lavant, -/1½
Malaya-Java Plants., 17/- -/3 17/-
Merak, 1/-
St. George Ests., 17/3†† -/6††
Sabrang, 13 8‡
Sarawak, 1 0½ -/11¼ -/11½ -/11½ -/1 -/0¾
Selangor Consv., 1/7 -/7½
Stoughton, 1/-
Sungei Siput, -/5
Sungei Tiram, 1/3

SHIPPING

Argentine Navign., 23/6
Do., Pref. (6% Ptg.), 31/9
Brit. India, 9½% Pref., 98¼ ¼
Canard, 10/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/3 3†† -/4½ -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 100 100 99¾
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 1/10½
French Stm. Navign., 6% Pfs. Bds., 103
Furness, 8% Pref., 82/9
General Stm. Navign., 5% Pref., 14/- -/3 -/3
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., -/10½ -/9
P. and O., Defd., 30/- 0/- -/6 9/-
Do., 5% Deb., 101½††
Do., 5% Deb., 100††
R.M.S.P., 5% Deb., 32 3½
Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 12/- 12/- 11/9 12/-
Do., 6% Deb., 96 6 6
White Star, 6½% Pref., 7/6 -/5¼ -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Isle of Man, 18/10½
Lon. Amer. Maritime, 7% Ptg. Pref., 11/-††
Ud. British, 5/9
Do., 6% Deb., 69 71¾

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam Cor., 27/6
Assam Frontier, 19/3††
Cambuby, 8% Ptg. Pref., 6/9
Darjeeling Co., 55/3
Doorns, 40/6
Rajawella Prod., 10/-
Scottish of Ceylon, 56/6 7/6 6/6 7/6††

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 189 8½
Anglo-Amer., 6% Prefd., 102⅞ 3¼ ½
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 23¼†† 3 2¼ ½ ½ ½ 3 2¼ ¼ ⅜
Do., "B," 11½ 12 11½ ½ ¼ ½ 12 11¾ 12 11⅝ ⅜ ⅜ Do., 5% Pref., 79¼ ½ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ¾ 3 3
Eastern, 21⅝ Pref., 66
International, 24½ 5¼ ½ 5 4¼ 5½ 4½
Marconi Intl., 39/7½†† -/10½†† -/9¾ -/9†† -/4½ 8/9
Radio Corp. of America, 814¾ ¾ ½ ⅜ 14 ½ ½
Western Union, 136

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 10/7½
Radio Corp. of America, 814¾ ¾ ½ ⅜ 14 ½ ½
Banque de France, 20,575
Banque de Paris, 2,365
Banque de Parisienne, 1,585
Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,705
Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,450
Credit Lyonnais, 2,690
Banque d'Orient, 277
Banque Ottomane, 718
Suez Canal Shares, 17,150
Chargeurs Reunis, 502
Messageries Maritimes, 195
Transatlantique, 568
Raffinerie Say, 1,815
Sucreries d'Egypte, 642
Wagons-Lits, 356
Thomson-Houston, 633
Lautaro Nitrate, 284
Ford of France, 218
Rio Tinto, 3,800
Tharsis, 424
De Beers, Deferred, 630
De Beers, Preferred, 1,201
Jagersfontein Estate, 132
Central Mining, 1,480
Chartered, 175
Brakpan, 347
Crown Mines, 468
East Rand, 50
Geduld, 443
General Mining, 74
Consolidated Goldfields, 136*
Johannesburg Consolidated, 192
Randfontein Estate, 79
Rand Mines, 339
Tanganyika, 202
Transvaal Consolidated, 114
Union Corporation, 282
Mozambique, 35
West Rand Mines, 43
Caoutchoucs, 84
Eastern International, 60
Gula Kalumpur, 94
Kuala Kampar, 128
Malacca, 133
Mexican Eagle, 44
Royal Dutch, 31,500
Shell Transport, 475
Oceana Consolidated, 5-25

Exchange on New York	25.43¾	25.44
Exchange on London, official average	123.60	123.62
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	123.62½
Call money	2%	2%
Private discount rate	2%	2%
60-day commercial bills	2⅝%	2⅝%

* Ex dividend. *Reuter.*

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Middlesex County Council (3½% 1927-47) 1 to 86-88, Torquay (3% 1913-43) 2 to 84-86. FALL.—Huddersfield (3% 1934) 1 to 92-95.

PUBLIC BOARDS SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY.—RISE.—Durham County Water (6% 1950) 1 to 103-105.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—FALL.—New South Wales (5½ 1922-32) 1 to 88-93.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Gold Coast (3% 1927-52) 1 to 77-79, Nigeria (5% 1950-60) 1 to 104-106. FALL.—Australia (5% 1935-45) 2 to 79-84, New South Wales (4% 1942-62) 1 to 58-63, ditto (5½% 1922-32) 1 to 88-93, ditto (6% 1930-40) 1 to 84-89, ditto (4½% 1935-45) 2 to 68-73, ditto (5% 1932-47) 1 to 76-81, South Australian (3½% 1926) 1 to 72-77, ditto (3½% 1926-36) 2 to 72-77, ditto (4% 1940-60) 1 to 58-63, Victoria (4% 1940-60) 1 to 59-64, Western Australia (3½% 1927-47) 2 to 61-66, ditto (3½% 1935-55) 1½ to 56-61, ditto (4½% 1935-65) 1 to 66-71, ditto (5% 1945-75) 1 to 78-83.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—FALL.—Sydney (6% Debs., 1922) 2 to 92-97.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—FALL.—Constantinople (5% 1909, Stamped with note of April of 1929) 1 to 22-26, Danzig (7% 1925) 1 to 89-92, Rio de Janeiro (4½% 1912) 3½ to 64-69, Tokyo (5% 1912) ½ to 82½-84½.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (5% Fndg. Bds.) 1 to 79-81, Chinese (5% Reorg., 1913, issd. in France) 1 to 72-74, Costa Rica (Rfdg. Bds., 1911) 1 to 72-74, Honduras ½ to 11-12, Nicaragua (6% 1909) 1 to 84-86, Cuba (5% Treas. Bds., Coupons payable Abroad) 1 to 93-98. FALL.—Argentine (4% Bds., 1897-8-9) 1 to 78-80, Chilean (6% 1928 and 1929) 1 to 84-87.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal and N.W. 2 to 270-278, E. Indian ("C" and "D" Annuities, 1953) ¼ to 164-174, ditto ("B" Ann., 1953) ¼ to 184-194, E. Bengal ("B" Ann., 1957) ¼ to 174-184, Rohilkund and Kumaon 2 to 248-254, W. of India Portuguese (5% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 80-84.

AMERICAN RAILS.—FALL.—Erie (2nd Prefd.) 2½ to 31-37.

FOREIGN RAILS.—FALL.—B.A.G.S. (6% N.C. Pref.) to 95-97, Centl. Argentine (Defd.) 2 to 38-43, ditto (6% Cons. Debs.) 1 to 96-98½, ditto (5% Deb. Stk., 1967-87) 1½ to 85⅞-87½, Cordoba Centl. (1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 57-59, ditto (2nd Deb.) ½ to 42½-44½, Leopoldina (Pref.) 1 to 53-56, Manila (1906) (4—now 3½—% "B" Deb. Bds.) 1 to 44-46, Utd. of Havana (5½% Cuban Centl. Deb. Stk.) 3½ to 18-22.

BANKS.—RISE.—Impl. of Persia ½ to 8¾-9¾. FALL.—E. of Australasia ¼ to 8-9, Barclays (D., C., and O.) (Pref.) 3d. to 32/0-33/0.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Brandon's Putney (5% Pref.) ½ to 8½-9, ditto (Deb. Stk.) 2 to 74-77, Brickwood and Co. (4% Deb. Stk.) 2 to 71-74, N'hampton (5% 1st Perp. Deb. Stk., 1887) 1 to 86-89, Portsmouth and Brighton Utd. (Pref.) 1/0 to 15/0-17/0, Worthington (5% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 19/3-20/3, ditto (4½% Deb. Stk.) 1½ to 84-87.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Assoc. P. Cement (5% 2nd Deb.) 1 to 101-105, Brit. Cyanides 3d. to 1/4½-1/10½, Canadian Western Natural Gas, &c. (5% 1st Deb.) 2 to 96-100, Cartonnerie B "B" Ord. 9d. to 12/9-14/3, Hans Crescent Hotel (4% 1st Deb.) 3 to 61-66, Reckitt and Sons (4½% 1st Pref.) 1½ to 87½-91½. FALL.—African and Eastern Trade (6% "A" Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅝-1⅞, ditto (6% "B" Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜, African Products ⅛ to 1½-1⅝, Bleachers' Assoc. (4½% 1st Deb.) 1½ to 86-89, B.A.T. (Bearer) ⅛ to 41⅝-41⅞, Elektrolux ("B") ½ to 6¼-6¾, Imperial Chemical Industries (7% Pref.) 3d. to 22/6-23/6, Ingersoll-Rand 8 to 170-180, Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Debs.) ¼ to 23¼-24¼, Millars' T. and Trading (Pref.) ⅛ to 5⅛-5⅜, Prov'l. Tin Theatres (7½% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 17/9-18/9, Reckitt and Sons ⅛ to 37⅜-37⅝, Swed. Match ("A" Shares and "A" Shares in Swed. names) ¼ to 13-14, Unilever, Ltd. (Prefd.) ⅛ to 11⅜-11¾, Unilever (N.V.) (Ord. Sub-Shares of 12fl.) ⅛ to 11⅛-11⅝, ditto (Pref. Sub-Shares) ⅛ to 11⅜-11¾, Val de Travers Asphalte ⅛ to 3⅝-3⅞, Van den Berghs (6% "B" Pref.) ⅛ to 11⅞-12⅛.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Notting Hill (6% Pref.) ¼ to 10⅞-11⅛.

FIN. TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—Lond. County Fr. and L. Properties (6% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 103-105. FALL.—Anglo-Scottish Amer., 3d. to 2/9-3/3, Brit. S. Africa Co. (Br. Warrants) 6d. to 28/0-28/6, Exploration Co. 3d. to 3/3-4/3, R. Plate Tst., L. and Agency ("A") ⅜ to 8⅞-9⅜, Sc. Austr. Investment 5 to 95-103.

GAS.—RISE.—Tuscan (Deb. Stk.) 1 to 74-79.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Legal and Gen. ¼ to 157½-163½. FALL.—Alliance (44⅜ pd.) ¼ to 19-20, Caledonian ½ to 18-19, Guardian (Pref.) ⅛ to 3⅞-4⅛, Lond. and M'chester ⅛ to 13¾-14¼, Pearl (£1 pd.) ⅛ to 12¾-13¾, Phœnix (£10 shrs.) ⅛ to 13⅛-13⅝, Sc. Union and Nat. ("H") 1 to 58-61.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Great Northern (5% Deb.) 1 to 94-97, Industrial (3½% Deb.) ½ to 68-70, Merchants (4% Deb.) 1 to 78-81, Second British Assets (4½% Pref.) 6 to 87-90, Second Scottish Investment (5% Deb.) 5 to 99-102. FALL.—Foreign Railways 5 to 60-65, Lake View ⅛ to 1-1⅛, Scottish National 5 to 185-190, Sterling 3 to 242-247.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—FALL.—Dorman, Long (8% Pref.) 6d. to 6/0-7/0.

MINES.—FALL.—Anaconda ¼ to 6½-7½, Bechuanaland Exploration 6d. to 5/6-6/6, Consolidated Goldfields (6% 2nd Pref.) 3d. to 15/0-16/0, De Beers (Pref., Bearer) ½ to 9¾-9¾.

NITRATE.—FALL.—New Tamarugal ¼ to 2-2¼.

OIL.—FALL.—"Shell" Transport (Bearer) 2½ to 3⅛-3⅜.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Beaufort ½ to 7½-11½.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—White Star (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 6/6-8/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Assam Frontier (Prefd.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1¼, Consolidated Tea and Lands (5% 1st Pref.) ⅛ to 7⅞-8⅛.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Province of Buenos Ayres (6% Deb.) 2 to 99-102, Sunderland and S. Shields (8% Max.) 3 to 128-133.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

BERAULT TIN AND WOLFRAM.—November output, 30 tons Wolfram, 6 tons tin.

LOWER BISICHI (NIGERIA) TIN.—Output for November, 9¼ tons.

KADUNA SYNDICATE.—Output of tin ore for November, 13 tons.

KADUNA PROSPECTORS.—Output of tin ore for November, 10 tons.

TETUCHE MINING CORPORATION.—Output for November, 9,738 tons, assaying 11.70 per cent. Zn. 8.70 per cent. Pb.; zinc concentrates produced 2,221 tons, assaying 46.40 per cent. Zn.; lead concentrates produced 1,024 tons, assaying 76.20 per cent. Pb. 52oz. Ag.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Return for November:—7,093 tons of company's ore, and 5,167 tons of Tributers' ore treated. Revenue, £20,404; working expenses, £11,998; profit, £8,406. This is exclusive of exchange premium which is estimated at £4,100. Capital expenditure on development of Chaffers and Horseshoe leases, £5,096. Capital expenditure on plant and machinery, £1,123. Exchange premium received for October amounted to £4,212.

WAIHI GOLD MINING.—Cablegram:—No. 8 Level.—Martha Lode (4600). East of No. 6 Shaft (Crosscut). At 590. West have holed through to former workings. No. 9 Level.—Martha Lode East (in Junction Eastern Area): next 21ft. driving East in ore worth £1 15s. 9d. per ton. No. 10 Level.—Martha Lode (Junction Eastern Area). Have recommenced driving East. The width of the lode varies from 15in. to 27in.

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended December 10 amounted to 3,418 tons.

NORTH BROKEN HILL.—Progress report for November:—North Section.—New Main Shaft.—New shaft sunk to 912ft. from upper surface level in country rock. Plate timbering 800ft. level placed in position and sinking is being resumed. 1,250ft. Level.—Stripping of rise to full size of shaft extended to 45ft. from rail level. Work progressing. 1,350ft. Level.—Stripping to 22ft. from rail level and timbering completed in preparation for connecting below plate and erection plate timbering. Work progressing. 1,700ft. Level.—Ore pocket winze sunk to 296ft. in country rock. Work progressing. Production for November was as follows:—24,270 tons of crude ore were treated, assaying 15 per cent. lead, 9.3oz. silver per ton, and 12.1 per cent. zinc, producing 4,810 tons lead concentrates assaying 71.7 per cent. lead, 41.5oz. silver per ton, and 5.6 per cent. zinc.

RHODESIA-KATANGA COMPANY.—The company announces the receipt of the following cablegram from Africa regarding the Kansanshi Mine:—"Borehole N.14 from 360ft. to 377½ft. depth, shows 2½ per cent. copper in quartzite ore. From 377½ft. to 427ft. depth shows 14 per cent. copper in dolomite ore. Still in ore borehole N.13 from 1321½ft. to 2041½ft. depth, shows 5½ per cent. copper in vein stockwork." The company state that borehole N.14 is located 350ft. to east of the borehole N.7, mentioned in Sir Robert Williams and Co.'s seventh progress report of April 25 last, plus 450ft. to the north of crosscut N.1, which was the northernmost point at which the dolomite ore had been previously exposed. Borehole N.13 is situated on the north side of the hill between the A. and A. east subsidiary veins. The mine reports show that a crosscut which had previously been made to connect the above two veins on the 150 level, near to where the borehole passes through the level, assayed 9½ per cent. copper over the entire length of 100ft. The whole of the ground between the two main veins is a vein stockwerk. A further progress report, showing the results of the development work on the mine to date, is now in preparation.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The following are closing quotations:—

	Dec. 11	Dec. 10
3% Perpetual Rentes	87.50	87.30
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.05	101.00
4% Rentes, 1917	102.45	102.50
4% Rentes, 1918	101.85	101.75
5% Rentes, 1920	135.00	134.95
6% Rentes, 1920	101.40	101.45
5% Rentes, 1927	104.70	104.95
5% Credit National, 1919	625	625
5% Credit National, 1920	563	565
6% Credit National, 1921	544	544
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	528	528
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	555	553
6% Credit National, 1924	559	555
4% Egyptian Unified	348.50	347
3% Italian Rentes	91.80	91.00
5% Brazilian, 1914	330	332
5% Russian, 1906	4.20	4.30
5% Russian, 1909	2.20	3.20
4% Turkish Unified	36.50	37.10
Banque de France	20,575	20,550
Banque de Paris	2,365	2,365
Banque de Parisienne	1,585	1,595
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1,705	1,710
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3,450	3,435
Credit Lyonnais	2,690	2,695
Banque d'Orient	277	271
Banque Ottomane	718	734
Suez Canal Shares	17,150	17,100
Chargeurs Reunis	502	503
Messageries Maritimes	195	199
Transatlantique	568	571
Raffinerie Say	1,815	1,820
Sucreries d'Egypte	642	658
Wagons-Lits	356	356
Thomson-Houston	633	630
Lautaro Nitrate	284	289
Ford of France	218	224
Rio Tinto	3,800	3,825
Tharsis	424	431
De Beers, Deferred	630	642
De Beers, Preferred	1,201	1,214
Jagersfontein Estate	132	135
Central Mining	1,480	1,492
Chartered	175	178
Brakpan	347	350
Crown Mines	468	465
East Rand	50	51
Geduld	443	446
General Mining	74	73
Consolidated Goldfields	136*	144
Johannesburg Consolidated	192	198
Randfontein Estate	79	79
Rand Mines	339	341
Tanganyika	202	205
Transvaal Consolidated	114	118
Union Corporation	282	287
Mozambique	35	35
West Rand Mines	43	43
Caoutchoucs	84	87
Eastern International	60	60
Gula Kalumpur	94	96
Kuala Kampar	128	130
Malacca	133	138
Mexican Eagle	44	44
Royal Dutch	31,500	31,725
Shell Transport	475	477
Oceana Consolidated	5-25	5.50
Exchange on New York	25.43¾	25.44
Exchange on London, official average	123.60	123.62
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	123.62½
Call money	2%	2%
Private discount rate	2%	2%
60-day commercial bills	2⅝%	2⅝%

* Ex dividend. *Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 102 (102); 2½% Dutch, — (67½); 3% Dutch, 82⅝ (82); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 37⅛ (36¼); Peruvian, 4½s (4⅝s); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 23½ (—); New York (143⅛, 6½ (—); United States Steel, 143⅛ (143⅞); Union Pacific, 183⅛ (183¼); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 309½ (311½); Anaconda, 67⅛ (69¼); Deli Batavia Rubber, 62 (61); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 260 (263); Deli Mij, 250¼ (259); Senembah Mij, 285 (289); Amsterdam Rubber, 109½ (110); Margarine Unie, 181 (180); Philips Lamps, 213½ (220). Exchange on Berlin, 59.22½ (59.24); London, 12.05⅛ (12.06⅛); New York, 2.483⅛ (2.48¼); Paris, 9.75¾ (9.75¾).

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 60.50 (previous, 61.30); Dynamit Nobel, — (61.75); Kali Industrie Kawel, 120 (124.50); Salzdetfurth, 217.50 (220); Rhein. Braunkohle, 149 (151); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 131.60 (135.25).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.70 (previous, 5.80); Mexican Consols, 13.25 (—); Reichsbank, 222.75 (225.75); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 124 (124); Commerz and Privat Bank, 110.87 (111.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 147.75 (149.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 109 (109.25); Dresdner Bank, 111 (110.25); Seckenkirchen Bergwerke, 84.25 (85.10); Harpener, 75.60 (77); Allgemeine Elekt., 100.50 (101.60); Farbenindustrie, 129.50 (128.75); Zschopauer Motoren, 171.50 (172). Exchange on London, 20.35⅞ (20.35⅝); Paris, 16.47⅜ (16.47); Amsterdam, 168.83 (168.78); New York, 4.19 (4.19⅛). Short term (30-55 days), 4¾% (4¾%); long term (55-90 days), 4¾% (4¾%); call money, 4%-6% (4%-6%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 11.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 109¼ (previous, 108¾); Darmstadter Bank, 148 (149½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 145 (145); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 81½ (82); Farbenindustrie, 129⅝ (129¾); Harpener Bergbau, 76 (77); Mannesmann, 55 (57½); R

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 4½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1905 for £1,000,000.
ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 4½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1907 for £3,000,000.
ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 7 per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1922 for £2,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the stipulations contained in the bonds of these Loans, the following BONDS were DRAWN on December 2, 1930, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, in the presence of Luang Bahiddha Nukarn, Charge d'Affaires to the Siamese Legation, and of Mr. P. E. Mattocks (of the firm of John Venn & Sons), Notary Public.

The bonds thus drawn will become due for redemption at par on March 1, 1931, when interest thereon will cease to accrue.

ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT 4½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1905 for £1,000,000.

216 DRAWING. BONDS DUE FOR REDEMPTION on 1st MARCH, 1931.

148 BONDS of £100 EACH.

00027 00117 00190 00206 00253 00255 00269
00270 00313 00333 00394 00397 00419 00470
00482 00490 00528 00584 00587 00588 00589
00598 00683 00687 00705 00845 00866 00889
00895 00910 00914 00919 00955 00986 01060
01078 01185 01254 01259 01260 01321 01380
01442 01469 01476 01482 01583 01580 01622
01648 01684 01691 01728 01730 01740 01780
01786 01840 01935 01977 02151 02210 02229
02230 02259 02271 02287 02308 02318 02327
02397 02451 02474 02502 02505 02539 02570
02587 02596 02735 02801 02855 03010 03077
03110 03118 03130 03157 03162 03163 03212
03224 03229 03274 03279 03287 03315 03338
03351 03387 03388 03389 03458 03503 03534
03548 03596 03634 03635 03728 03750 03776
03801 03808 03830 03921 03937 03939 03955
03956 04031 04037 04059 04094 04109 04186
04200 04251 04309 04318 04330 04366 04450
04494 04570 04572 04645 04684 04696 04737
04744 04757 04809 04811 04869 04889 04915
04936

739 BONDS of £20 EACH.

05009 05067 05089 05139 05141 05174 05189
05259 05263 05279 05303 05341 05346 05379
05401 05431 05436 05438 05441 05503 05597
05622 05626 05754 05782 05810 05845 05887
05908 06115 06174 06233 06241 06243 06320
06336 06442 06448 06452 06498 06629 06755
06889 06893 06897 06976 07041 07115 07116
07117 07166 07172 07183 07190 07191 07251
07306 07365 07436 07447 07457 07505 07518
07538 07555 07685 07691 07698 07701 07728
07780 07831 07871 07881 07951 07963 07997
08008 08071 08110 08113 08136 08185 08223
08231 08269 08295 08316 08321 08335 08375
08382 08392 08465 08474 08489 08554 08672
08674 08697 08717 08746 08823 08854 08861
08908 08956 08959 09011 09012 09019 09031
09037 09087 09111 09198 09357 09463 09563
09656 09697 09716 09722 09777 09794 09842
09888 09956 09974 10022 10032 10052 10090
10113 10114 10119 10186 10226 10236 10247
10266 10337 10411 10429 10474 10535 10594
10597 10620 10623 10669 10684 10707 10726
10754 10764 10792 10807 10911 10966 10988
10999 11001 11023 11056 11092 11148 11166
11356 11379 11441 11473 11479 11493 11535
11610 11614 11672 11679 11702 11740 11790
11853 11860 11915 11919 11929 11961 11971
11980 11990 12057 12123 12136 12199 12219
12275 12297 12330 12339 12404 12426 12517
12538 12567 12598 12667 12752 12786 12796
12812 12863 12886 12941 12959 12996 12999
13026 13028 13058 13068 13123 13131 13145
13157 13233 13333 13344 13373 13397 13498
13501 13546 13556 13606 13618 13636 13672
13713 13727 13782 13786 13838 13845 13852
13858 13870 13896 13938 13951 13963 14001
14002 14022 14024 14087 14156 14162 14168
14281 14298 14308 14363 14367 14395 14487
14488 14530 14537 14539 14540 14563 14575
14583 14584 14591 14606 14684 14719 14788
14832 14860 14884 14888 14897 14936 14965
14971 14984 15008 15022 15037 15040 15070
15164 15223 15274 15288 15316 15409 15440
15516 15540 15569 15600 15629 15693 15697
15709 15713 15715 15790 15805 15831 15837
15863 15881 15923 15924 15949 15957 15960
15975 16075 16099 16114 16130 16153 16159
16190 16196 16202 16226 16241 16314 16327
16420 16428 16657 16658 16703 16708 16732
16744 16755 16773 16776 16820 16873 16922
16933 16960 16966 17017 17076 17082 17102
17139 17216 17227 17249 17252 17255 17274
17355 17375 17407 17475 17522 17524 17544
17592 17599 17619 17670 17680 17691 17713
17744 17769 17791 17813 17827 17868 17966
18036 18090 18112 18144 18250 18267 18270
18334 18372 18400 18431 18435 18438 18440
18459 18468 18472 18541 18543 18561 18563
18565 18599 18625 18757 18772 18786 18888
18979 19015 19045 19055 19130 19132 19192
19203 19225 19229 19274 19292 19329 19340
19416 19479 19533 19634 19642 19670 19719
19721 19773 19866 19889 19952 20025
20134 20196 20208 20265 20401 20460
20558 20580 20589 20594 20601 20636 20642
20939 21000 21009 21059 21104 21233 21239
21349 21296 21298 21332 21373 21398 21436
21442 21487 21506 21549 21552 21562 21598
21641 21643 21689 21703 21723 21767 21810
21813 21815 21822 21837 21852 21902 21981
22020 22035 22113 22129 22131 22147 22148
22164 22236 22245 22275 22282 22314 22419
22424 22481 22536 22562 22569 22573 22648
22649 22658 22679 22685 22700 22768 22866
22908 22936 22952 22961 23004 23027 23045
23145 23172 23173 23226 23275 23285 23336
23345 23382 23441 23509 23544 23549 23655
23723 23731 23739 23759 23779 23792 23823
23873 23902 23904 23927 23982 24052 24155
24247 24248 24275 24294 24319 24357 24378
24400 24419 24436 24449 24477 24478 24514
24535 24540 24579 24625 24652 24707 24797
24857 24875 24895 24901 24909 24920 24921
24938 24955 24978 24993 25005 25015 25036
25046 25111 25117 25134 25143 25157 25169
25179 25333 25350 25363 25370 25414 25434
25439 25516 25534 25559 25557 25582 25673
25692 25754 25758 25799 25847 25848 25930
25994 26000 26005 26046 26066 26115 26130
26201 26215 26255 26266 26303 26436 26576
26584 26638 26641 26672 26694 26734 26803
26818 26854 26927 26942 26972 26973 26983
26990 27005 27030 27073 27116 27122 27169
27226 27232 27238 27311 27431 27462 27471
27472 27595 27571 27578 27584 27599 27630
27643 27707 27749 27828 27849 27915 27965
27969 27985 28106 28127 28129 28149 28166
28236 28237 28257 28289 28352 28415 28440
28456 28486 28654 28666 28671 28696 28705
28760 28786 28813 28835 28843 28855 28916
28945 28965 28987 29082 29128 29153 29159
29178 29220 29222 29272 29308 29400 29426
29430 29437 29455 29538 29553 29584 29633
29658 29677 29721 29739 29782 29821 29827
29859 29894 29920 29934

2,033 BONDS of £20 EACH.

15040 15100 15148 15150 15177 15187 15225
15240 15290 15397 15419 15424 15460 15463
15474 15561 15549 15602 15645 15708 15765
15789 15774 15777 15845 15878 15910 15949
15960 15963 16004 16090 16172 16182 16190
16226 16266 16297 16302 16314 16357 16385
16405 16456 16488 16547 16573 16631 16638
16649 16680 16705 16776 16837 16867 16903
16910 16982 17068 17076 17127 17139 17141
17205 17209 17215 17216 17223 17232 17236
17266 17300 17318 17332 17369 17454 17494
17521 17542 17643 17662 17677 17715 17736
17760 17789 17876 17879 17933 17943 17960
17991 18096 18231 18263 18291 18298 18379
18388 18417 18442 18450 18455 18572 18608
18673 18698 18818 18857 18871 18880 18946

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

18951 18963 19011 19013 19040 19114 19116
19165 19199 19280 19348 19379 19444 19446
19468 19488 19567 19579 19592 19664 19749
19784 19791 19818 19840 19859 19867 19889
19895 19911 19916 19925 19930 19975 20049
20057 20101 20103 20143 20221 20239 20251
20261 20312 20322 20332 20378 20380 20385
20426 20469 20528 20550 20596 20604 20658
20699 20736 20765 20832 20899 20939 20940
20958 20970 20972 20977 20985 21006 21016
21028 21090 21095 21112 21154 21155 21161
21209 21245 21298 21321 21335 21340 21370
21381 21384 21385 21429 21519 21589 21708
21851 21856 21875 21907 21913 21925 21956
22016 22076 22083 22098 22133 22142 22156
22179 22195 22288 22302 22319 22373 22388
22409 22475 22499 22570 22573 22622 22640
22730 22815 22816 22831 22999 23033 23065
23132 23137 23153 23165 23180 23214 23234
23248 23343 23383 23388 23423 23437 23453
23491 23532 23630 23653 23757 23775 23791
23799 23868 23874 23880 23882 23914 23968
23991 24086 24203 24286 24298 24319 24336
24370 24373 24490 24494 24528 24586 24618
24647 24674 24693 24754 24806 24821 24841
24904 24922 24939 24956 25038 25088 25117
25209 25237 25342 25243 25256 25273 25326
25412 25674 25682 25741 25752 25780 25819
25978 25982 26183 26224 26266 26286 26322
26367 26430 26449 26460 26525 26531 26541
26551 26640 26645 26652 26656 26658 26816
26901 26944 27139 27152 27179 27267 27316
27400 27420 27433 27494 27509 27567 27628
27639 27649 27696 27722 27764 27804 27836
27861 27886 27894 27972 28047 28095 28145
28153 28186 28288 28322 28401 28432 28475
28528 28571 28730 28740 28763 28799 28800
28814 28953 28955 29084 29087 29088 29096
29196 29208 29254 29287 29301 29381 29425
29466 29487 29499 29520 29554 29588 29630
29688 29689 29698 29700 29777 29822 29882
29911 29914 29915 29952 29954 29980 30014
30068 30179 30185 30238 30290 30396 30430
30448 30451 30538 30630 30635 30638 30731
30753 30776 30780 30853 30894 30939 31011
31012 31029 31050 31166 31213 31219 31284
31378 31423 31438 31520 31530 31534 31580
31607 31618 31636 31677 31708 31770 31779
31806 31808 31820 31835 31885 31924 31959
32017 32038 32082 32107 32171 32175 32217
32250 32260 32294 32318 32383 32441 32484
32500 32593 32616 32644 32654 32658 32676
32678 32704 32709 32730 32826 32834 32839
32903 32907 32926 32933 32957 33000 33030
33055 33060 33076 33081 33089 33161 33165
33190 33194 33196 33209 33236 33270 33290
33363 33408 33418 33428 33530 33541 33580
33791 33818 33876 33926 33940 34099 34175
34224 34236 34305 34330 34347 34440 34544
34580 34600 34643 34672 34677 34707 34716
34746 34791 34796 34849 34862 34863 34879
34884 34939 34974 35026 35027 35111 35209
35236 35239 35264 35270 35317 35381 35463
35571 35586 35606 35608 35618 35619 35633
35673 35693 35728 35788 35795 35873 35882
35941 35960 36040 36057 36093 36102 36108
36139 36235 36253 36310 36317 36350 36398
36429 36493 36511 36525 36603 36605
36606 36702 36708 36766 36774 36788 36792
36824 36833 36893 36979 37039 37042 37046
37059 37096 37110 37185 37227 37252 37255
37407 37498 37511 37517 37565 37632 37691
37730 37740 37744 37903 37904 37936 37955
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69355 69382 69466 69507 69524 69531 69558
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70679 70694 70776 70777 70794 70816 70955
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71304 71306 71314 71360 71431 71450 71460
71550 71556 71584 71624 71697 71741 71769
71775 71788 71825 71936 71945 71949 72058
72066 72070 72143 72168 72261 72357 72442
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72577 72609 72670 72675 72680 72708 72718
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86646 86666 86677 86805 86814 86841 86926
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87710 87735 87792 87801 87814 87844 87865
87931 87956 87970 88004 88032 88043 88134
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89008 89055 89099 89147 89179 89217 89301
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89602 89774 89881

ROYAL SIAMESE GOVERNMENT SEVEN per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1922 for £2,000,000. FOURTH DRAWING. BONDS DUE FOR REDEMPTION on 1st MARCH, 1931:

177 BONDS of £100 EACH.

00194 00672 00677 00834 00852 00869 01014
01174 01237 01341 01345 01726 01751 01771
01821 02135 02176 02197 02198 02492 02503
02836 03051 03157 03247 03296 03362 03516
03573 03603 03703 03727 03788 03807 03939
04099 04107 04135 04382 04467 04624 05448
05518 05578 05594 05814 06374 06558 06596
06604 06608 06663 06730 06927 07083 07099
07343 07402 07665 07695 07772 07816 07929
07932 07935 07953 07979 08226 08238 08451
08530 08561 08637 08652 08830 08853 09026
09163 09351 09803 10039 10050 10160 10246
10252 10316 10340 10387 10435 10509 10620
10795 10828 10939 11348 11434 11437 11688
11723 11731 11868 11890 11910 11934 11937
11946 11962 11998 12097 12107 12168 12422
12564 12685 12727 12758 12836 12973 13045
13132 13163 13195 13223 13281 13280 13335
13358 13368 13377 13627 13849 13893 14139
14204 14320 14418 14657 15063 15239 15398
15567 15568 15819 15861 15994 16082 16353
16361 16362 16510 16731 16884 17040 17108
17118 17124 17570 17694 17739 17800 17807
17887 18014 18044 18105 18211 18814 18894
18971 19163 19301 19324 19461 19517 19538
19607 19765

For THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB
M. J. JONES } Managers.

9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
December 11, 1930.

N.B.—Printed lists of the numbers of the Bonds of these drawings may be obtained upon application at the above address.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

NORWEGIAN THREE per CENT. LOAN of 1886. Hambros Bank Limited hereby state that they have received notice from the Norwegian Finance Department, Oslo, that the following BONDS of the above Loan, amounting to £10,940, were PURCHASED in Oslo to cover the amortisation due 1st November, 1930, and were burnt in the presence of a Notary Public :—

Letter C.—Nos. 6515—22, 6538, 6667, 6698, 6700, 6705, 6719—24, 6726, 6739, 6791, 6800, 6836—38, 6904, 6913, 6919—23, 6931, 6987, 6992, 7015, 7019, 7021—25, 7033—34, 7038—39, 7044, 7049—50, 7052, 7063, 7082—83, 7090—91, 7097—100, 7123, 7139—47, 7223, 7251—52, 7348—53, 7354—56.
82 at £100 .. .. .. £8,200

Letter D.—Nos. 8546—50, 8554—62, 8565—68, 8682—83, 8753—71, 8776, 8784, 8812—17, 8868, 8890—93, 8903, 8948, 8966, 9120—21, 9136—39, 9146—47, 9150—99, 9255—57, 9273, 9276, 9319, 9433—42, 9470, 9489, 9498—503.
137 at £20 .. .. .. £2,740

£10,940

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 12th December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to the 31st instant inclusive for the preparation of the half-yearly Preference Dividend which has been declared payable on the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Board.
N. L. MACKNESS, Acting Secretary.
Princes House, 95, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2.
10th December, 1930.

HAMPTON and SONS, Limited.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Dec. 17th to 31st. inst., both days inclusive.

T. H. GRIFFITHS, Managing Director.
Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

JAMES W. COOK and Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By Order.
ALFRED E. PIKE, Secretary.
130/5, Minories, E.C.3, 10th December, 1930.

PIRELLI-GENERAL CABLE WORKS, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Guaranteed Debenture Stock will be CLOSED for the preparation of Interest Warrants from the 18th January to 31st January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
P. F. JONES, Secretary.
144, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the 3½ per Cent. Second Mortgage Debenture Stock and the Capital Stock will CLOSE for the preparation of Interest and Dividend Warrants at 3 p.m. on 19th December, reopening at 10 a.m. on 15th January, 1931. The Warrants will be posted on the 14th January, 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Four per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock will CLOSE at 3 p.m. on 30th January, 1931, reopening at 10 a.m. on 2nd February, 1931. The Warrants will be posted on 30th January, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION of AMERICAN BOND and STOCK HOLDERS Limited.
London Transfer Agent.
5, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2.
11th December, 1930.

THE TATA IRON and STEEL COMPANY, Limited (Incorporated in India). Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relating to the Seven per Cent. Sterling First Mortgage Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, 1930, both dates inclusive.

(Signed) H. LEE, Secretary.
London Register Office, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES and MORTGAGE COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 5 per cent. "A" Debenture Stock and 4 per cent. "B" Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, 1930—both days inclusive—for the preparation of Interest Warrants payable on the 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
C. F. PICKIN, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 96, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
11th December, 1930.

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of HOLDERS of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and the corresponding Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 13th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

I. J. NEWCOMBE, Joint Secretary.
Dated 11th December, 1930.
Offices : 3 and 4, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3.

TRUST and AGENCY COMPANY of AUSTRALASIA Limited. Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive, preparatory to payment of the Dividend on 1st January, 1931.

By Order,
J. S. REEVES, Secretary.
147, Cannon-street, E.C.4, 11th December, 1930.

THE ARTIZANS' LABOURERS' and GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as regards Preference Stocks, 1879 and 1884, from the 16th to the 31st December, 1930, both days included.

By Order,
WALTER HAYWARD, Secretary.
1, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

THE RIO CLARO RAILWAY and INVESTMENT COMPANY Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the 5 per Cent. Debenture STOCK of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the interest due thereon to the 31st instant.

By Order of the Board,
FREDK. J. BURDGE, Secretary.
Friars House, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY. 81st ANNUAL REPORT for the YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1930.

Notice is hereby given that the 81st ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purposes of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Directors, the election of Directors and Auditors, and the transaction of such other business as may be permitted at an Annual Meeting by the Rules of the Society.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
HENRY JOHNSTONE, Secretary.
National House, 16/18, Moorgate, E.C.2.

PROSPECTUSES AND ISSUES

15s. per line

£12,500 6 PER CENT.

REDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK, 1945, to be issued at 98 per cent. in THE ANNFIELD PLAIN and DISTRICT GAS COMPANY (Incorporated by The Annfield Plain and District Gas Act, 1907).—Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. BERNARD COMINS, 54, Conduit-street, London, W.1.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

ANGLO NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited. SIX per CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 13, due 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED at the Offices of the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Limited, B.F.C. House, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, from whom listing forms may now be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 12th December, 1930.

COMPANHIA AMERICA FABRIL. SIX-and-a-HALF per CENT FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR REGISTERED STERLING DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 10, due 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED at the Offices of the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Limited, B.F.C. House, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, from whom listing forms may now be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 12th December, 1930.

CITY of CONSTANTINOPLE FIVE per CENT. 1909 MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds of the City of Constantinople 5 per Cent. 1909 Loan that, in accordance with Article 1 of the Agreement of the 30th April, 1929, made with the Municipality of Constantinople, COUPONS No. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 of the above-mentioned bonds (due on 14th December, 1921, 14th June and 14th December, 1922, 14th June and 14th December, 1923, respectively) which are not presented for payment to the Anglo-International Bank Ltd., 24-28, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, or to the National Bank of Turkey, 21, Tidjaret-Han, Galata, Istanbul, by the 5th January, 1931, at the latest, will after that date lapse and cease to be payable by virtue of the said Agreement.

ENGLISH and DUTCH MEAT COMPANY, Limited. 6½ per CENT. CONVERTIBLE 20-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 15, due 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED at the Offices of the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Limited, B.F.C. House, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, from whom listing forms may now be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 12th December, 1930.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. The difficult conditions of trading for the current year as foreshadowed by the Governor at the Annual General Meeting on the 27th June, 1930, have proved to be even more severe than was anticipated. Not only has there been a continuous and serious fall in the price of furs, thereby involving the Company in very heavy losses, but the prevailing depression in Canada has adversely affected the Company's other activities, including the Land Department receipts. Unfortunately, there appears to be no immediate prospect of improvement, and the current year's working will undoubtedly result in a heavy loss.

In these circumstances, the Governor and Committee much regret that they do not feel justified in declaring interim dividends on the Preference and Ordinary shares.

The Governor and Committee take this opportunity of stating that the Report of the Special Committee who are inquiring into the Company's affairs has not been received, but they understand the report will be submitted about the end of the year.

LISBON ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, Limited. Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st December, 1930, on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the pound, PAYABLE to all Shareholders registered on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, 1930, and to the holders of Coupon No. 43 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer.

Notice is also hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 2% (Three per Cent.) net, on account of earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1930, has been declared payable on the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company to all holders of Ordinary Shares registered on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, 1930, and to holders of Coupon No. 27 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer.

The Transfer Registers will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st December, 1930, inclusive. The Dividends will be paid on the 1st January, 1931. Coupons must be left four clear days for examination. Listing forms can be had on application.

By Order,
F. HAINES, Secretary.
4, London Wall-buildings, Blomfield-street, London.
12th December, 1930.

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS GROUP. Notice is hereby given that DIVIDENDS have this day been declared PAYABLE, on or about the dates mentioned, to Shareholders registered in the books of the undermentioned companies at the close of business on the 31st December, 1930.

Company.	Dividend No.	Coupon No.	Rate of Dividend. Per cent.	Per Share.	Date of payment 1931.
Robinson Deep, Ltd., A Shares..	23	23	—	1/6	12th Feb.
Do., B Shares	6		—	7½d.	12th Feb.
Simmer and Jack Mines, Ltd.	5	5	5	1½d.	5th Feb.
Sub Nigel, Ltd. ..	36		30	2/-	5th Feb.

All the above Companies are Registered in the Union of South Africa.

The Transfer Books will be closed in each case from the 1st January, 1931, to the 8th January, 1931, both days inclusive.

Warrants in payment of Dividends on Shares on the London Register despatched to or on account of persons resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be subject to a deduction of British Income Tax at a rate to be arrived at after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion Tax except in the case of warrants in payment of the Dividend on Robinson Deep, A Shares, which will be free of British Income Tax at 4/6 in the £.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will receive payment of the Dividend on and after the dates mentioned on presentation of the respective Coupons at either of the following addresses :—

Head Office, Consolidated Gold Fields Buildings, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg (in cases where holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are domiciled in South Africa).

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 63, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

Coupons must be left for examination by the Company at least four clear days prior to payment being made, and those paid by the London Office, unless accompanied by Inland Revenue declarations, will be subject to deduction of British Income Tax as above.

By Order,
A. J. PARKIN, London Secretary of the companies.
London Office, 49, Moorgate, E.C.2. 11th December, 1930.

THE BRITISH and COLONIAL FURNITURE CO., Ltd. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

At the Meeting of Directors of The British and Colonial Furniture Co., Ltd., held on Tuesday, 9th December, 1930, the following DIVIDENDS were DECLARED :

1. On the 600,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares for six months to 31st inst., payable 1st January, 1931, less tax.
2. On the issued Six per Cent. Preferred Ordinary Shares for three months to 31st inst., payable 1st January, 1931, less tax.

Notice is hereby given that the Preference Share Transfer Books of this Company will be Closed from Thursday, 18th inst., to Wednesday, 31st inst., both days inclusive, for the prepar

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1. MAYFAIR 6341.

HYDE PARK GARDENS.

RENT £1,500 P.A. — A delightfully appointed HOUSE and Garage, facing South, with a passenger lift and central heating; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and offices.

IN THE CENTRE OF MAYFAIR.

FACING DUE SOUTH.

£650 P.A. — Eleven bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms; in perfect condition, with a splendid nursery floor.

MAYFAIR.

£580 P.A. — In a quiet and much-sought-after thoroughfare; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; delightfully arranged; suitable for married couple.

PORTMAN-SQUARE

CLOSE TO.

£450 P.A. — A small period house; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall. Recently modernized for occupation.

MAYFAIR.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.

A compact PERIOD HOUSE, with its own private garden, requiring a certain amount of expenditure; eight beds, three baths, four receptions, lounge hall, &c. Lease 60 years. Ground-rent £150.

A BARGAIN.

Further details of the Agents:

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By instructions from the Rt. Hon. the Earl Howe.

CURZON HOUSE, MAYFAIR, W.

THE FREEHOLD OF THIS IMPORTANT MANSION and large Garage and Stabling with frontages to Curzon-street, Derby-street and Pitt's Head-mews, and having a site area of about

10,800 SUPERFICIAL FEET.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION early in 1931, unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty, by JOHN D. WOOD and Co.

NO. 40, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,

and No. 40, ADAMS-MEWS, W.1.

This IMPORTANT MANSION, with excellent entertaining rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, offices, &c.

Central heating. Parquet floors.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in January next (unless previously sold by Private Treaty). Lease expires 1939. Ground-rent £252 per annum.

HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

IN A QUIET SQUARE.

PRICE ONLY £5,250.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOUSE will be ready for occupation early in the New Year; nine beds, three tiled bath rooms, four receptions, good light offices; service lift; central heating, parquet floors; garage with flat over. Strongly recommended.

MAYFAIR.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

A SITE

for the erection of a pied-à-terre, 60 feet by 22 feet. Lease 62 years. Ground-rent £50 per annum.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

(Continued from Page 25)

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES." —For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

LA VALETTA.

BOURNEMOUTH. — 59, Wimborne-road. — Ideal BOARD-RESIDENCE; close Merrick Park Links; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. From 2½gns.

BRIGHTON, 22, NORFOLK-ROAD, newly furnished, house close sea, shops; farm produce, home cooking; gas fires; 45s. Tele., Hove 5342.

BRIGHTON.—"MOSELEY," 44, MARINE-PARADE; best position sea front; BOARD-RESIDENCE; every comfort; moderate terms. Tele. 3844.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential; facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 3½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

EASTBOURNE, Jesmond Dene, Gildredge-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE. Quiet, central, sunny position, convenient sea, amusements. Excellent table. 2½gns. Christmas from 10s. 6d.

EASTBOURNE, 18, Jevington-gardens.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, with service; two minutes sea; good cooking; low winter terms. Tele. 2080.

EASTBOURNE.—LAWN VIEW. Grand parade, facing sea; hot and cold water and gas fires in bed rooms. Book for Christmas. Special terms for winter.

EASTBOURNE, VERNON HOUSE; sunny position; minute sea; excellent catering and service; low winter terms; Christmas from 13s. 6d. Tele. 891.

EASTBOURNE. "ANGLES."

Facing sea. Dance and billiard rooms. English chef. Resident Proprietors. Tele. 311.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at THE CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. Sunny rooms, running water. Comfortable Residence. Garage. Moderate. Christmas festivities.

HAMPSHIRE, lovely Liphook.—COMFORTABLE WINTER QUARTERS; near three links; garage; moderate.—The Wey Guest House. Tele.: Liphook 170.

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—12, Second-avenue.

HOVE.—GUESTS RECEIVED in well-appointed house; families; city gentlemen; good table; central; sheltered; from 3gns.—15, Salisbury-road.

HOVE.—ST. HELEN'S LODGE, KINGSWAY, facing sea; spacious grounds; from 4 guineas inclusive. Tele., Hove 3150.

NEWICK HOUSE, ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX.—On cliffs, facing sea, with Downs at back; winter visitors especially catered for; gas fires in bed rooms, hot baths, good fires; separate tables; vacancies for Christmas.—Tele., Rodmpdean 918511.

STEYNING, SUSSEX.—"Monckton," College-hill.—Small modern GUEST HOUSE, facing Downs, near station and bus route. From 2½gns.

TORQUAY.—SPEND your CHRISTMAS at BALNAGEITH. Special catering. Jolly programme. Every comfort. From 3gns.—Tariff Miss Cavill.

CONTINENTAL

L'ASSIO, WESTERN ITALIAN RIVIERA. Pension Melnotte; modern comfort, central, garden, full board, lire 25. Proprietress Maris, managed by Scotch lady. New, comfortable, cheap.

CANNES.—PENSION PETIT PARADIS, 60, Rue Maréchal Gallieni. Family House. Garden. Full South. Pension 40frs.

TOWN HOUSES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE PARK.

A charming medium-size House, facing due South and enjoying light and sunny throughout. Six bed and two bath rooms, fine reception room (THREE upon GROUND FLOOR). Large lock-up garage. Price only £4,000.

WAY & WALLER, Ltd.,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

APARTMENT HOUSE, FURNISHED; eight rooms, kitchen, bath (geyser); vacant possession; 4 guineas weekly.—1, Northumberland-place, Bayswater.

BUCKLAND & SONS,

Auctioneers and Surveyors,

4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.

Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

AVAILABLE UP TO THREE YEARS.

CHELSEA.—Unique opportunity of securing a beautifully FURNISHED (or low-built) HOUSE, easily run, three bed, three reception rooms, &c.; garage with flat over must be had; owner, must leave London, will accept an exceptionally low rent for long let, short letting considered.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

CHELSEA.—The FREEHOLD to be SOLD of a typical QUEEN ANNE PERIOD HOUSE, South aspect; all principal rooms panelled; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, three baths. Moderate price for a quick sale.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

EATON-SQUARE (out of).—To be LET, FURNISHED, a well-fitted HOUSE, containing eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms. Rent inclusive of plate and linen. 11 gns. a week for a year. Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

ERNEST OWERS, Ltd.,

For Houses in Hampstead.

200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 4010.

GERALD-ROAD, S.W.1.—Modernized HOUSE; four bed, one bath, three reception, parquet; redecorated; 15 years' lease at low rent must be DISPOSED of.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

Perfect order. Beautifully fitted and decorated.

HAMPSTEAD (close Heath-drive and between Finchley-road and the Heath).—A truly charming HOUSE in splendid order; non-basement, modern; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, light and cheerful offices; all rooms spacious and lofty; pretty garden. FREEHOLD £5,000.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4010.)

SUNNY ASPECT. FACING RIVER.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (close to).—Newly decorated and exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for three months or longer; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c. Rent 16gns. per week. —BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road station.—To be LET, a detached two-floored COTTAGE; four bed, bath, large reception (23ft. by 19ft.); all labour-saving devices; garage. Reasonable premium for good lease.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

For Conversion. Use as Private Hotel, Boarding House, &c.

KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally prominent and convenient position, comprising 19 rooms, three bath rooms. Lease 40 years. PRICE £5,500.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON (Victoria-road).—Charming RESIDENCE of eight bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, and offices for SALE FREEHOLD.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Fine HOUSE close Hyde Park Corner. Good Lease; modernized and redecorated; nine bed, three bath, three reception. Moderate premium. Immediate possession advised.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

NEVER LET BEFORE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close).—A beautifully FURNISHED and newly decorated SMALL HOUSE; three bed rooms, two nurseries, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; central heating. Most reasonable rent for six to 12 months.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 9220.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Beautifully FURNISHED and decorated BIJOU HOUSE; two reception (one double), three bed, tiled bath room, &c.; fitted lavatory basins, 4½gns. per week. Inclusive of plate and linen.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

MAYFAIR, MOUNT-ROW.—BIJOU RESIDENCE; sitting room, two bed rooms, bath, and offices; inclusive rent £300.—Portman Trust, Ltd., 11, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

MONTPELIER-SQUARE (off).—Exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE, compact and easily run; every modern convenience; perfect order throughout; five to six bed, two baths, two to three reception rooms, semi-basement; available up to 12 months. Rent nine guineas per week or offer.—Recommended by Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

NEAR BROMPTON ORATORY.—A really beautiful HOUSE facing gardens to be LET FURNISHED from January for three to four months; four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Reasonable rent asked according to period. This should be inspected without delay. Highly recommended.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

By Order of Executors.

NEAR the ORATORY.—£3,750 for Lease of 52 years at £47 ground-rent.—Delightful small HOUSE, modernized and improved; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms; paved garden.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,

19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

NEAR SLOANE-SQUARE.—ONE of London's most delightful small RESIDENCES, containing seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices; central heating, constant hot water, every modern labour-saving device; garage for one car. Lease 40 years, ground-rent £58. PRICE £6,000. Full particulars HEDFORD and KENT, 69, Piccadilly, W. Gerrard 5858.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

No. 40, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,

and No. 40, ADAMS-MEWS, W.1.

This important MANSION, with excellent entertaining rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, offices, &c.

ELECTRIC HEATING. PARQUET FLOORS.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in January next (unless previously sold by private treaty). Lease expires 1939. Ground-rent £252 per annum.

JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

Mayfair 6341.

QUINTON-SQUARE, S.W.—Reduced premium will now secure 14 years' LEASE charming 5-ROOMED HOUSE at low rent; every convenience.—Recommended, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-square, S.W.1.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

QUIET KENSINGTON SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL; four bed, &c.; modernized. £275 or offer secures 21 years' Lease held at £200.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD £3,500.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive small HOUSE of five bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms, and offices; garden.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE, and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

WITH EVERY DESIRABLE FEATURE.

Three Ground-Floor Reception Rooms, full Central Heating, &c.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Modernized, semi-detached RESIDENCE in quiet position to be SOLD; direct access to gardens; parquet floors, passenger lift, &c.; nine bed rooms (with basins), two tiled bath rooms, four reception rooms and conservatory, usual offices. Long Lease at moderate ground-rent. —WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

SUMMIT of CAMPDEN HILL.—Modernized HOUSE facing West; five bed, one bath, three reception; independent boiler; private garden; £450 or offer secures good lease with favourable renewal.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Newly built HOUSE; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, five w.c.s, cloak room, offices; garden and garage. —2, The Close, Marlborough-road, N.W.

OUT OF BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

£1,650 — will be ACCEPTED for a charming HOUSE if sold before end of the year; seven to eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c.; small garden; dinner lift; separate hot water system; parquet floors.—Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

£260 P.A. LEASE 24 YEARS.

SURVEYS (Structural and Sanitary), VALUATIONS by Chartered Surveyors (Est. 1850).—E. and S. SMITH, MERRETT and SON, 25, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

GARAGES

CAMPDEN HILL.—GARAGE with three rooms and bath, modernized, to be LET. Rent £130 p.a.—Agents, CASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS

with most comprehensive service.

CHESTERFIELD COURT.

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

A LA CARTE CATERING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Rent, including service, central heat in every room, valeting, hard light, single £8 8s., double from £10 10s., by the week.

Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free.

Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

BERKELEY-STREET, MAYFAIR.—A beautifully FURNISHED and newly decorated SERVICE FLAT to be LET in a modern building, comprising dining room, drawing room, three bed rooms, and bath room; central heating, constant hot water; passenger lift; first-class cuisine; uniformed porters. Rent, including full service, 9 guineas per week.

Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Mayfair 3533-4.

BERKELEY-STREET, MAYFAIR.—A well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET for any period, comprising small hall, sitting room, two bed rooms, dressing room, and bath room; constant hot water; full service; uniformed porters; passenger lift. Rent 12 guineas per week.

Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Mayfair 3533-4.

MAYFAIR.—Exceptionally quiet, charming FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET for any period; high up, large light rooms; bed room, sitting room, and bath-dressing room; central heating, constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent, including full service, 10 guineas per week.

Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Mayfair 3533-4.

A Beautiful FURNISHED FLAT in QUEEN'S-GARDENS, near Park; two bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath; constantly hot water. Owner asking six, will accept 4½gns.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1.

AVAILABLE by ARRANGEMENT for several months, A very comfortably FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, reception room, bath room; very quiet; all large airy rooms.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

FLAT, Bed-sitting room and kitchen; fully equipped; 2½gns. per week. Bath; 'phone.—4, Nottingham-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FLAT; large reception, double bed, bath room, kitchen; 3½gns. weekly; any period.—Murray, 130, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 7384.

A Minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Furnished Service Flat; reception, bed room, bath; 'phone; meals as required.—31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 3481.

A SMALL FLAT, 149, Sloane-street; bed room, reception, bath, kitchen; rent, including central heating, constant hot water, 4 gns.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER,

For all the Best Flats.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

CURZON-STREET.

EXTREMELY well-appointed Unfurnished Flat with large rooms. Two bed rooms, reception room, bath room, and kitchen. Rental £275 per annum inclusive. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SERVICE FLAT for immediate occupation, suit lady or gentleman; constant hot water, passenger lift; quiet position in Hanover-square. Rent furnished 5gns. per week, including complete service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SAUNDERS,

KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,

for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

QUIET POSITION, South aspect, constant hot water, electric lift, and porters.—Delightful SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, best part of South Kensington; four bed, two bath, two splendid reception rooms; newly decorated. Rent £300 p.a.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS back and front. Constant hot water.—Bright and sunny THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; four bed, bath, dining room, large reception room. Long lease. Premium £100, to include fixtures and fittings. Rent £220 p.a.

FURNISHED FLATS.

Available for Winter and various Periods.

	Bed	Rec.	Rent	
Cadogan-gardens	5		10gns.	Bargain
Burton Court	4		8 „	Bargain
Wilbraham Mansions	3		8 „	Attractive
Sloane-street	1	1	4½ „	Convenient

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Slo. 6208.

CHARMING up-to-date FLATS in quiet, central position; one-two reception, two-five beds, bath and kitchen; constant hot water and every comfort; £192 to £340 inclusive.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

CLOSE to Victoria Station.—Now vacant.—Small well FURNISHED FLATS from 2gns. per week; every modern convenience.—Telephone Victoria 3103. 33, Gloucester-street, S.W.1.

JUST OPENING.

CLOSE GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.

£160 P.A. — Unfurnished GROUND-FLOOR SUITE; two rooms, dressing and bath room, in quiet large house facing gardens; service, valet, meals; constant hot water.—'Phone Kens. 5740 before 10.30 a.m., or write Box T.134, The Times, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL MEWS MAISONNETTE near Eaton-square. One reception, one bed room, kitchenette, bath; single garage; 18 months' lease, with or without furniture. Sacrifice price for immediate disposal, £120 per annum, exclusive.—Sloane 3685.

ECCLESTON-SQUARE.—A very attractive modern SERVICE FLAT; two good bed rooms, bath, reception room; overlooking private gardens; central heating, constant hot water; passenger lift; restaurant; rent, unfurnished, only £330 per annum; no premium.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, sixth floor, commanding wonderful views over Hyde Park. Entrance hall, two bed rooms, bath, kitchenette, period reception room. Available immediately. Rent 25gns. per week, open to offer for yearly tenancy.—Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1400-1.)

EXCEPTIONALLY Luxurious GROUND-FLOOR FLAT of the finest-class-place; large hall, three bed rooms, two reception, marble bath room, two w.c.s, tiled kitchen; central heating; constant hot water; all oak floors; oak dining room; heated towel rails; 'phone; uniform porters; imposing entrance; electricity 1/2d. unit.—£425 inclusive. —Write Box 212, at Hornesathes, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

FACING GARDENS, NEAR STATION.

£120 P.A. — An Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; fine large sitting room and single bed room communicating in quiet house; use with one other tenant of bath on same floor; constant hot water and gas fires; good service, catering, and valeting.—'Phone Kens. 5740 before 10.30 a.m., or write Box T.133, The Times, E.C.4.

FLAT to be LET, HANOVER-GATE-MANSIONS, N.W.1; large dining room and drawing room, lounge hall, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry, larder; constant hot water; central heating; 4450 a year; no premium; can be seen by appointment.—Write Box W.648, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT, MAYFAIR; fine sitting room, good bed room, bath room; lighting, telephone, constant hot water; excellent service and cooking. 3gns. inclusive.—PERKS, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

FURNISHED FLAT, adjoining ECCLESTON-SQUARE, with or without garage; one month; four rooms; hot and cold water in bed rooms.—Victoria 8356.

7, PARK-PLACE, ST. JAMES'S.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; bed-sitting room with bath room, from 4gns.; suite consisting of sitting room, bed room, bath room, from 5½gns. Larger suites if required. Good service; lift; telephones. Meals at low tariff. Teleg.: "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE, W.1.—Service Flats, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

HAMPSTEAD (facing Heath).—Exceptional MAISONNETTE, comprising two fine reception rooms (grand piano), three bed rooms, maids' room, usual offices; lawn garden. Rent only 4½gns. includes plate and linen. Cook, maid, 35s. per week. 'Phone, Hamostead 1536.—HEATHBROW, Ltd., 107, Heath-street, Hampstead.

HANS-CRESCENT.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room; constant hot water. 7 guineas per week including service.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

LANCASTER-GATE. — Spotless, beautifully FURNISHED; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; 5gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in prominent position in SOUTH KENSINGTON to be LET Unfurnished; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; passenger lift; constant hot water; porter. NO PREMIUM. Rent £275.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Sun all day, charming South aspect, with view over Hyde Park and 30 miles beyond.

MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE; imposing entrance; day and night porters and lift service, constant hot water, lounge hall, large dining and double drawing room, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath. Rent £595. Unfurnished. Premium.—Pell, 156-170, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, Self-contained; hall, bed room, sitting room, bath; electric fires; 'phone; good cooking; moderate.

MAYFAIR.—Exceedingly well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT to be LET from the middle of January to the middle of March; large bed room, very charming sitting room, and bath room. Rent 12gns. per week, including service.—Apply JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, Stops House, 16, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1. Grosvenor 3344.

ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS

with bath room and entrance hall; self-contained; telephone; night and day service; 1 gn. Rent from £130, or Furnished 4gns. per week.—Bury Court, 55, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.

2, BELSIZE-GROVE, HAMPSTEAD.

PARTICULARLY spacious MODERN FLATS, newly decorated, ready for entry; two public, three-four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. No premium. On view daily 11-1, 2-5, or 'phone Primrose 0523, for further particulars.

PICCADILLY (adjoining).—To be LET Unfurnished, SERVICE FLAT; one bed room, bath room, and sitting room; central heating. Rental £450 per annum inclusive.—Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE. — FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; three bed, two bath, three reception; central heating. Inclusive rental.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjacent). — FURNISHED SUITE of sitting room, double bed room, bath room; constant hot water; 'phone; electric fires; public lavatory and dining rooms available. Including full hotel service and meals, 4 guineas weekly.—Norland Court, 82-3-4, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 2896.

ONLY £120 P.A. INCLUSIVE, NO PREMIUM.

PUTNEY (in a fine Mansion Block with passenger and service lifts and liveried porter).—Newly decorated FLAT, with three bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.—To view apply Porter, University Mansions, Lower Richmond-road, S.W.15.

AN UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.

QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end).—This low rent will be accepted for a particularly well FURNISHED TOP-FLOOR FLAT, comprising four bed, bath, two reception; electric light, constantly hot water. Low let preferred.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SUMMIT OF CAMPDEN HILL, quite close to Kensington Gardens.

RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure a really fine CORNER FLAT in thoroughly high-class building; abundance of light and air; three fine reception rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s, six bed rooms, large light kitchen, pantry, and lounge hall; will be decorated to tenant's taste; every modern convenience; lease 7, 14 or 21 years; rent £450 per annum; no premium.—Sole Agents,

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